

Ourbit Master AI - Day 9: Automation and Multi-Step AI Workflows

Purpose: Design workflows with explicit inputs, AI steps, actions, validation and human gates.

Source/build status: New gap extending Day 8.

Learning outcomes

- Map a multi-step workflow from trigger to recorded outcome.
- Separate AI judgment from deterministic rules and external actions.
- Place validation and human approval gates according to consequence.
- Design observable failure handling and a manual fallback path.

Core lesson - Automation and Multi-Step AI Workflows

Automation should make a repeatable process more dependable, not merely faster. Define the trigger, inputs, transformations or AI decisions, validation, allowed actions, human gates, failure handling and record of outcome. A workflow should make failures observable and preserve a manual path when automation cannot proceed safely.

Worked example

For customer-request triage: receive request > classify intent > extract required facts > draft response > validate against known information > require human approval for defined cases > send > log outcome. A missing customer identifier or uncertain classification should stop or route the workflow rather than silently continue.

Teaching / video direction

Animate the customer-request workflow and deliberately inject a missing field, low-confidence classification and failed action. Show where each condition stops, retries or escalates. Close by moving from workflow execution to systematic output evaluation-Day 10.

Hands-on practical exercise

- Choose a repeatable low-risk process with at least four steps.
- Map trigger, inputs, AI decisions, actions and final record.
- Mark every point where missing or uncertain data can cause failure.
- Add validation, retry, stop or human-approval behavior at those points.
- Define what is logged so a failure can be investigated.
- Run one failure scenario on paper and show how the workflow recovers or exits safely.

Knowledge check

- What distinguishes a workflow trigger from an AI decision?
- Why should a workflow make failures observable?
- Where should human approval be placed?
- What is the purpose of a manual fallback path?
- Why can automating a broken process amplify problems?
- How does Day 9 extend the bounded tool loop from Day 8?

Assessment and remediation contract

The scored daily quiz uses 10 questions; 7/10 (70%) is a pass. Missed concepts map to exact lesson anchors for targeted remediation, including on a passing attempt. Attempts 1-9 below threshold return to remediation and a fresh eligible question set; an unsuccessful tenth attempt restarts the day in a new learning cycle while preserving history. The 50-question validated bank is a learner-release gate and will be scaled only after the Day 1 runtime passes acceptance.

Teaching / video script - 6-8 minute target

Open: Start with the worked scenario, not a generic definition: Triage an incoming customer request.

Teach: Demonstrate the method visibly: Trigger > classify > draft response > validate required facts > human approval when needed > send/log outcome. Pause at the judgment point and explain why the system should not simply continue on autopilot: Automate repeatable low-risk work first; make failures observable and preserve a manual path.

Practice bridge: Ask the learner to reproduce the method on a different low-risk example, mark the verification/control step, and explain the reason for it.

Close: Day 10: evaluate outputs systematically rather than trusting fluency.

Production / QA notes

- Use the worked scenario as the primary visual sequence; avoid generic AI-brain imagery.
- Keep terminology vendor-neutral and define unavoidable technical terms in context.
- Do not equate fluent output with verified truth or AI assistance with autonomous authority.
- Before learner release, fact-check the final lesson and validate every scored item against explicit teaching.

Learning comes before credentials. Completing this reading alone does not issue a certificate. Programme assessment and practical requirements apply.