

# Social X Factor

## Handwerk der Zukunft

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Munich University of Applied Sciences

Munich Center for Digital Sciences and AI (MUC.DAI)

### AGENDA

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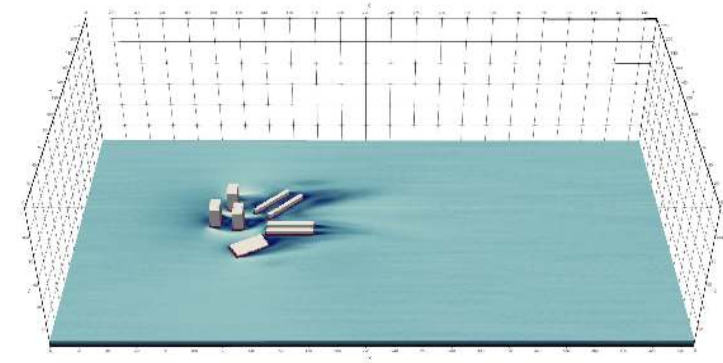
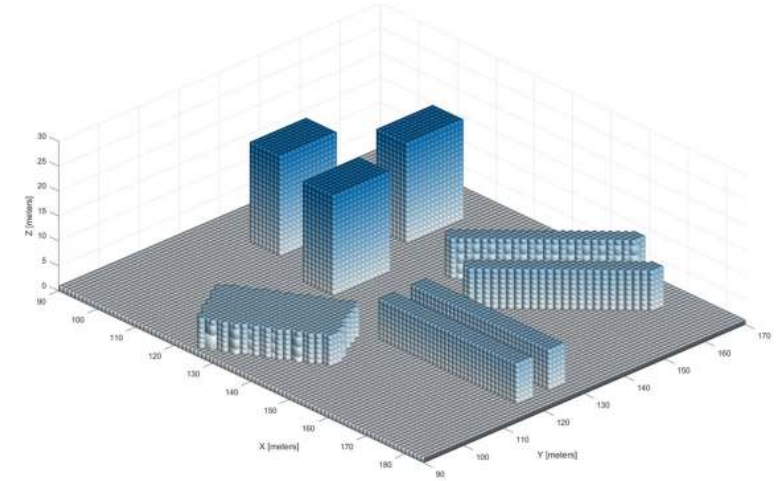
- 01 Setting the Scene
- 02 Understanding AI
- 03 The Hidden Cost of AI
- 04 Responsible AI
- 05 Designing AI-Native Workflows

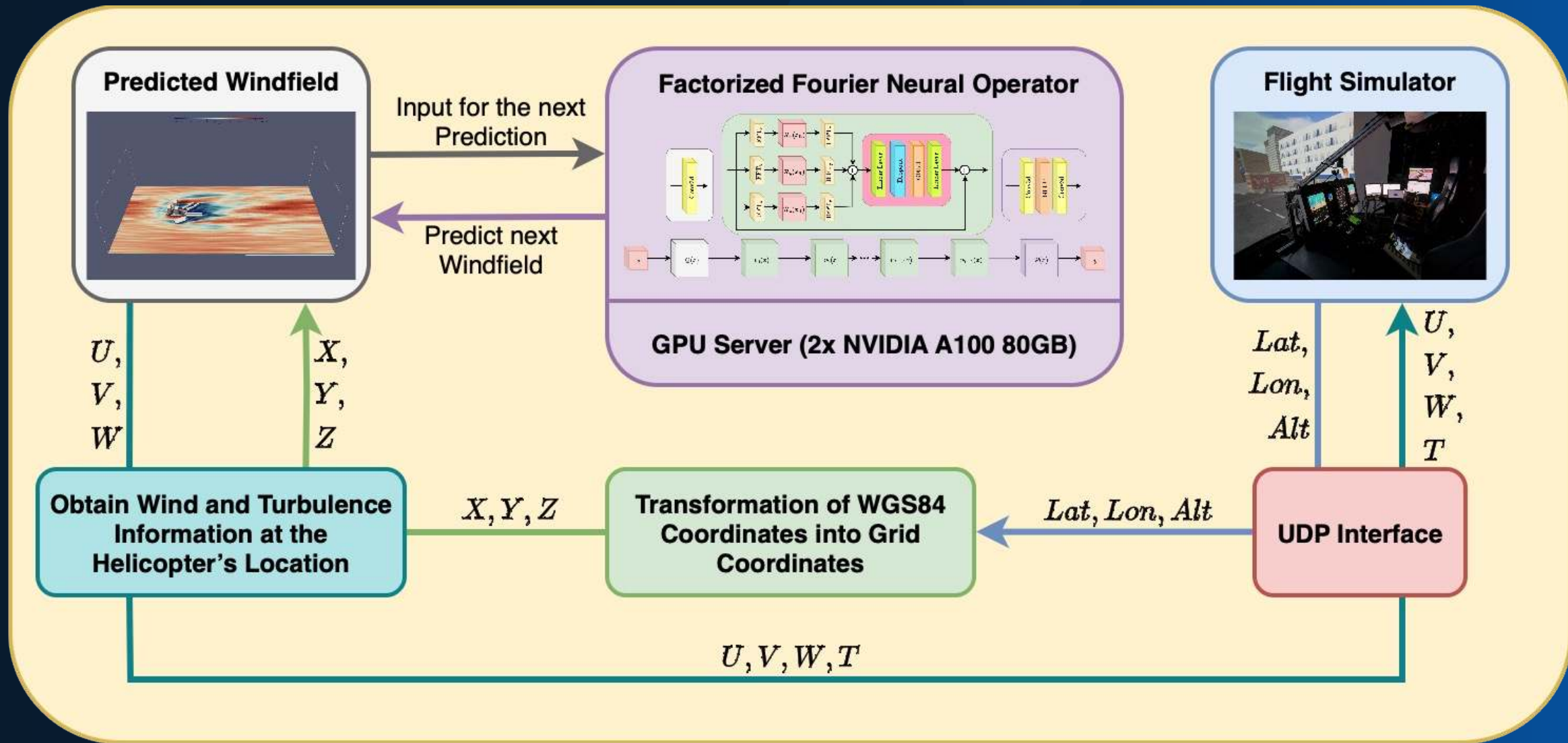


MUC.DAI  
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Digital Sciences and AI

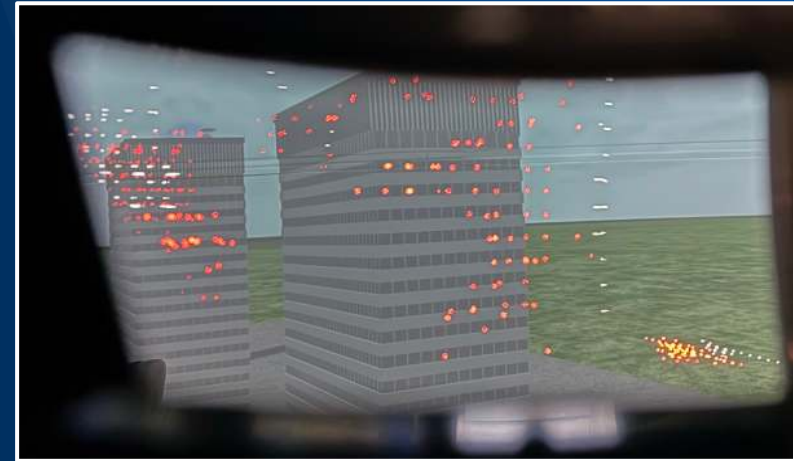
# The Craft of Entrepreneurship Is Changing

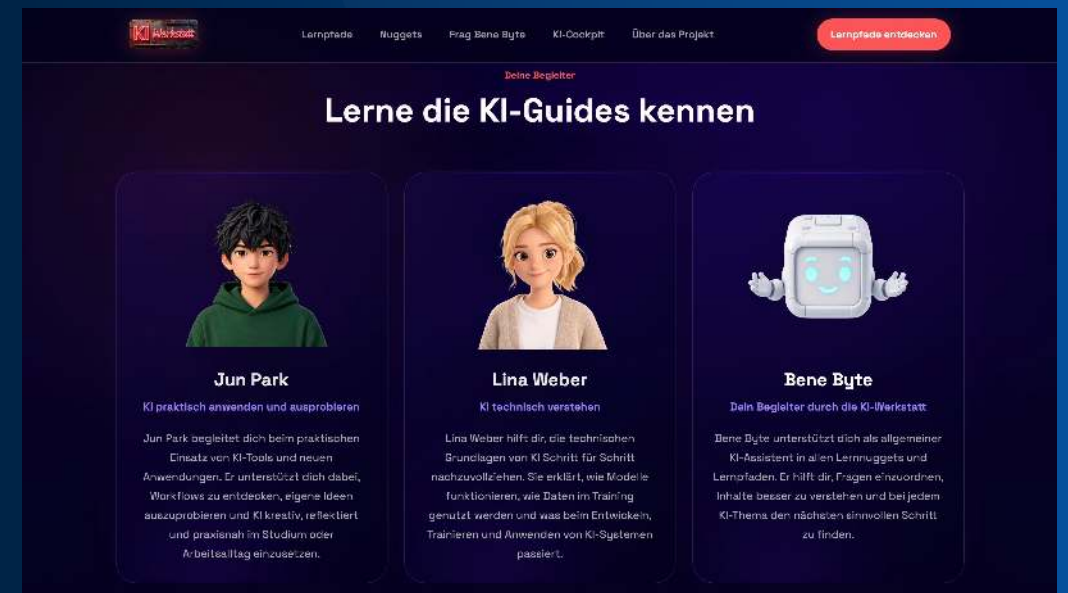
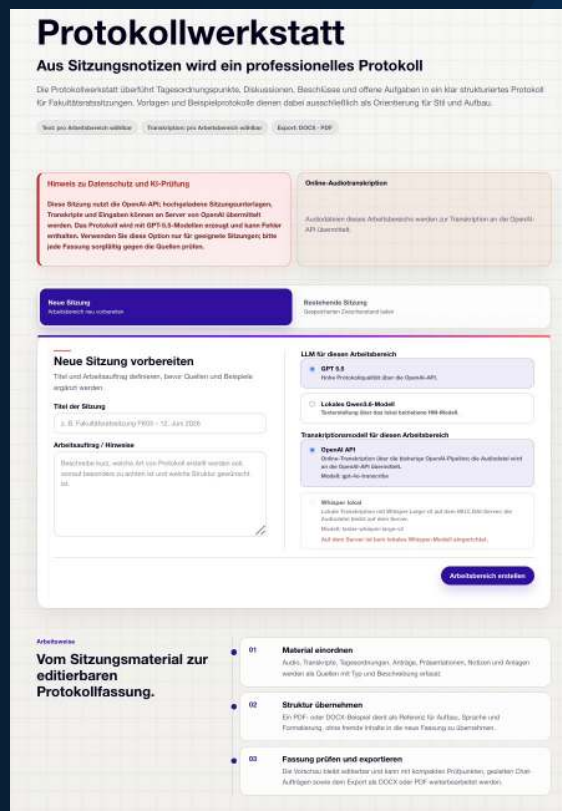
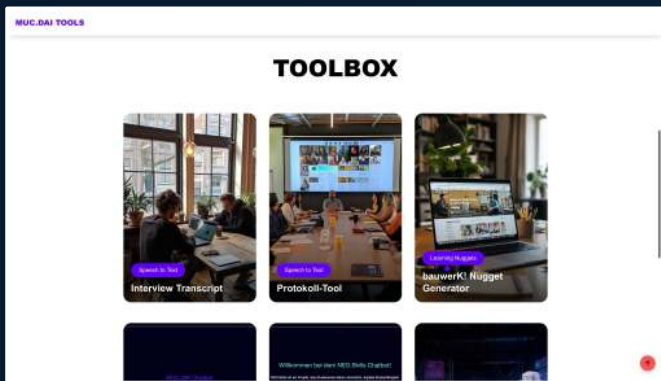
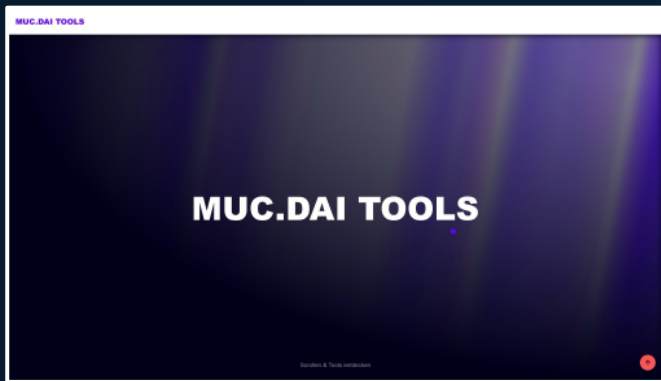
How AI is reshaping the way we discover opportunities, develop ideas, and build new ventures.











# Beyond Note-Taking: Empowering Examiners with a Diarization-Aware and Transparent AI Assistant for Oral Exams

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# Faster Than Light × XPENG

A Creative AI Production System for the Next Generation of Mobility.

Prepared by Maximilian Dauner & Matteo Walter

July 2026 · Concept Pitch



## Built on Cinema.

Our approach begins with the language of film: storytelling, composition, atmosphere, performance and the discipline of professional production.

FTL × XPENG

Concept Pitch · Maximilian Dauner & Matteo Walter

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## Cinematic Thinking, rebuilt for AI.

For the Runway Big Ad Contest, we translated creative direction, visual storytelling and commercial production into an entirely AI-native film.

FTL × XPENG

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## From Campaign to Capability.

We design the creative, technical and educational system that allows XPENG to create, learn and scale AI-driven content internally.



### 1. Discover

Define brand goals, content priorities and use-cases.



### 2. Foundation

Structured knowledge and asset layer.



### 3. Architect

Evaluate setups and define requirements.



### 4. Create

Build workflows for ideation, generation and campaigns.



### 5. Enable

Design internal interfaces for independent ideation and creation.



### 6. Transfer

Workshops, learning nuggets and tailored guidance.

FTL × XPENG

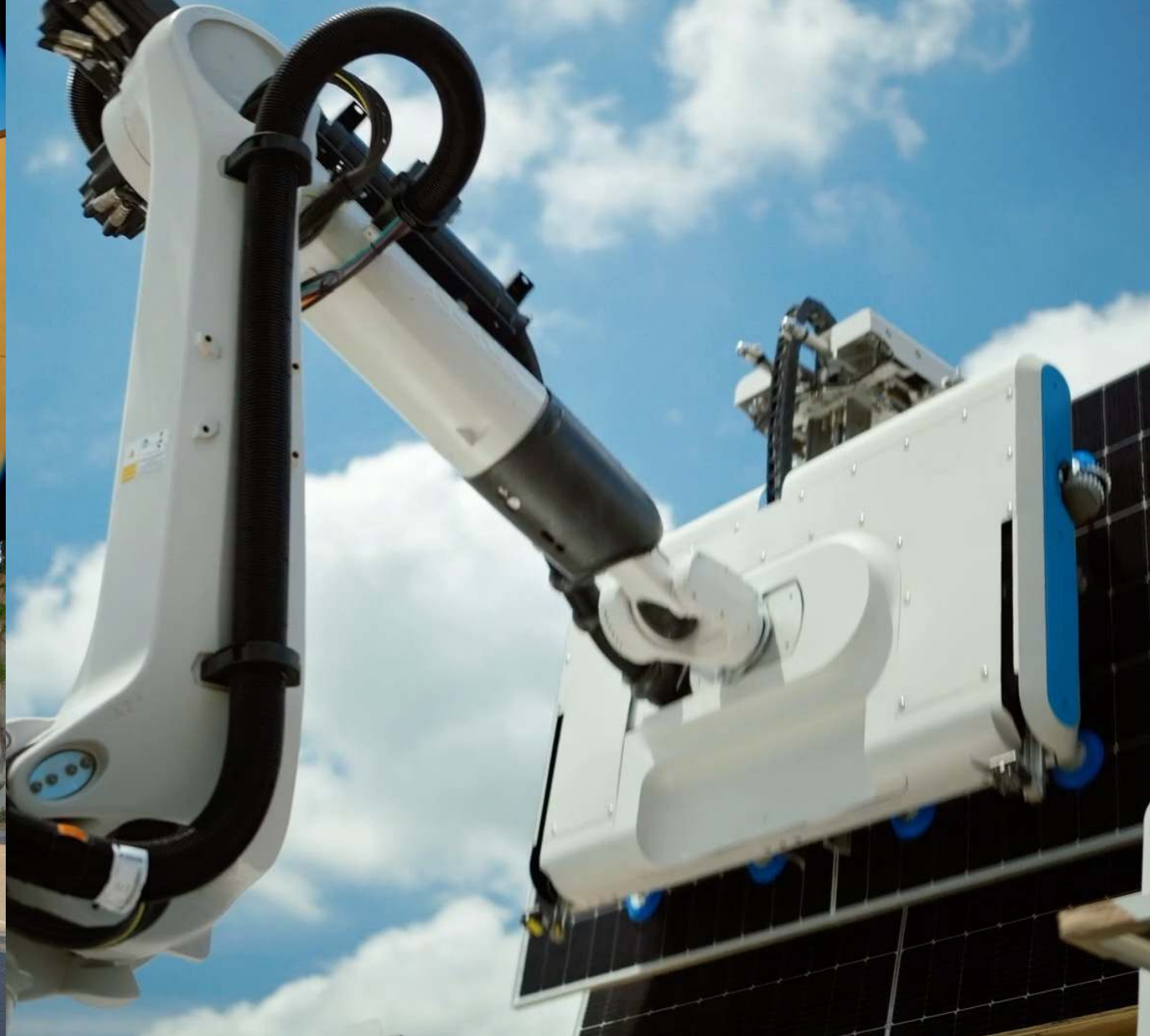
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# Introduction to Artificial Intelligence

A first look at the concepts behind AI systems.







## NEO Home Robot

[Product](#)[FAQ](#)

### Standard

**\$499/mo**Subscription

- Monthly Subscription
- Starter Productivity Package
- Standard Delivery

### Early Access

**\$20,000**Ownership

- Ownership with 3-Year Warranty
- Premium Support
- Priority Delivery

**\$200 Deposit Due Today**

Fully Refundable  
US Deliveries start 2026

[Order Now](#)

# Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Machine-based systems that infer from inputs how to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions.

## Machine Learning (ML)

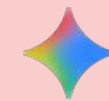
A subset of AI in which models learn patterns from data instead of relying only on manually defined rules.

## Neural Network (NN)

A parameterized computational model composed of interconnected layers that learn transformations from input data.

## Deep Learning

A subset of machine learning that uses neural networks with many computational layers to learn complex representations from data.



**Gemini**

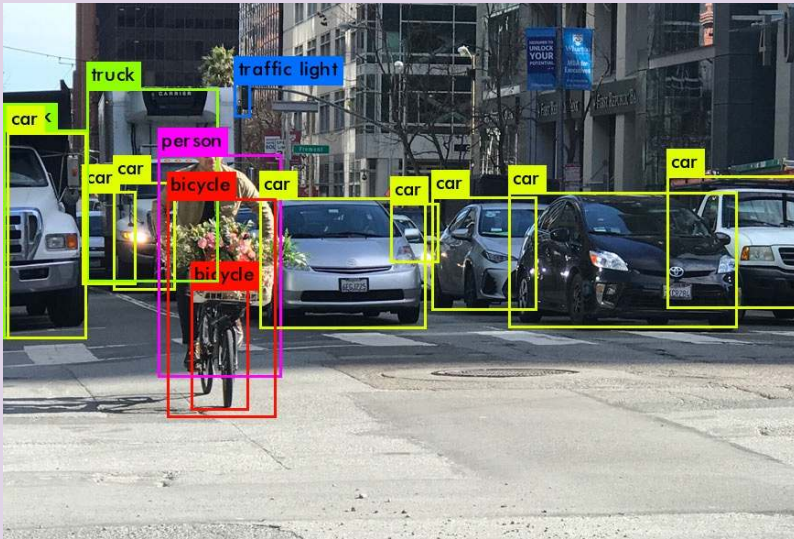


**Claude**

## Discriminative AI

Models that learn to predict a target output from an input, such as a category, score, probability, or numerical value.

They make decisions by identifying differences between classes and determining which category an input most likely belongs to.



## Generative AI

Models that learn statistical patterns from data and use them to generate new text, images, audio, video, or code in response to an input.

They learn patterns from existing data and use them to generate new, similar, but original examples.



## Dataset

A collection of examples used to train, adapt, validate, or evaluate a model.

## Model

A computational system with learned parameters that maps inputs to outputs.

## Training

The process of adjusting a model's parameters using data and an objective function.

## Inference

The process of using a trained model to generate a prediction, decision, or other output for an input.

# Dataset

A collection of examples used to train, adapt, validate, or evaluate a model.

Goal: Human Face

Model

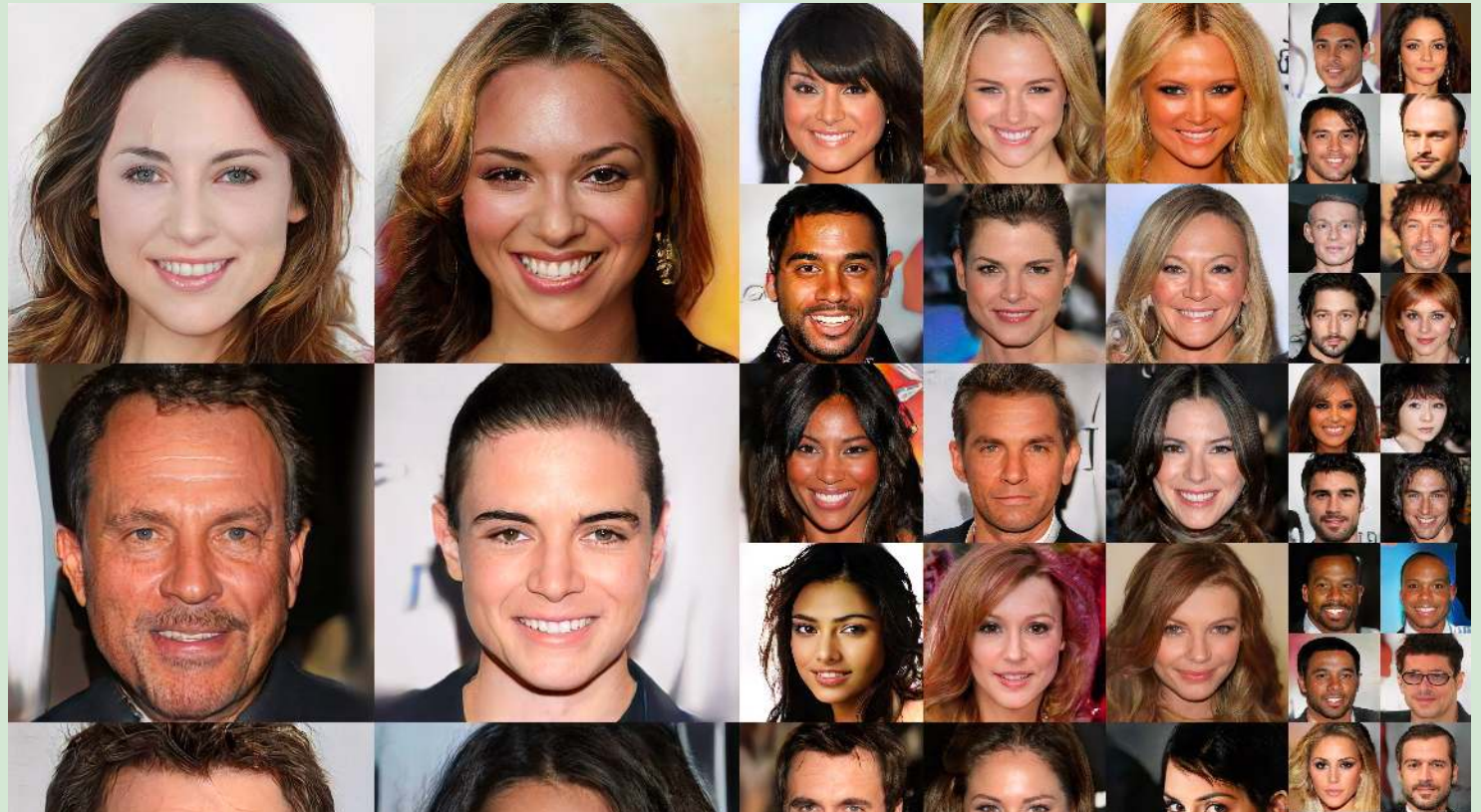


# Dataset

A collection of examples used to train, adapt, validate, or evaluate a model.

Goal: Human Face

Model

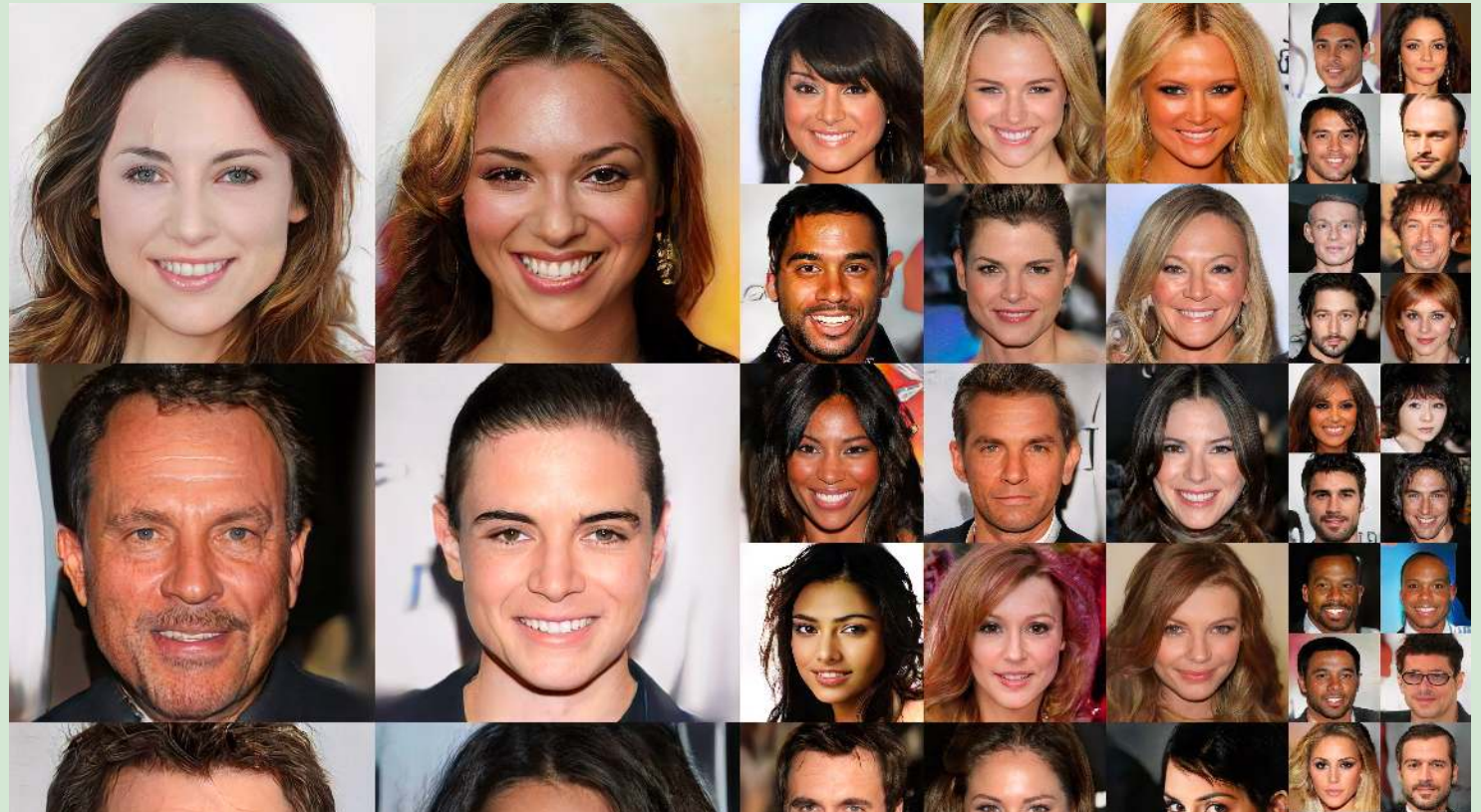


# Dataset

A collection of examples used to train, adapt, validate, or evaluate a model.

Goal: Human Face

Model



A Green Monkey



**Model**



## Dataset

Goal: Text to Image

A collection of examples used to train, adapt, validate, or evaluate a model.



A Green Monkey



**Model**



## Dataset

Goal: Text to Image

A collection of examples used to train, adapt, validate, or evaluate a model.



A snowy suburban street with a red car parked on the side and a green truck driving down the road. The street is lined with houses and trees, and there is a sign on the left side of the image

A Green Monkey



**Model**



## Dataset

Goal: Text to Image

A collection of examples used to train, adapt, validate, or evaluate a model.



A red helmet with a black chin strap and a black and red logo on the side is displayed against a white background.

A Green Monkey



**Model**



## Dataset

Goal: Text to Image

A collection of examples used to train, adapt, validate, or evaluate a model.

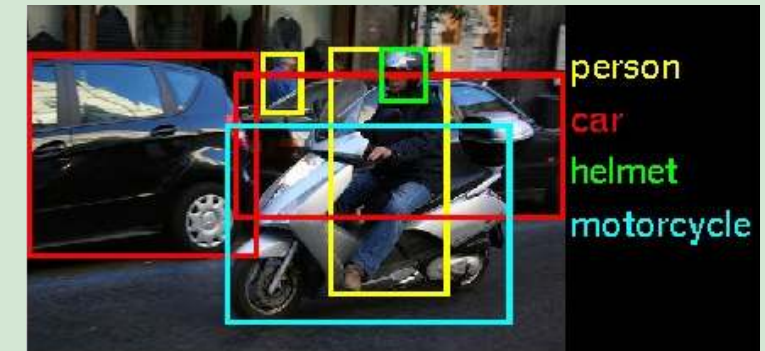
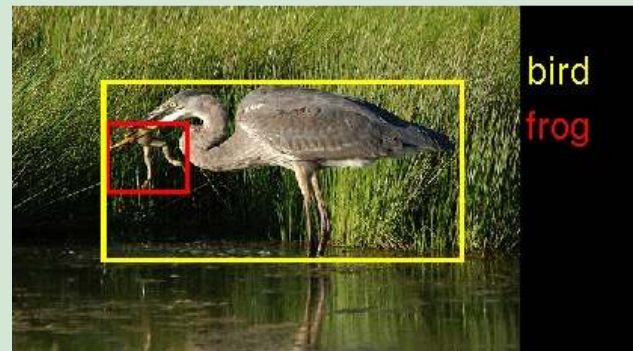
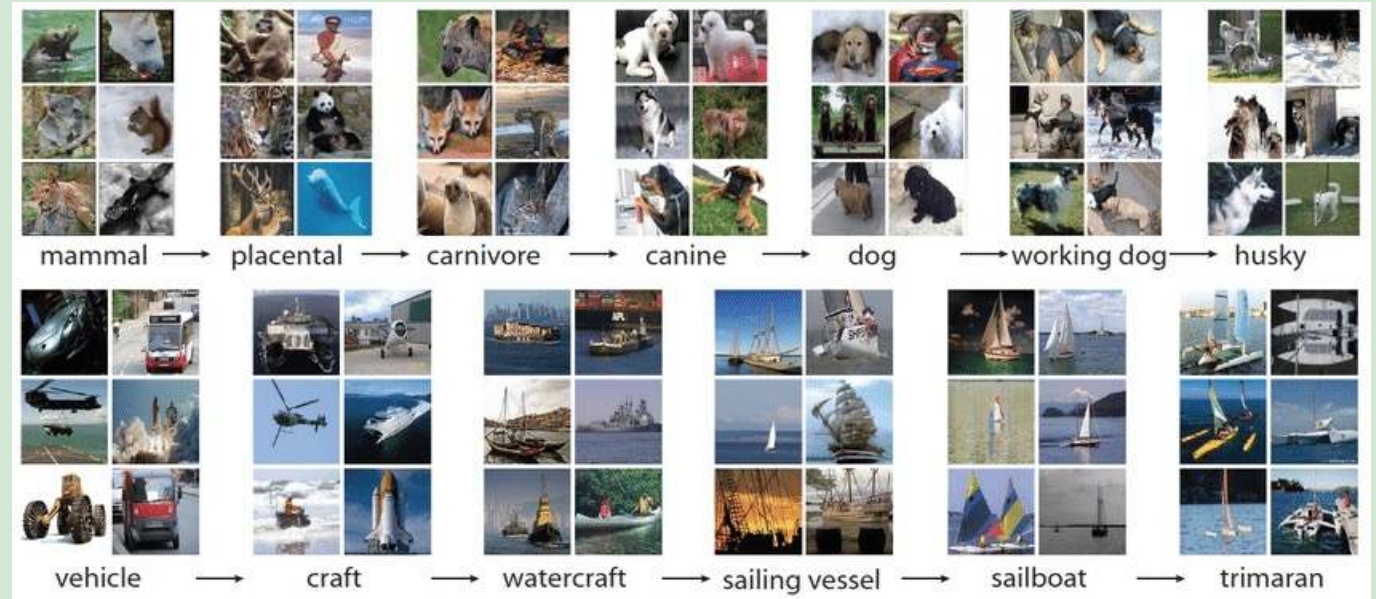
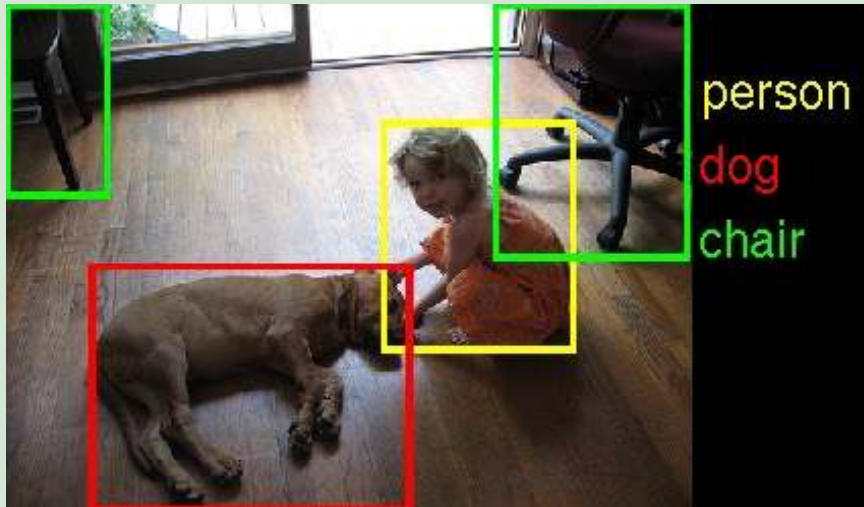


A man in a suit is standing at a podium with a microphone in front of him. He is wearing a light blue tie with a subtle pattern. The background shows a blurred view of trees and a clear sky.

# Dataset

| jpg<br>dict                                                                         | json<br>dict                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    | <pre>{"prompt": "A promotional image for a crampon storage bag with a group of hikers in the background. The bag is prominently displayed in the foreground, with a large, detailed image of the bag's mesh design an..."}</pre> |
|    | <pre>{"prompt": "A small, shiny copper-colored object is placed on a white surface."}</pre>                                                                                                                                      |
|    | <pre>{"prompt": "A stack of pancakes with a glossy, caramel-like syrup on top is presented. The pancakes are golden brown and appear to be freshly cooked. The syrup is dripping down the sides of the pancakes,..."}</pre>      |
|    | <pre>{"prompt": "The first image shows a close-up of a motorcycle's rear fender with the Harley-Davidson logo prominently displayed. The logo is centered on the fender, which is a dark color with a glossy finish...."}</pre>  |
|   | <pre>{"prompt": "Aerial view of a tropical island with a long, curved row of traditional thatched-roof huts on stilts over the water. The huts are connected by a wooden walkway. The island has a sandy beach with a..."}</pre> |
|  | <pre>{"prompt": "Aerial view of a lush green mountainous landscape with a winding path leading through the hills. The terrain is covered with dense vegetation, and the sky is partly cloudy."}</pre>                            |

# Dataset



# What does the model never see?

A model can only learn from the examples, patterns, and perspectives contained in its dataset.









## Dataset

A collection of examples used to train, adapt, validate, or evaluate a model.

## Model

A computational system with learned parameters that maps inputs to outputs.

## Training

The process of adjusting a model's parameters using data and an objective function.

## Inference

The process of using a trained model to generate a prediction, decision, or other output for an input.

# The Hidden Costs of AI

AI may feel digital, but training and inference depend on physical infrastructure, electricity, water, and hardware.

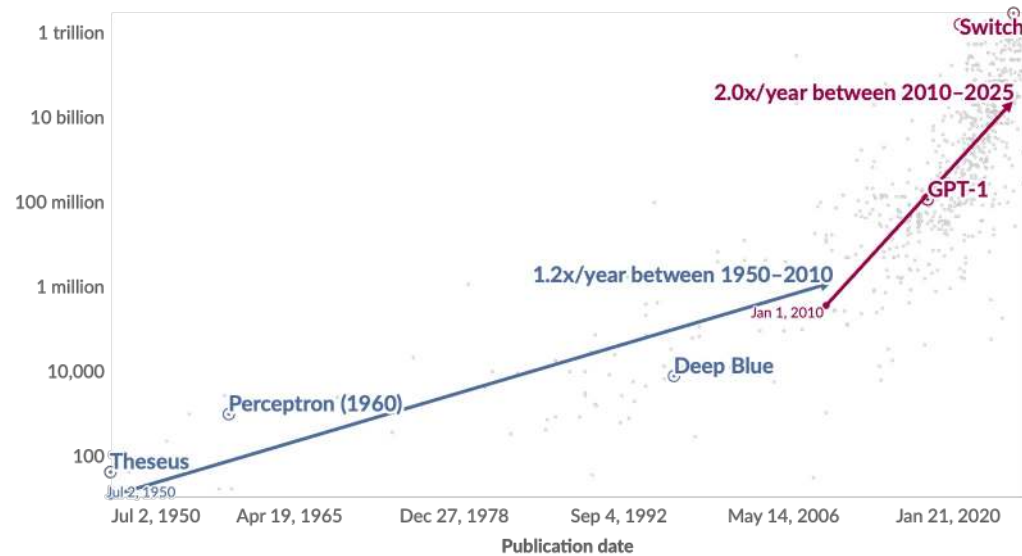
# Number of Parameters

The number of parameters define how much neural network can learn.

## Exponential growth of parameters in notable AI systems

Parameters are variables in an AI system whose values are adjusted during training to establish how input data gets transformed into the desired output; for example, the connection weights in an artificial neural network.

Number of parameters (plotted on a logarithmic axis)



Data source: Epoch AI (2026)

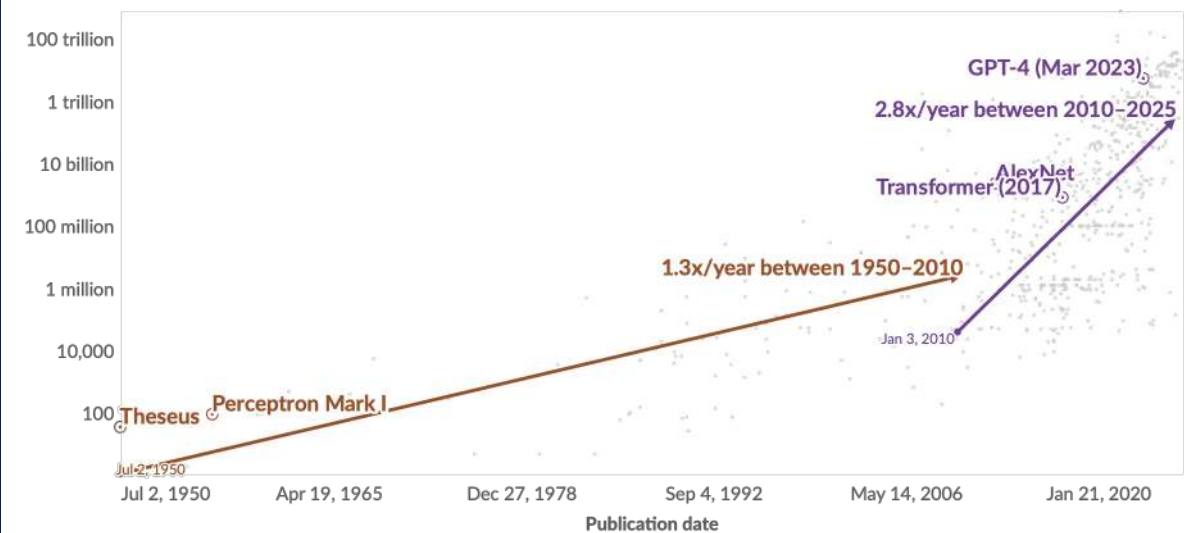
OurWorldinData.org/artificial-intelligence | CC BY

Note: Estimates are based on AI literature with uncertainty up to a factor of 10. The regression lines show a sharp rise in parameters since 2010, driven by the success of deep learning methods that leverage neural networks and massive datasets.

## Exponential growth of datapoints used to train notable AI systems

The number of unique data points used to train the model. Each domain has a specific data point unit; for example, for vision it is images, for language it is words, and for games it is timesteps. This means systems can only be compared directly within the same domain.

Training datapoints (unique datapoints; plotted on a logarithmic axis)



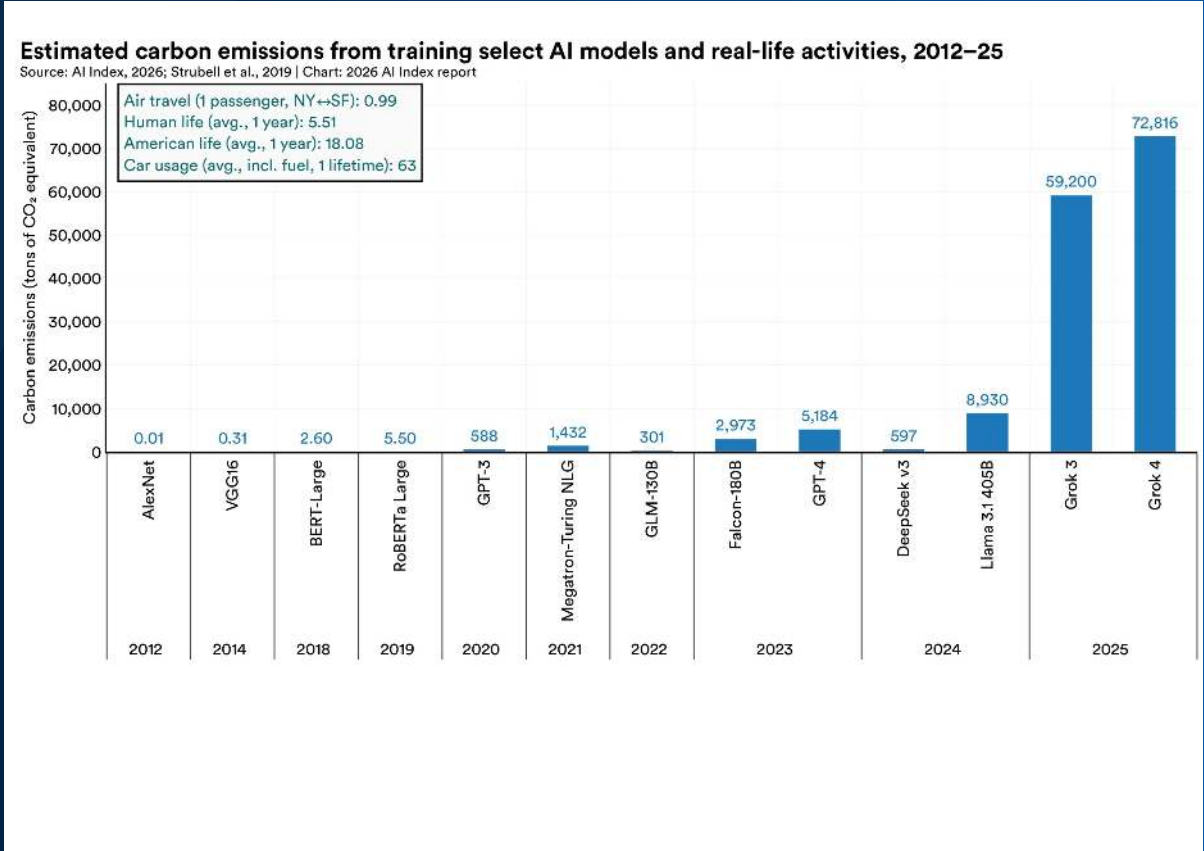
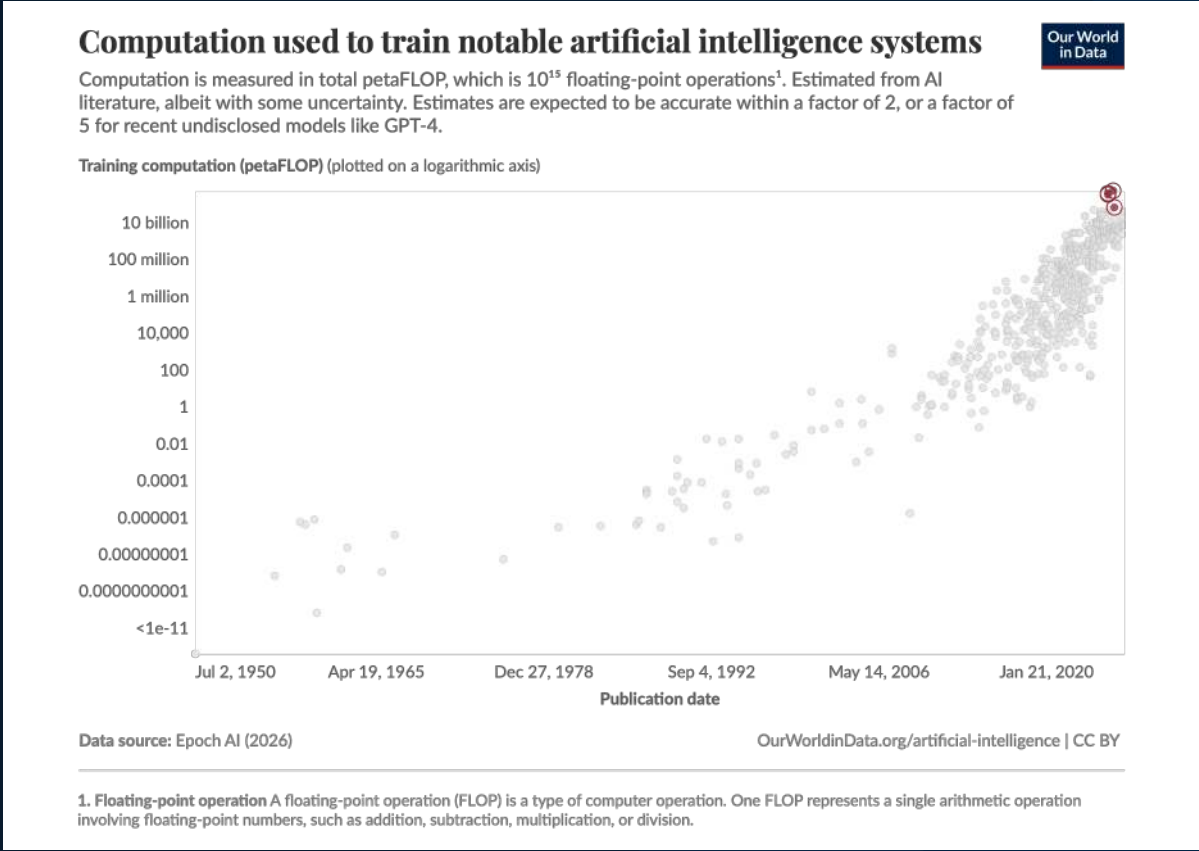
Data source: Epoch AI (2026)

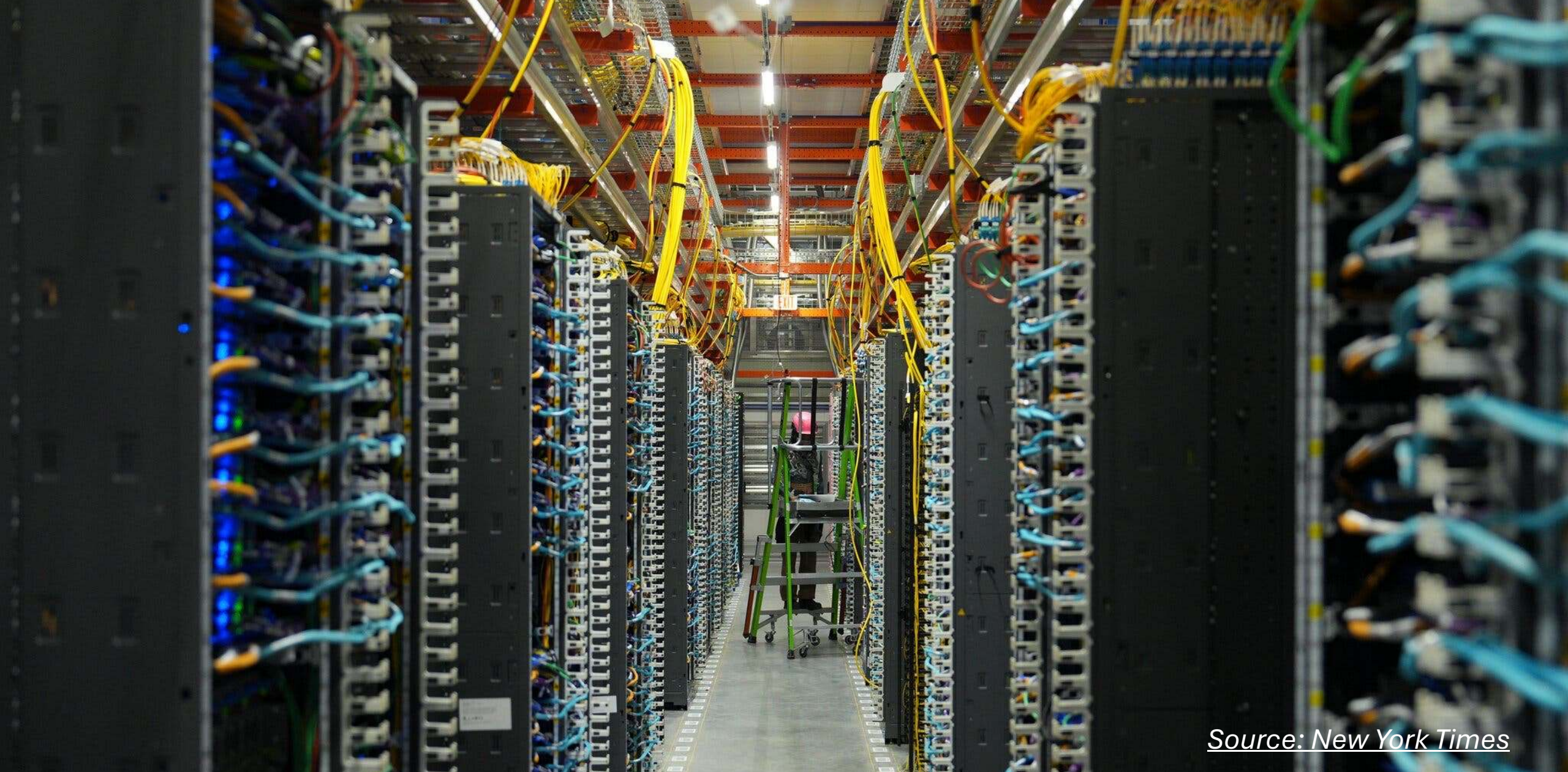
OurWorldinData.org/artificial-intelligence | CC BY

Note: The regression lines show a sharp rise in data used to train AI systems since 2010, driven by the success of deep learning methods that leverage neural networks and massive datasets.

# More Parameters, More Emissions

Larger models require more computation, resulting in greater energy use and carbon emissions.





Source: New York Times



*Source: New York Times*

# Global data center electricity demand could more than double by 2030

Rapid growth in AI and digital services is placing increasing pressure on global energy systems.

**485 → 950 TWh**

Global data-centre electricity  
consumption 2025 → 2030 (roughly all  
of Japan's consumption)

**Around 3%**

Share of global electricity demand  
projected for 2030

**3×**

Projected growth in electricity use by  
AI-focused data centres, 2025–2030

Source: *IEA "Energy and AI" / The Guardian*



Source: New York Times



*Source: New York Times*

**\$130 billion** of data center projects were blocked or delayed by local opposition — in Q1 2026 alone. Full-year 2025 already reached \$156 billion, up from an initial \$64 billion estimate.

*Data Center Watch, Q1 2026 report*

# From Impact to Responsibility

The question is not only what AI can do, but what it should do—and who remains accountable.

# What Do We Mean by "AI Ethics"?

Exploring how values, rights and responsibilities shape the design and use of AI systems.

## Fairness

Does the system treat people equitably across race, income, ability, and language?

## Transparency

Can users and regulators understand how the system reaches its outputs?

## Privacy

Is personal data collected, used, and retained only as necessary?

## Accountability

When something goes wrong, who is responsible — and can it be traced back to them?

## Human oversight

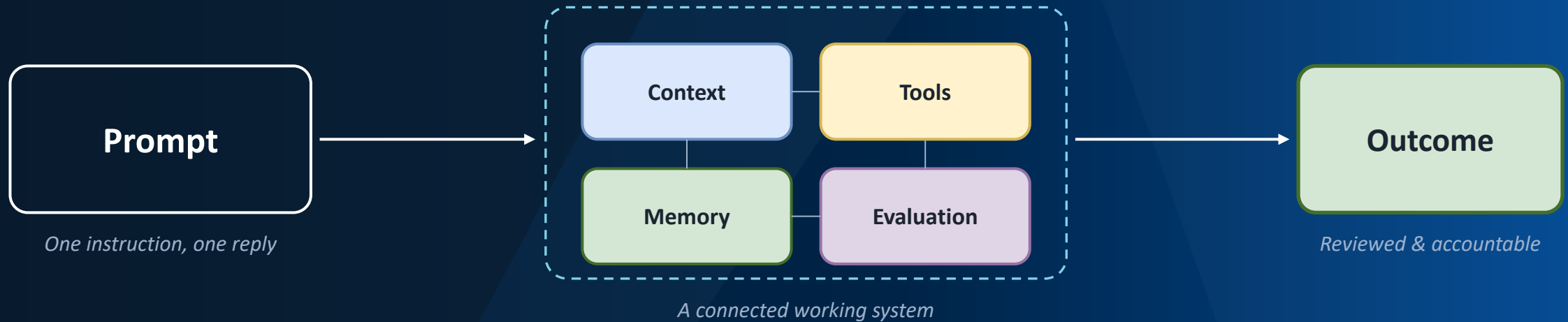
Can a person meaningfully review, override, or halt the system?

# From Understanding AI to Building With It

Now we translate technical possibilities, environmental limits, and ethical responsibilities into entrepreneurial action.

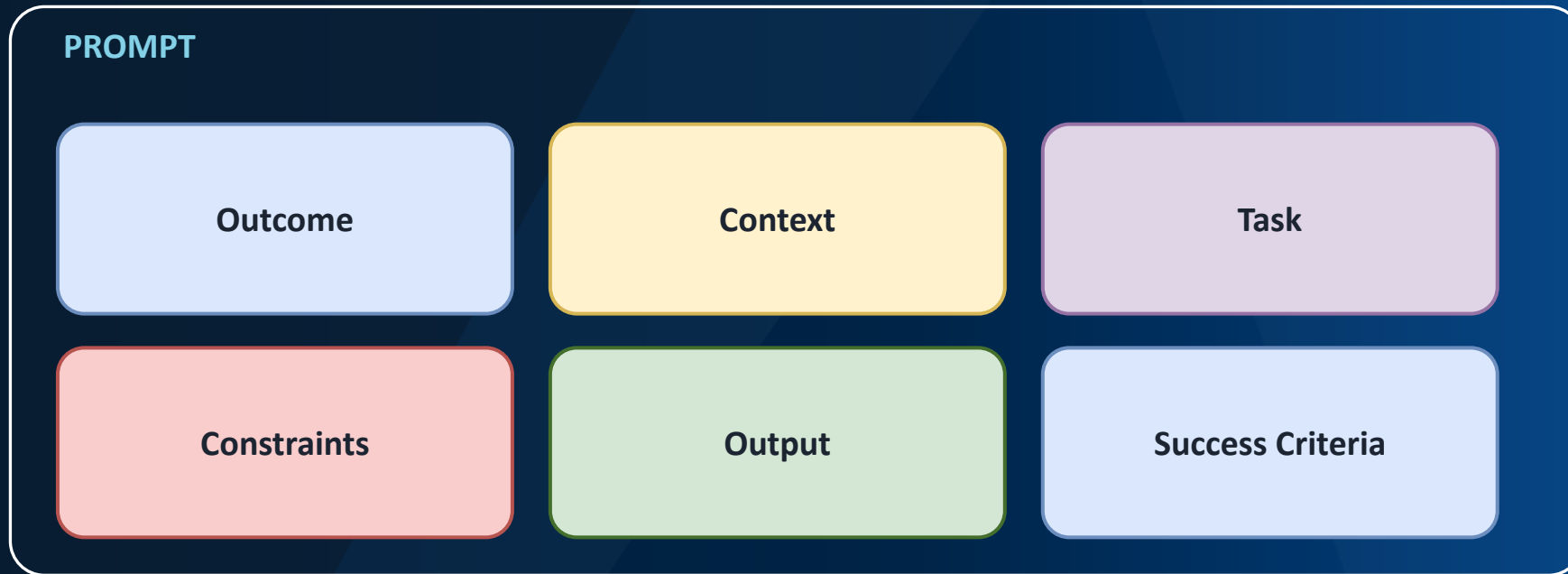
# An AI-Native Workflow Connects More Than a Prompt

Reliable outcomes emerge from context, tools, memory, evaluation, and human review.



# A Good Prompt Is a Task Brief, Not a Spell

Clear goals, context, constraints, output requirements, and success criteria improve an interaction—but they do not create a complete process.



Necessary for good instructions. Insufficient for complex work.

# From Prompt Engineering to Context Engineering

Reliable AI work depends on what the system knows, can access, remembers, and is allowed to do.

## Vision and Intent

What are we trying to achieve?

## Context and Evidence

What should the system know and trust?

## Workflow and Tools

Which steps and capabilities are required?

## Memory and State

What must persist across sessions?

## Evaluation and Governance

How do we know it worked, and who decides?

# The Entrepreneur Becomes a Workflow Designer

Humans define the vision, evidence, boundaries, and decisions; AI systems help explore, execute, compare, and iterate.

## TRADITIONAL USE



## AI-NATIVE WORKFLOW



# Build a Shared Source of Truth

Long chats are temporary; project knowledge should live in reusable, versioned, and searchable artifacts.

## venture-workspace/

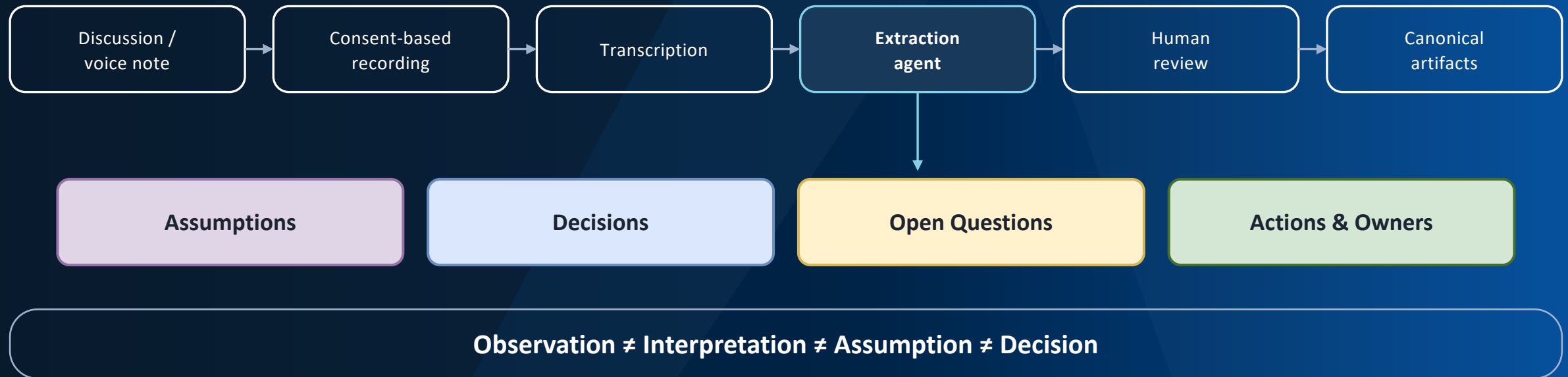
- **00\_north\_star/**
  - vision.md
  - decision\_to\_make.md
- **01\_customers/**
  - segments.md
  - interview\_guide.md
  - transcripts/
- **02\_evidence/**
  - research\_log.md
  - evidence\_matrix.csv
- **03\_assumptions/**
  - assumption\_backlog.md
- **04\_product/**
  - requirements.md
  - acceptance\_tests.md
  - style\_guide.md
- **05\_decisions/**
  - decision\_log.md
- **06\_ai\_system/**
  - agent\_instructions.md
  - evaluation\_cases.csv

**One canonical project state—accessible to humans and AI.**

*Markdown-based vaults (e.g. Obsidian) are one option among several.*

# Capture Thinking Before It Disappears

Record discussions, transcribe them, and convert them into assumptions, decisions, open questions, and next actions.



# Choose the Simplest System That Works

Use chat for one-off tasks, workflows for repeatable steps, and agents only when the path must adapt.

## Multi-Agent System

Independent specialization creates measurable value

*Example: researcher + critic + synthesizer*

## Single Agent

The system chooses tools and next steps

*Example: research across varied sources*

## Workflow

The sequence of steps is known in advance

*Example: transcribe → summarize → classify*

## Chat

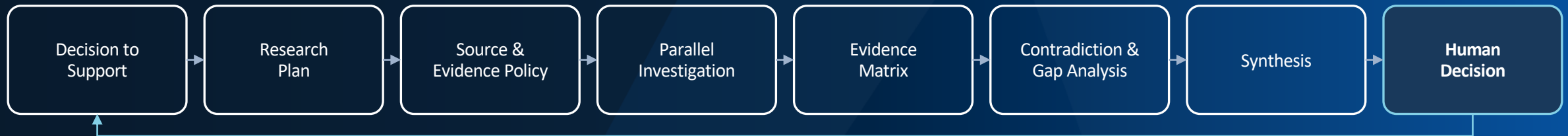
One response is sufficient

*Example: rewrite a value proposition*

**Do not build a multi-agent system because it looks advanced.**

# Deep Research Is a Process, Not a Prompt

Start with a decision and a source policy, then plan, search, compare, challenge, synthesize, and verify.



## WEAK REQUEST

*"Research the food-waste market."*

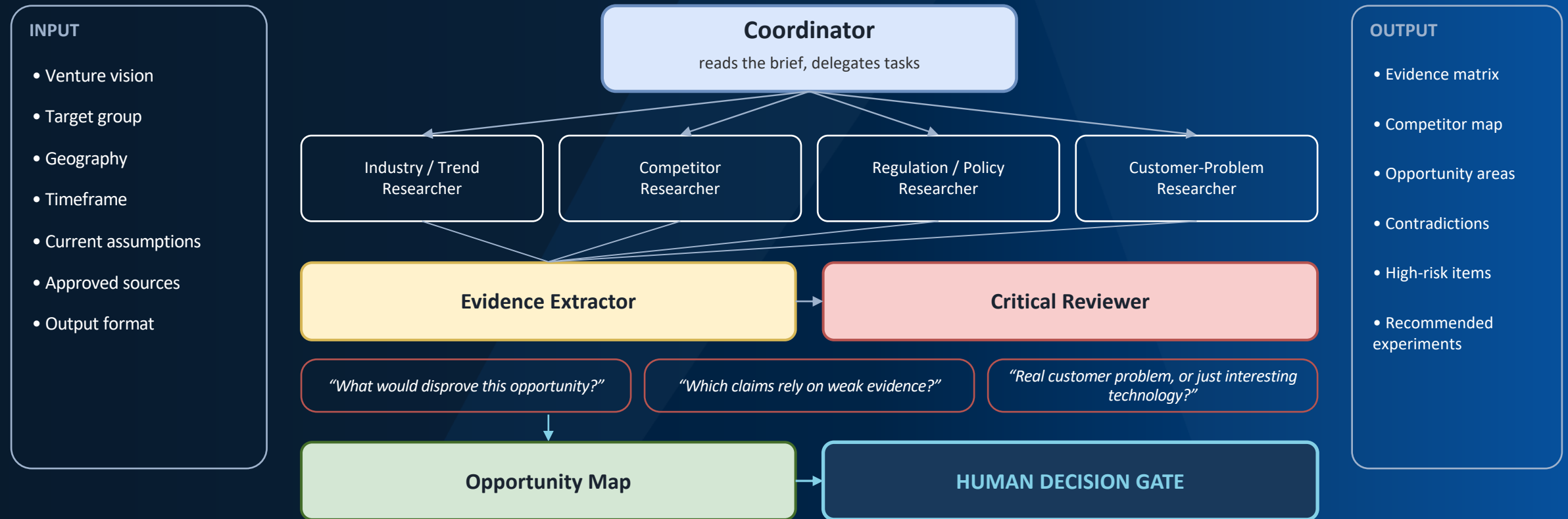
## STRONG BRIEF

Decide: enter Munich food-waste market? · Geography: Munich metro  
Sources: industry reports, interviews, gov data · Timeframe: last 3 years

| Claim                                    | Evidence                    | Source               | Date | Confidence | Contradiction           |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------|------------|-------------------------|
| Munich restaurants discard food weekly   | Interview + industry report | Industry association | 2025 | Medium     | None found              |
| Donation is blocked by food-safety rules | Regulation review           | EU / German rules    | 2024 | High       | Contradicts claim above |

# Agentic Market Discovery

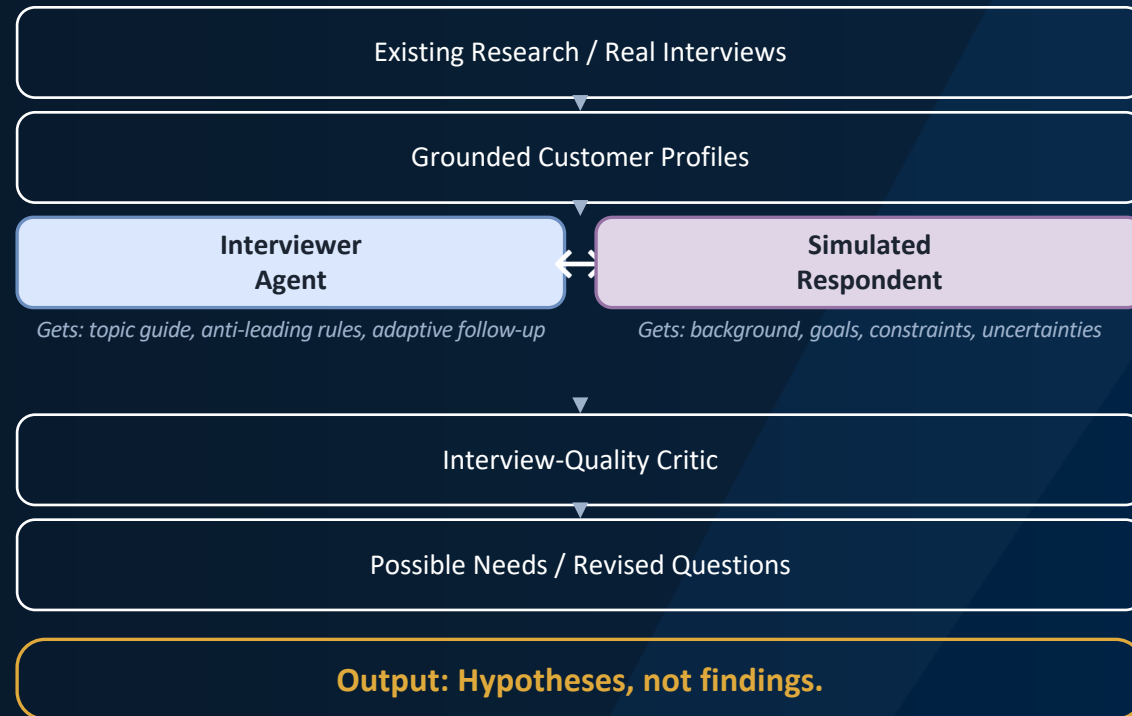
Let agents gather and structure evidence across sources—then let humans decide which opportunity is worth pursuing.



# Synthetic Customers are not an Evidence

Simulated users can test questions and reveal possibilities, but real customers remain the source of validation.

## SIMULATION



## VALIDATION



# Turn Interviews Into a Learning System

A repeatable pipeline transforms conversations into traceable themes, hypotheses, experiments, and product decisions.



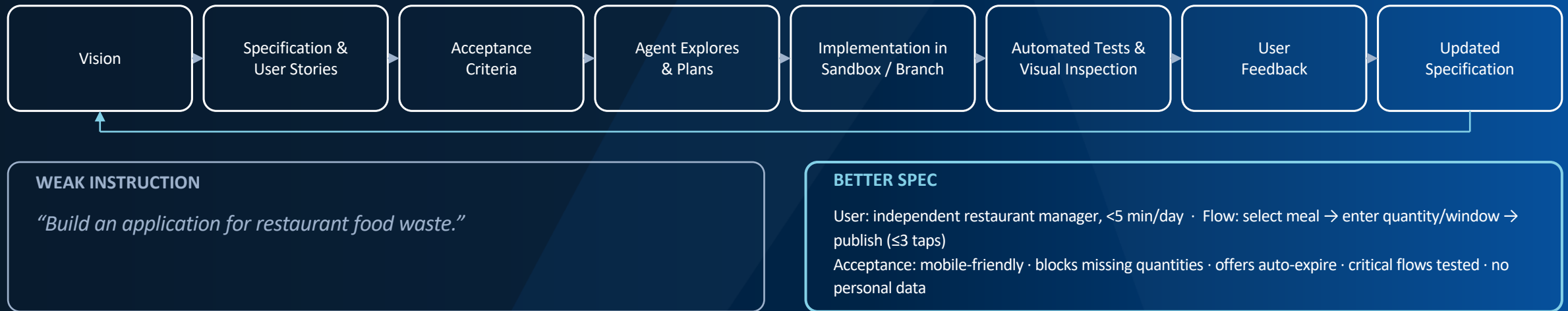
## TRACEABILITY CARD



Separate: explicitly said → observed → inferred → unknown

# Vibe Coding Needs a Specification

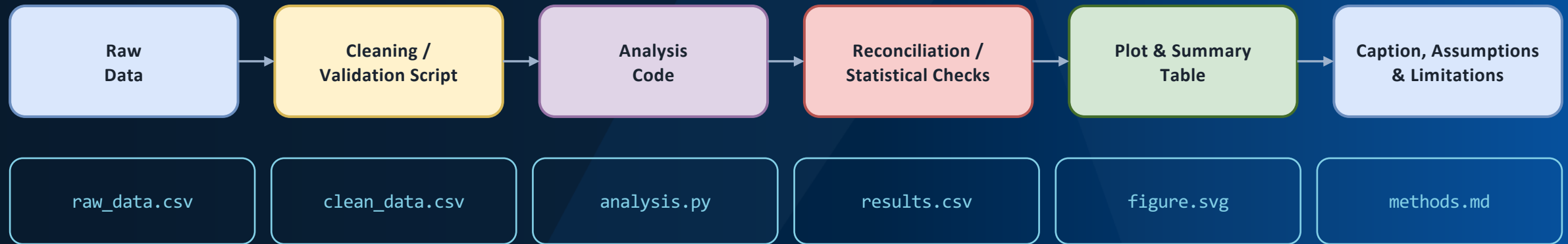
Natural-language coding becomes reliable when the vision is translated into requirements, acceptance tests, constraints, and review cycles.



**“Agentic prototyping” = structured, spec-driven vibe coding.**

# Use Code to Create Verifiable Evidence

For analyses and plots, preserve the data, transformations, assumptions, code, and figure—not only the image.



**A beautiful plot is not evidence unless the path from data to figure is inspectable.**

# Agents Need Boundaries and Tests

Autonomy is useful only when actions are observable, reversible, evaluated, and approved at the right moments.



| Action                               | Control                   |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Read public information              | Automatic                 |
| Create an internal draft             | Automatic, with trace     |
| Change a shared document             | Review or version history |
| Contact a customer                   | Human approval            |
| Publish externally                   | Human approval            |
| Financial / legal / sensitive action | Human decision            |

# Redesign One Entrepreneurial Workflow

Ask what should be captured, delegated, verified, automated, and kept human.

## Goal and Decision

*What are we trying to decide?*

## Current Process

*How is this done today, step by step?*

## Context

*What information and evidence are needed?*

## AI and Tools

*Where could AI add real value?*

## Human Gates

*Where must a person approve or decide?*

## Evaluation

*How will we know it actually worked?*

**Do not begin with an AI tool. Begin with a problem, a decision, and a measurable outcome.**

# Thank you for your attention!

## Social X Factor – Handwerk der Zukunft

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