PDFS OF REVOLUTION

State-of-art edition generated for 28 May 2026

AI RESEARCH DATABASE AND KNOWLEDGE BASE PRODUCTS: THE LEARNING ARCHITECTURE REVOLUTION OS

LEARNING ARCHITECTURE

Repurposed from: 100AI DIGITAL PRODUCT CASHOUT 5 BOOKS\21-ai-research-database-and-knowledge-base-product

Theory first. Production logic second. No-code UI first. Knowledge base always.

Revolution Premise

> **Learning production is the deliberate transformation of information into schema, retrieval, transfer, and applied performance.**

This edition repurposes the source PDF into a deeper production manual. It keeps the source as the seed, but rewrites the mission around theory first, explicit definitions, practical execution, no-code UI-first implementation, and a knowledge-base operating system. Date stamp: 28 May 2026.

The reader should not merely consume ideas. The reader should leave with a theory of how the system works, a simple interface they can build for free or nearly free, a database schema, a feedback loop, and a way to evaluate whether the thing is true in the world.

Renamed Promise

Old signal: AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products. New signal: AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products: The Learning Architecture Revolution OS. The new title names the underlying machine: not just a topic, but a production system with memory, interface, workflow, and evidence.

Core Terms From This Source

- Asset: track this as a recurring object in the knowledge base, not as a vague idea.
- Chapter: track this as a recurring object in the knowledge base, not as a vague idea.
- Practical: track this as a recurring object in the knowledge base, not as a vague idea.
- Research: track this as a recurring object in the knowledge base, not as a vague idea.
- Create: track this as a recurring object in the knowledge base, not as a vague idea.
- Database: track this as a recurring object in the knowledge base, not as a vague idea.
- Products: track this as a recurring object in the knowledge base, not as a vague idea.
- Prompt: track this as a recurring object in the knowledge base, not as a vague idea.
- Angle: track this as a recurring object in the knowledge base, not as a vague idea.
- Knowledge: track this as a recurring object in the knowledge base, not as a vague idea.

Definitions Needed Before Production

Definitions come before steps because undefined words become bad systems. If a term is not operationalized, the UI cannot capture it, the database cannot store it, and the automation cannot improve it.

Term	Operational definition
Production	The repeatable transformation of intention, knowledge, materials, tools, and feedback into a shipped artifact or outcome.
Knowledge base	A structured external memory that stores sources, decisions, examples, procedures, prompts, assets, metrics, and version history.
No-code UI-first solution	A solution that gives users an interface before custom software exists, usually by combining forms, tables, dashboards, automations, and simple pages.
RAG	Retrieval-augmented generation: connecting a model to external documents or records so answers can be grounded in current, domain-specific evidence.
Feedback loop	A cycle where outputs become inputs for the next decision through evidence, metrics, user response, or error signals.
Quality gate	A test that must pass before moving to the next stage, such as source citation, human review, conversion proof, security review, or usability check.
Schema	An organized mental structure that connects concepts, examples, procedures, and retrieval cues.
Transfer	The ability to use knowledge in a new problem, domain, or situation beyond the original example.
Rubric	A visible scoring frame that defines what quality looks like before the learner attempts the task.

Production Philosophy

Production is not hustle. Production is a chain of transformations. Raw attention becomes notes. Notes become distinctions. Distinctions become procedures. Procedures become interfaces. Interfaces create data. Data creates feedback. Feedback improves the procedure. A product is mature only when this loop can repeat without heroic effort.

The hidden layer behind every strong ebook, course, template, service, agent, or app is a knowledge base. The visible product is the front stage. The knowledge base is the backstage: source evidence, examples, buyer language, prompts, decisions, metrics, and quality gates.

Scientific and Operational Principles Applied

The edition uses nine principles repeatedly. They appear in the modules as lenses for making decisions, not decorative citations.

Principle	How it changes production
Systems thinking [Meadows, 1999]	Look for stocks, flows, feedback loops, delays, incentives, rules, and goals. The deeper move is often changing the system rule, not adding more effort.
Theory of Constraints [Goldratt, Theory of Constraints]	Find the one constraint that limits throughput, exploit it, subordinate other work to it, then elevate it only after measurement proves it is still the bottleneck.
Process approach and PDCA [ISO 9001 process approach]	Treat every promise as a process: plan the work, do the smallest useful version, check evidence, then act on findings in the next cycle.
Validated learning [Ries, 2011]	Do not ask whether an idea feels good. Ask what behavior changed, what was learned, and what decision the evidence now supports.
Cognitive load [Sweller, 1988]	Design the next action so working memory is not overloaded. Reduce extraneous load, sequence intrinsic load, and use examples before open-ended tasks.
Retrieval practice [Roediger and Karpicke, 2006]	Turn knowledge into prompts, questions, drills, and decisions. If the learner never retrieves, the product is only a library, not a learning machine.
Deliberate practice [Ericsson, Krampe, and Tesch-Romer, 1993]	Skill improves through focused tasks, immediate feedback, error correction, and repetition near the edge of ability, not passive consumption.
Retrieval augmented generation [Lewis et al., 2020]	AI output is more useful when grounded in an external memory. Build retrieval, citations, and source records before scaling generation.
Trustworthy AI risk management [NIST AI RMF 1.0, 2023]	Govern, map, measure, and manage AI risks. Define who owns data, decisions, review, errors, and customer impact before automation touches production.

Practical rule: every major idea must become a record, a step, a screen, a metric, and a review question. If it cannot do that, it is still only inspiration.

State-of-Art Tool Stack, Free First

This stack is written for 28 May 2026. Specific pricing, model names, and product features change quickly, so the operating principle is more important than loyalty to a tool. Start free, prove the loop manually, then upgrade only where friction or scale justifies it.

Free-first route: Notion/Docs curriculum vault, Anki or Sheets retrieval cards, Google Forms quizzes, AppSheet learning tracker, and AI tutors constrained by answer keys.

Layer	Free-first / low-cost build	State-of-art logic
Knowledge base	Notion, Google Docs, Google Sheets, Airtable free tier	Keep sources, decisions, prompts, procedures, and metrics permission-aware and versioned.
UI first	Tally, Google Forms, AppSheet, Softr, Glide, Carrd, Google Sites	A visible interface makes the system testable before custom code exists.
Design and packaging	Canva, Google Slides, Docs export, existing cover PNGs	A cover, preview, and sample reduce buyer uncertainty faster than long claims.
Automation	Make, Zapier, n8n, Apps Script	Automate handoffs only after the manual path is understood and the failure modes are known.
AI layer	ChatGPT/OpenAI, Claude, Gemini, local/open models where appropriate	Use models for bounded tasks with source grounding, review, and evals.
Agent/tool layer	OpenAI Agents SDK, MCP-compatible connectors, Copilot Studio, Zapier Agents, Make AI Agents	Agents need tools, permissions, traces, and rollback paths, not just prompts.
Measurement	Sheets dashboards, Airtable interfaces, platform analytics, UTM links	The loop improves only when behavior, quality, and risk are measured.

Knowledge Base Rule

Knowledge base focus: concepts, definitions, examples, retrieval questions, misconceptions, rubrics, projects, and evidence of mastery.

Knowledge Base Architecture

Use a database, not a pile of documents. The minimum viable knowledge base has linked records. Each record should answer what it is, why it matters, where the evidence lives, how it is used, and how quality is checked.

Table	Core fields	Why it exists
Source Library	Source, URL/file, date, claim, reliability, quote/snippet, tags	Prevents hallucination, vague claims, and forgotten context.
Buyer/Reader Jobs	Segment, pain, desired outcome, language, objection, proof needed	Connects production to demand and usefulness.
Concept Map	Definition, examples, non-examples, principle, dependency, misuse	Turns theory into teachable structure.
Procedure/SOP	Trigger, inputs, steps, owner, tool, output, quality gate, failure mode	Makes repeated work reliable.
Prompt/Agent Task	Goal, context, sources, constraints, tool access, expected output, eval	Keeps AI work bounded and testable.
Experiment Log	Hypothesis, build, metric, result, decision, next iteration	Prevents random activity and creates validated learning.
Asset Register	PDF, template, UI, landing page, automation, owner, version, status	Makes the product portfolio visible.

If the knowledge base is weak, the ebook becomes a one-time document. If the knowledge base is strong, the ebook becomes an operating system that can produce templates, tools, coaching, agents, dashboards, and future editions.

Source-to-Revolution Expansion Modules

Every module below repurposes source pages into a deeper production unit. The source page anchors keep the original content represented; the added layers supply theory, definitions, no-code implementation, knowledge-base structure, metrics, and practical steps.

Module 01: Source Pages 1, 2, 3, 4 - Researched Visibility Pack | Academic Foundation | Search Strategy | Research Notes

Original seed: Researched Visibility Pack RESEARCHED VISIBILITY PACK NO-CODE 100 PAGES AI RESEARCH DATABASE AND KNOWLEDGE BASE PRODUCTS Build paid research libraries, directories, databases, and knowledge bases with no-code tools. SEO Keyword Map Short-tail: research database product Mid-tail: AI knowledge base product Long-tail: how to sell a curated research database with no-code tools Educational business resource. No sales, ranking, traffic, or income outcome is guaranteed. Academic Foundation ACADEMIC FOUNDATION Abstract And Buyer Thesis Abstract: This manual studies a practical path for analysts, newsletter writers, researchers, educators, and niche experts. It focuses on a low-budget, no-code method for...

Theory first: use Systems thinking [Meadows, 1999]. Look for stocks, flows, feedback loops, delays, incentives, rules, and goals. The deeper move is often changing the system rule, not adding more effort.

Definition needed: Schema means An organized mental structure that connects concepts, examples, procedures, and retrieval cues.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Research, No-code, Buyer, Database, Support into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

> **Quality gate: a page is not complete when it is written. It is complete when a user can act on it, the system can store what happened, and the next iteration is obvious.**

Module 02: Source Pages 5, 6, 7, 8 - Research Notes | No-code Stack | Manual Operating Path | Academic Structure

Original seed: Research Notes RESEARCH NOTES No-Code Ecosystem Evidence Notion Help: Databases, sites, forms, automations, templates, and AI support low-budget knowledge products and portals. Softr Docs: Client portals and internal tools can connect to Airtable, Google Sheets, Notion, HubSpot, SmartSuite, and SQL data sources. Zapier AI: Automation, AI agents, tables, interfaces, and app connections support no- code operating workflows. Make AI Agents: Visual automation and AI agent workflows can route tasks, apps, decisions, and outputs. n8n Docs: Workflow automation and AI nodes support agentic workflows with human review and data operations. Canva Policies: Templates and designs need...

Theory first: use Theory of Constraints [Goldratt, Theory of Constraints]. Find the one constraint that limits throughput, exploit it, subordinate other work to it, then elevate it only after measurement proves it is still the bottleneck.

Definition needed: Transfer means The ability to use knowledge in a new problem, domain, or situation beyond the original example.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Stack, Manual, Automation, Google, Path into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

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Module 03: Source Pages 9, 10, 11, 12 - Chapter 1 | Chapter 1 | Chapter 1 | Chapter 1

Original seed: Chapter 1 CHAPTER 1 Search Demand Thesis: Research Question Research question: how can analysts, newsletter writers, researchers, educators, and niche experts use search demand thesis to move from a vague idea to a valuable digital product? Chapter goal: Define the short-tail, mid-tail, and long-tail demand that the book can own. The buyer pain is specific: their research is valuable but not packaged into a searchable buyer asset. The page should turn that pain into a visible decision, asset, workflow, or search page. AI Agent Prompt Act as Source Finder. For AI Research Database And Knowledge...

Theory first: use Process approach and PDCA [ISO 9001 process approach]. Treat every promise as a process: plan the work, do the smallest useful version, check evidence, then act on findings in the next cycle.

Definition needed: Rubric means A visible scoring frame that defines what quality looks like before the learner attempts the task.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Thesis, Demand, Research, Search, Chapter into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

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Module 04: Source Pages 13, 14, 15, 16 - Chapter 1 | Chapter 1 | Chapter 1 | Chapter 2

Original seed: Chapter 1 CHAPTER 1 Search Demand Thesis: AI Agent Workflow AI agent role: Update Log Agent. Give this agent a narrow job, a clear output format, and a strict quality gate. Use the agent to support search demand thesis, not to outsource strategy. The human still chooses positioning, claims, pricing, examples, and final publishing decisions. A strong agent workflow includes context, examples, constraints, output format, review rubric, and a request for uncertainty or risk notes. AI Agent Prompt Act as Update Log Agent. For AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products, create a practical Search...

Theory first: use Validated learning [Ries, 2011]. Do not ask whether an idea feels good. Ask what behavior changed, what was learned, and what decision the evidence now supports.

Definition needed: Schema means An organized mental structure that connects concepts, examples, procedures, and retrieval cues.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Search, Asset, Chapter, Buyer, Demand into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

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Module 05: Source Pages 17, 18, 19, 20 - Chapter 2 | Chapter 2 | Chapter 2 | Chapter 2

Original seed: Chapter 2 CHAPTER 2 Buyer Problem Model: Core Framework Framework: thesis -> method -> asset -> proof -> traffic -> checkout -> feedback. Apply it to AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products. The core thesis is: Research products become valuable when curation, structure, and update discipline save the buyer time. Academic structure makes the product feel more valuable because the reader can see the logic, definitions, method, practice, and review criteria. AI Agent Prompt Act as Summary Agent. For AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products, create a practical Buyer Problem Model deliverable using...

Theory first: use Cognitive load [Sweller, 1988]. Design the next action so working memory is not overloaded. Reduce extraneous load, sequence intrinsic load, and use examples before open-ended tasks.

Definition needed: Transfer means The ability to use knowledge in a new problem, domain, or situation beyond the original example.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Buyer, Model, Problem, Chapter, Practical into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

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Module 06: Source Pages 21, 22, 23, 24 - Chapter 2 | Chapter 2 | Chapter 3 | Chapter 3

Original seed: Chapter 2 CHAPTER 2 Buyer Problem Model: Template And Example Template asset: field dictionary. This is what turns the lesson into something the buyer can use. Search page angle: paid research database. Use this angle for a support article, FAQ section, or product page subsection. Launch channel: LinkedIn posts. Adapt the same asset into one public demonstration that teaches and leads back to the product. AI Agent Prompt Act as Taxonomy Agent. For AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products, create a practical Buyer Problem Model deliverable using Airtable or Notion. Include steps, asset, QA...

Theory first: use Retrieval practice [Roediger and Karpicke, 2006]. Turn knowledge into prompts, questions, drills, and decisions. If the learner never retrieves, the product is only a library, not a learning machine.

Definition needed: Rubric means A visible scoring frame that defines what quality looks like before the learner attempts the task.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Asset, Research, Buyer, Chapter, Practical into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

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Module 07: Source Pages 25, 26, 27, 28 - Chapter 3 | Chapter 3 | Chapter 3 | Chapter 3

Original seed: Chapter 3 CHAPTER 3 Low-Budget Stack Architecture: No-Code Stack Low-budget stack focus: Tally. Use it to make one part of the product real, not to create tool complexity. Primary stack for this product: Airtable or Notion, Softr, Google Sheets, Gumroad, Tally, ChatGPT or Claude. Possible upgrades include Framer for polished pages, Softr for portals, Make/Zapier/n8n for automation, and Looker Studio for analytics after the manual version works. AI Agent Prompt Act as Update Log Agent. For AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products, create a practical Low-Budget Stack Architecture deliverable using Tally. Include steps, asset...

Theory first: use Deliberate practice [Ericsson, Krampe, and Tesch-Romer, 1993]. Skill improves through focused tasks, immediate feedback, error correction, and repetition near the edge of ability, not passive consumption.

Definition needed: Schema means An organized mental structure that connects concepts, examples, procedures, and retrieval cues.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Stack, Low-budget, Architecture, Chapter, Practical into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

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Module 08: Source Pages 29, 30, 31, 32 - Chapter 3 | Chapter 4 | Chapter 4 | Chapter 4

Original seed: Chapter 3 CHAPTER 3 Low-Budget Stack Architecture: Review Gate Review gate for Low-Budget Stack Architecture: the page is ready only if it teaches a method, creates an asset, supports search visibility, and avoids unsupported promises. Pricing context: $49 sample guide, $149 database access, $299 annual updates, $999 team license. Use the chapter to strengthen a product tier, bonus, license, or upgrade offer. Claims review: no guaranteed rankings, income, traffic, or platform outcomes. Promise the system, assets, and implementation path. AI Agent Prompt Act as Record QA Agent. For AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products...

Theory first: use Retrieval augmented generation [Lewis et al., 2020]. AI output is more useful when grounded in an external memory. Build retrieval, citations, and source records before scaling generation.

Definition needed: Transfer means The ability to use knowledge in a new problem, domain, or situation beyond the original example.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Chapter, Research, Asset, Automation, Manual into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

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Module 09: Source Pages 33, 34, 35, 36 - Chapter 4 | Chapter 4 | Chapter 4 | Chapter 4

Original seed: Chapter 4 CHAPTER 4 Manual Path Before Automation: Manual Path Manual path step: collect sources. Manual execution builds judgment. It also creates the checklist that later becomes an SOP, a template, an AI prompt, or an automation. Do the task once slowly, document the decision points, and mark which parts require human review. AI Agent Prompt Act as Taxonomy Agent. For AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products, create a practical Manual Path Before Automation deliverable using Airtable or Notion. Include steps, asset, QA, and SEO angle. Practical Action - Perform the manual step. -...

Theory first: use Trustworthy AI risk management [NIST AI RMF 1.0, 2023]. Govern, map, measure, and manage AI risks. Define who owns data, decisions, review, errors, and customer impact before automation touches production.

Definition needed: Rubric means A visible scoring frame that defines what quality looks like before the learner attempts the task.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Manual, Path, Automation, Asset, Chapter into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

> **Quality gate: a page is not complete when it is written. It is complete when a user can act on it, the system can store what happened, and the next iteration is obvious.**

Module 10: Source Pages 37, 38, 39, 40 - Chapter 5 | Chapter 5 | Chapter 5 | Chapter 5

Original seed: Chapter 5 CHAPTER 5 AI Agent Operating Roles: Research Question Research question: how can analysts, newsletter writers, researchers, educators, and niche experts use ai agent operating roles to move from a vague idea to a valuable digital product? Chapter goal: Assign research, production, QA, copy, support, and analytics roles to AI agents. The buyer pain is specific: their research is valuable but not packaged into a searchable buyer asset. The page should turn that pain into a visible decision, asset, workflow, or search page. AI Agent Prompt Act as Update Log Agent. For AI Research...

Theory first: use Systems thinking [Meadows, 1999]. Look for stocks, flows, feedback loops, delays, incentives, rules, and goals. The deeper move is often changing the system rule, not adding more effort.

Definition needed: Schema means An organized mental structure that connects concepts, examples, procedures, and retrieval cues.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Research, Roles, Chapter, Operating, Practical into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

> **Quality gate: a page is not complete when it is written. It is complete when a user can act on it, the system can store what happened, and the next iteration is obvious.**

Module 11: Source Pages 41, 42, 43, 44 - Chapter 5 | Chapter 5 | Chapter 5 | Chapter 6

Original seed: Chapter 5 CHAPTER 5 AI Agent Operating Roles: AI Agent Workflow AI agent role: Record QA Agent. Give this agent a narrow job, a clear output format, and a strict quality gate. Use the agent to support ai agent operating roles, not to outsource strategy. The human still chooses positioning, claims, pricing, examples, and final publishing decisions. A strong agent workflow includes context, examples, constraints, output format, review rubric, and a request for uncertainty or risk notes. AI Agent Prompt Act as Record QA Agent. For AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products, create a...

Theory first: use Theory of Constraints [Goldratt, Theory of Constraints]. Find the one constraint that limits throughput, exploit it, subordinate other work to it, then elevate it only after measurement proves it is still the bottleneck.

Definition needed: Transfer means The ability to use knowledge in a new problem, domain, or situation beyond the original example.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Asset, Chapter, Research, Operating, Practical into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

> **Quality gate: a page is not complete when it is written. It is complete when a user can act on it, the system can store what happened, and the next iteration is obvious.**

Module 12: Source Pages 45, 46, 47, 48 - Chapter 6 | Chapter 6 | Chapter 6 | Chapter 6

Original seed: Chapter 6 CHAPTER 6 Academic Product Structure: Core Framework Framework: thesis -> method -> asset -> proof -> traffic -> checkout -> feedback. Apply it to AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products. The core thesis is: Research products become valuable when curation, structure, and update discipline save the buyer time. Academic structure makes the product feel more valuable because the reader can see the logic, definitions, method, practice, and review criteria. AI Agent Prompt Act as Taxonomy Agent. For AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products, create a practical Academic Product Structure deliverable using...

Theory first: use Process approach and PDCA [ISO 9001 process approach]. Treat every promise as a process: plan the work, do the smallest useful version, check evidence, then act on findings in the next cycle.

Definition needed: Rubric means A visible scoring frame that defines what quality looks like before the learner attempts the task.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Structure, Academic, Chapter, Practical, Create into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

> **Quality gate: a page is not complete when it is written. It is complete when a user can act on it, the system can store what happened, and the next iteration is obvious.**

Module 13: Source Pages 49, 50, 51, 52 - Chapter 6 | Chapter 6 | Chapter 7 | Chapter 7

Original seed: Chapter 6 CHAPTER 6 Academic Product Structure: Template And Example Template asset: database sample. This is what turns the lesson into something the buyer can use. Search page angle: curated knowledge base product. Use this angle for a support article, FAQ section, or product page subsection. Launch channel: LinkedIn posts. Adapt the same asset into one public demonstration that teaches and leads back to the product. AI Agent Prompt Act as Source Finder. For AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products, create a practical Academic Product Structure deliverable using Tally. Include steps, asset, QA, and...

Theory first: use Validated learning [Ries, 2011]. Do not ask whether an idea feels good. Ask what behavior changed, what was learned, and what decision the evidence now supports.

Definition needed: Schema means An organized mental structure that connects concepts, examples, procedures, and retrieval cues.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Asset, Chapter, Research, Practical, Create into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

> **Quality gate: a page is not complete when it is written. It is complete when a user can act on it, the system can store what happened, and the next iteration is obvious.**

Module 14: Source Pages 53, 54, 55, 56 - Chapter 7 | Chapter 7 | Chapter 7 | Chapter 7

Original seed: Chapter 7 CHAPTER 7 Asset Production Sprint: No-Code Stack Low-budget stack focus: Google Sheets. Use it to make one part of the product real, not to create tool complexity. Primary stack for this product: Airtable or Notion, Softr, Google Sheets, Gumroad, Tally, ChatGPT or Claude. Possible upgrades include Framer for polished pages, Softr for portals, Make/Zapier/n8n for automation, and Looker Studio for analytics after the manual version works. AI Agent Prompt Act as Record QA Agent. For AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products, create a practical Asset Production Sprint deliverable using Google Sheets. Include...

Theory first: use Cognitive load [Sweller, 1988]. Design the next action so working memory is not overloaded. Reduce extraneous load, sequence intrinsic load, and use examples before open-ended tasks.

Definition needed: Transfer means The ability to use knowledge in a new problem, domain, or situation beyond the original example.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Asset, Production, Sprint, Chapter, Practical into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

> **Quality gate: a page is not complete when it is written. It is complete when a user can act on it, the system can store what happened, and the next iteration is obvious.**

Module 15: Source Pages 57, 58, 59, 60 - Chapter 7 | Chapter 8 | Chapter 8 | Chapter 8

Original seed: Chapter 7 CHAPTER 7 Asset Production Sprint: Review Gate Review gate for Asset Production Sprint: the page is ready only if it teaches a method, creates an asset, supports search visibility, and avoids unsupported promises. Pricing context: $49 sample guide, $149 database access, $299 annual updates, $999 team license. Use the chapter to strengthen a product tier, bonus, license, or upgrade offer. Claims review: no guaranteed rankings, income, traffic, or platform outcomes. Promise the system, assets, and implementation path. AI Agent Prompt Act as Summary Agent. For AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products, create...

Theory first: use Retrieval practice [Roediger and Karpicke, 2006]. Turn knowledge into prompts, questions, drills, and decisions. If the learner never retrieves, the product is only a library, not a learning machine.

Definition needed: Rubric means A visible scoring frame that defines what quality looks like before the learner attempts the task.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Asset, Chapter, Research, Practical, Create into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

> **Quality gate: a page is not complete when it is written. It is complete when a user can act on it, the system can store what happened, and the next iteration is obvious.**

Module 16: Source Pages 61, 62, 63, 64 - Chapter 8 | Chapter 8 | Chapter 8 | Chapter 8

Original seed: Chapter 8 CHAPTER 8 SEO Product Page System: Manual Path Manual path step: publish sample. Manual execution builds judgment. It also creates the checklist that later becomes an SOP, a template, an AI prompt, or an automation. Do the task once slowly, document the decision points, and mark which parts require human review. AI Agent Prompt Act as Source Finder. For AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products, create a practical SEO Product Page System deliverable using Tally. Include steps, asset, QA, and SEO angle. Practical Action - Perform the manual step. - Write inputs...

Theory first: use Deliberate practice [Ericsson, Krampe, and Tesch-Romer, 1993]. Skill improves through focused tasks, immediate feedback, error correction, and repetition near the edge of ability, not passive consumption.

Definition needed: Schema means An organized mental structure that connects concepts, examples, procedures, and retrieval cues.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Asset, Chapter, Practical, Review, Angle into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

> **Quality gate: a page is not complete when it is written. It is complete when a user can act on it, the system can store what happened, and the next iteration is obvious.**

Module 17: Source Pages 65, 66, 67, 68 - Chapter 9 | Chapter 9 | Chapter 9 | Chapter 9

Original seed: Chapter 9 CHAPTER 9 Launch Content Flywheel: Research Question Research question: how can analysts, newsletter writers, researchers, educators, and niche experts use launch content flywheel to move from a vague idea to a valuable digital product? Chapter goal: Turn chapters into search pages, social posts, email lessons, demos, and partner pitches. The buyer pain is specific: their research is valuable but not packaged into a searchable buyer asset. The page should turn that pain into a visible decision, asset, workflow, or search page. AI Agent Prompt Act as Record QA Agent. For AI Research Database...

Theory first: use Retrieval augmented generation [Lewis et al., 2020]. AI output is more useful when grounded in an external memory. Build retrieval, citations, and source records before scaling generation.

Definition needed: Transfer means The ability to use knowledge in a new problem, domain, or situation beyond the original example.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Research, Chapter, Content, Flywheel, Launch into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

> **Quality gate: a page is not complete when it is written. It is complete when a user can act on it, the system can store what happened, and the next iteration is obvious.**

Module 18: Source Pages 69, 70, 71, 72 - Chapter 9 | Chapter 9 | Chapter 9 | Chapter 10

Original seed: Chapter 9 CHAPTER 9 Launch Content Flywheel: AI Agent Workflow AI agent role: Summary Agent. Give this agent a narrow job, a clear output format, and a strict quality gate. Use the agent to support launch content flywheel, not to outsource strategy. The human still chooses positioning, claims, pricing, examples, and final publishing decisions. A strong agent workflow includes context, examples, constraints, output format, review rubric, and a request for uncertainty or risk notes. AI Agent Prompt Act as Summary Agent. For AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products, create a practical Launch Content Flywheel...

Theory first: use Trustworthy AI risk management [NIST AI RMF 1.0, 2023]. Govern, map, measure, and manage AI risks. Define who owns data, decisions, review, errors, and customer impact before automation touches production.

Definition needed: Rubric means A visible scoring frame that defines what quality looks like before the learner attempts the task.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Asset, Chapter, Launch, Content, Flywheel into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

> **Quality gate: a page is not complete when it is written. It is complete when a user can act on it, the system can store what happened, and the next iteration is obvious.**

Module 19: Source Pages 73, 74, 75, 76 - Chapter 10 | Chapter 10 | Chapter 10 | Chapter 10

Original seed: Chapter 10 CHAPTER 10 Checkout, Delivery, And Support: Core Framework Framework: thesis -> method -> asset -> proof -> traffic -> checkout -> feedback. Apply it to AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products. The core thesis is: Research products become valuable when curation, structure, and update discipline save the buyer time. Academic structure makes the product feel more valuable because the reader can see the logic, definitions, method, practice, and review criteria. AI Agent Prompt Act as Source Finder. For AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products, create a practical Checkout, Delivery, And Support...

Theory first: use Systems thinking [Meadows, 1999]. Look for stocks, flows, feedback loops, delays, incentives, rules, and goals. The deeper move is often changing the system rule, not adding more effort.

Definition needed: Schema means An organized mental structure that connects concepts, examples, procedures, and retrieval cues.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Checkout, Support, Delivery, Chapter, Practical into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

> **Quality gate: a page is not complete when it is written. It is complete when a user can act on it, the system can store what happened, and the next iteration is obvious.**

Module 20: Source Pages 77, 78, 79, 80 - Chapter 10 | Chapter 10 | Chapter 11 | Chapter 11

Original seed: Chapter 10 CHAPTER 10 Checkout, Delivery, And Support: Template And Example Template asset: update calendar. This is what turns the lesson into something the buyer can use. Search page angle: Airtable directory product. Use this angle for a support article, FAQ section, or product page subsection. Launch channel: LinkedIn posts. Adapt the same asset into one public demonstration that teaches and leads back to the product. AI Agent Prompt Act as Update Log Agent. For AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products, create a practical Checkout, Delivery, And Support deliverable using Google Sheets. Include steps...

Theory first: use Theory of Constraints [Goldratt, Theory of Constraints]. Find the one constraint that limits throughput, exploit it, subordinate other work to it, then elevate it only after measurement proves it is still the bottleneck.

Definition needed: Transfer means The ability to use knowledge in a new problem, domain, or situation beyond the original example.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Asset, Chapter, Research, Practical, Proof into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

> **Quality gate: a page is not complete when it is written. It is complete when a user can act on it, the system can store what happened, and the next iteration is obvious.**

Module 21: Source Pages 81, 82, 83, 84 - Chapter 11 | Chapter 11 | Chapter 11 | Chapter 11

Original seed: Chapter 11 CHAPTER 11 Proof, Analytics, And Iteration: No-Code Stack Low-budget stack focus: Airtable or Notion. Use it to make one part of the product real, not to create tool complexity. Primary stack for this product: Airtable or Notion, Softr, Google Sheets, Gumroad, Tally, ChatGPT or Claude. Possible upgrades include Framer for polished pages, Softr for portals, Make/Zapier/n8n for automation, and Looker Studio for analytics after the manual version works. AI Agent Prompt Act as Summary Agent. For AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products, create a practical Proof, Analytics, And Iteration deliverable using Airtable...

Theory first: use Process approach and PDCA [ISO 9001 process approach]. Treat every promise as a process: plan the work, do the smallest useful version, check evidence, then act on findings in the next cycle.

Definition needed: Rubric means A visible scoring frame that defines what quality looks like before the learner attempts the task.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Analytics, Proof, Iteration, Chapter, Practical into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

> **Quality gate: a page is not complete when it is written. It is complete when a user can act on it, the system can store what happened, and the next iteration is obvious.**

Module 22: Source Pages 85, 86, 87, 88 - Chapter 11 | Chapter 12 | Chapter 12 | Chapter 12

Original seed: Chapter 11 CHAPTER 11 Proof, Analytics, And Iteration: Review Gate Review gate for Proof, Analytics, And Iteration: the page is ready only if it teaches a method, creates an asset, supports search visibility, and avoids unsupported promises. Pricing context: $49 sample guide, $149 database access, $299 annual updates, $999 team license. Use the chapter to strengthen a product tier, bonus, license, or upgrade offer. Claims review: no guaranteed rankings, income, traffic, or platform outcomes. Promise the system, assets, and implementation path. AI Agent Prompt Act as Taxonomy Agent. For AI Research Database And Knowledge Base...

Theory first: use Validated learning [Ries, 2011]. Do not ask whether an idea feels good. Ask what behavior changed, what was learned, and what decision the evidence now supports.

Definition needed: Schema means An organized mental structure that connects concepts, examples, procedures, and retrieval cues.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Chapter, Research, Asset, Practical, Create into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

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Module 23: Source Pages 89, 90, 91, 92 - Chapter 12 | Chapter 12 | Chapter 12 | Chapter 12

Original seed: Chapter 12 CHAPTER 12 Portfolio Expansion: Manual Path Manual path step: write summaries. Manual execution builds judgment. It also creates the checklist that later becomes an SOP, a template, an AI prompt, or an automation. Do the task once slowly, document the decision points, and mark which parts require human review. AI Agent Prompt Act as Update Log Agent. For AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products, create a practical Portfolio Expansion deliverable using Google Sheets. Include steps, asset, QA, and SEO angle. Practical Action - Perform the manual step. - Write inputs. - Write...

Theory first: use Cognitive load [Sweller, 1988]. Design the next action so working memory is not overloaded. Reduce extraneous load, sequence intrinsic load, and use examples before open-ended tasks.

Definition needed: Transfer means The ability to use knowledge in a new problem, domain, or situation beyond the original example.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Expansion, Portfolio, Asset, Chapter, Practical into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

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Module 24: Source Pages 93, 94, 95, 96 - Appendix | Appendix | Appendix | Appendix

Original seed: Appendix APPENDIX Keyword Research Sheet Short-tail: research database product. Mid-tail: AI knowledge base product. Long-tail: how to sell a curated research database with no-code tools. Build one page for the long-tail keyword first because it is closest to buyer intent. Use the mid-tail phrase in the product title and the short-tail phrase in category context. AI Agent Prompt Generate 25 keyword variants grouped by product page, FAQ, comparison page, and tutorial. Practical Action - Write 10 long-tail variants. - Choose 3 FAQs. - Write title tag. - Add internal link. Appendix APPENDIX No-Code Stack Comparison...

Theory first: use Retrieval practice [Roediger and Karpicke, 2006]. Turn knowledge into prompts, questions, drills, and decisions. If the learner never retrieves, the product is only a library, not a learning machine.

Definition needed: Rubric means A visible scoring frame that defines what quality looks like before the learner attempts the task.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Appendix, Prompt, Action, Google, Manual into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
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No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

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Module 25: Source Pages 97, 98, 99, 100 - Appendix | Appendix | Appendix | Appendix

Original seed: Appendix APPENDIX Sales Page Academic Outline Sales page academic outline: abstract promise, buyer problem, thesis, method, contents, evidence, examples, FAQ, offer tiers, risk note, and CTA. Core promise: turn research into a database product with taxonomy, records, summaries, filters, and update notes. This structure makes the sales page feel researched and trustworthy while still staying direct. AI Agent Prompt Write a sales page using academic structure and direct-response clarity. Practical Action - Draft headline. - Write method section. - Add contents list. - Add FAQ. - Add CTA. Appendix APPENDIX Low-Budget Launch Plan Low-budget launch...

Theory first: use Deliberate practice [Ericsson, Krampe, and Tesch-Romer, 1993]. Skill improves through focused tasks, immediate feedback, error correction, and repetition near the edge of ability, not passive consumption.

Definition needed: Schema means An organized mental structure that connects concepts, examples, procedures, and retrieval cues.

Production logic: the source material should become an observable loop: input, interpretation, artifact, interface, feedback, decision, and next version.

- 1. Define the production object: turn Appendix, Facts, Launch, Check, Posts into one named record, one user problem, and one promised outcome.
- 2. Build the free UI first: use a form, table, or simple page so the process can be tested by a real user before custom software.
- 3. Add the knowledge base: store source snippets, decisions, examples, prompts, and quality gates beside the workflow.
- 4. Run one manual cycle: produce the asset, collect evidence, log friction, and keep the human review step visible.
- 5. Automate only the stable handoff: trigger notifications, generate drafts, update records, or deliver files after the manual path works.
- 6. Check the metric: compare expected behavior to actual behavior, then decide whether to keep, change, or remove the step.

No-code UI-first solution:

- Interface: create a learning architecture dashboard in Notion, Airtable, AppSheet, Softr, or Google Sheets before writing code.
- Input: collect user, buyer, learner, or client data through Tally, Google Forms, Typeform-style forms, or a simple intake page.
- Automation: connect records with Make, Zapier, n8n, or Apps Script only after each field and decision has a clear owner.
- AI: ask the model to draft, classify, score, or transform records only with source context and a quality rubric.

Knowledge base record to create: Record name, Definition, Source evidence, User problem, Procedure, UI field, Automation trigger, Review metric, Risk/failure mode, Next experiment.

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90-Day Practical Build Roadmap

Phase	Theory	Build	Evidence
Days 1-10: Map	Define the system boundary, user job, constraint, and promise.	Create KB tables, collect source evidence, rewrite title/promise, and make first UI mockup.	A reader/buyer can explain what the product does and why it matters.
Days 11-30: Prototype	Reduce cognitive load and expose the smallest useful workflow.	Build form, dashboard, sample asset, checkout or delivery route, and manual fulfillment SOP.	One real test user completes the flow without private explanation.
Days 31-60: Produce	Use deliberate practice and PDCA to improve repeated output.	Create templates, prompt tasks, automations, examples, and quality gates.	The system produces consistent outputs with fewer corrections each cycle.
Days 61-90: Scale carefully	Use constraints and risk management before adding complexity.	Automate stable handoffs, add analytics, publish proof, and document failures.	Metrics show what to keep, stop, and improve.

Practical Rule Set

- Start with a manual workflow because manual work reveals the fields the database really needs.
- Build the UI before the automation because interfaces expose missing logic.
- Automate only after three successful manual runs or after one repeated error is clearly understood.
- Every AI output must have a source, a rubric, a reviewer, and a failure log.
- Every promise must have a proof asset before it becomes marketing copy.

Reusable Prompt and Agent Tasks

Use these as structured tasks inside ChatGPT, Claude, Gemini, Copilot Studio, Zapier Agents, Make AI Agents, n8n, or an OpenAI Agents SDK workflow. The important part is not the brand. The important part is grounding, constraints, and evaluation.

Task	Prompt
Source distiller	Given the source records for AI Research Database And Knowledge Base Products: The Learning Architecture Revolution OS, extract claims, definitions, steps, examples, missing evidence, and risks. Return a table with source page, claim, confidence, needed citation, and action.
Knowledge-base builder	Convert this chapter into records for Source Library, Concept Map, SOP, Prompt Task, Experiment Log, and Asset Register. Do not invent sources. Mark unknowns explicitly.
No-code UI planner	Design a free-first UI for this learning architecture system using forms, tables, dashboards, and simple automations. Include fields, screens, user actions, and quality gates.
Scientific reviewer	Review this section using cognitive load, retrieval practice, deliberate practice, systems thinking, constraints, PDCA, RAG, and NIST AI RMF. Identify what is missing, vague, risky, or untestable.
Conversion editor	Rewrite the offer without hype. Keep the promise strong but honest. Add proof requirements, objections, guarantees that are ethical, and a clear next action.

Citations and 2026 Reference Base

These sources informed the state-of-art framing as of 28 May 2026. Tool features, model names, pricing, and availability should be checked again immediately before publishing or selling.

Source	Use in this edition
OpenAI API model documentation https://platform.openai.com/docs/models	Model availability and API capabilities checked for the 2026 state-of-art tool stack.
OpenAI Agents SDK guide https://platform.openai.com/docs/guides/agents-sdk/	Agentic applications with tools, handoffs, tracing, and additional context.
NIST AI Risk Management Framework 1.0 https://www.nist.gov/publications/artificial-intelligence-risk-management-framework-ai-rmf-10	Govern, map, measure, manage framing for AI risk.
NIST Generative AI Profile https://www.nist.gov/itl/ai-risk-management-framework	Generative AI risk profile released as NIST AI 600-1 in 2024.
OECD AI Principles https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/ai-principles.html	Human-centered, trustworthy AI principles.
Stanford AI Index 2026 https://hai.stanford.edu/ai-index	AI adoption and responsible AI macro context.
Anthropic Model Context Protocol docs https://docs.anthropic.com/en/docs/mcp	Open protocol pattern for connecting AI assistants to external systems.
Anthropic MCP announcement https://www.anthropic.com/news/model-context-protocol	MCP origin and purpose.
Lewis et al. 2020 RAG paper https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.11401	Retrieval-augmented generation for knowledge-intensive tasks.
Microsoft Copilot Studio https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-copilot/microsoft-copilot-studio/	Low-code agent creation, governance, and ROI tracking.
Microsoft Copilot Studio 2026 release wave https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-platform/release-plan/2026wave1/microsoft-copilot-studio/planned-features	2026 planned features including SharePoint/code interpreter and connector updates.
Google AppSheet Gemini help https://support.google.com/appsheet/answer/16106353?hl=en	Natural-language app creation through Gemini in AppSheet.
Notion Enterprise Search https://www.notion.com/help/enterprise-search	Permission-aware search across workspace, connected tools, and web.
Airtable AI automation action https://support.airtable.com/docs/airtable-automation-actions-generate-with-ai	AI generation in automations, updated 2026.
Airtable AI fields https://support.airtable.com/docs/using-airtable-ai-in-fields	AI fields and field-agent style use cases.
Make AI Agents https://www.make.com/en/blog/announcing-next-generation-make-ai-agents	Visual automation and shareable AI agents across apps.
Zapier Agents help https://help.zapier.com/hc/en-us/articles/24393442652557-Build-an-agent-in-Zapier-Agents	Creating AI agents across Zapier integrations.
n8n AI workflow tutorial https://docs.n8n.io/advanced-ai/intro-tutorial/	AI workflow nodes, chat model, and agent patterns in n8n.
ISO quality management https://www.iso.org/quality-management	Process approach and continual improvement.
Theory of Constraints Institute https://www.tocinstitute.org/theory-of-constraints	Constraint-based process improvement.

Source	Use in this edition
Donella Meadows Project leverage points https://donellameadows.org/a-visual-approach-to-leverage-points/	Systems leverage point framing.
Roediger and Karpicke testing effect https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1111/j.1745-6916.2006.00012.x	Retrieval practice and testing effect.
Sweller cognitive load theory https://www.instructionaldesign.org/theories/cognitive-load/	Cognitive load principles for instructional design.
Ericsson deliberate practice citation https://www.scirp.org/reference/referencespapers?referenceid=1602879	Deliberate practice reference and DOI.

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