




**NAME:** Artificial Intelligence 

**DATE:** June 26, 2026 8:20 AM

**DESCRIPTION OF TECHNOLOGY**  
A tool for designers to get feedback on composition and hierachy

**HUMAN VALUES** 


The technology can help designers feel more confident by giving fast feedback and helping them improve on their own. However, it might reduce interaction with teachers or classmates since users rely more on AI. Its important that users see it as a tool, not as the only source of truth.

**TRANSPARENCY** 


Yes, it is explained to the users how the technology works. The tool analyzes a design and gives feedback based on basic design principles like hierarchy and composition. Since it is a free school project, there is no business model. The focus is only on helping users improve their designs.

**IMPACT ON SOCIETY** 


The problem is that many designers, especially students, dont know if their design has a clear hierarchy and good composition. When you work too long on your own design, you stop seeing mistakes. Feedback is not always immediatly available, which slows down improvement. This mainly affects students and beginner designers, and solving it helps them learn faster and create better designs.

**STAKEHOLDERS** 


- Design students
- Junior designers
- Teachers
- Schools

**SUSTAINABILITY** 


Since it is a small prototype, the overall energy impact remains low.

**HATEFUL AND CRIMINAL ACTORS** 


The technology could be misused in different ways. For example, users could upload designs that are not theirs, which could lead to copyright issues. There is also a risk that personal or sensitive information in a design (like names or data) is analyzed without permission, which could affect privacy.

**DATA** 


Yes, the AI depends on the input, so unclear data can lead to wrong or vague feedback. Design is also subjective, so the AI is not always correct. This is taken into account by keeping feedback simple and using the tool as support, not as final judgment.

**FUTURE** 

In the future, this technology could become more advanced and give more accurate and detailed feedback on designs. It could be integrated into design tools like Figma or Adobe, making feedback part of the design process.

**PRIVACY** 

The technology can register personal data if the uploaded design contains names, faces, contact details, logos, school information or other recognizable elements. The tool itself does not need this data to work, but it can appear inside the PNG that the user uploads. That means privacy has to be taken seriously. The prototype should avoid storing uploads permanently and should clearly tell users not to upload sensitive personal information.


**INCLUSIVITY** 

Yes, the technology can have bias. It is based on design principles like composition and hierarchy. This means the AI might prefer certain styles and judge others as wrong, even if they are valid.

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**How is the identity of the (intended) users affected by the technology?**

To help you answer this question think about sub questions like:

- If two friends use your product, how could it enhance or detract from their relationship?
- Does your product create new ways for people to interact?...

**TRANSPARENCY** 

**Is it explained to the users/stakeholders how the technology works and how the business model works?**

- Is it easy for users to find out how the technology works?
- Can a user understand or find out why your technology behaves in a certain way?
- Are the goals explained?
- Is the idea of the technology explained?
- Is the technology company transparent about the way their...

**IMPACT ON SOCIETY** 

**What is exactly the problem? Is it really a problem? Are you sure?**

Can you exactly define what the challenge is? What problem (what 'pain') does this technology want to solve? Can you make a clear definition of the problem? What 'pain' does this technology want to ease? Whose pain? Is it really a problem? For who? Will solving the problem make the world better? Are you sure? The problem definition will help you to determine...

**STAKEHOLDERS** 

**Who are the main users/targetgroups/stakeholders for this technology? Think about the intended context by...**

When thinking about the stakeholders, the most obvious one are of course the intended users, so start there. Next, list the stakeholders that are directly affected. Listing the users and directly affected stakeholders also gives an impression of the intended context of the technology.

...

**SUSTAINABILITY** 

**In what way is the direct and indirect energy use of this technology taken into account?**

One of the most prominent impacts on sustainability is energy efficiency. Consider what service you want this technology to provide and how this could be achieved with a minimal use of energy. Are improvements possible?

**HATEFUL AND CRIMINAL ACTORS** 

**In which way can the technology be used to break the law or avoid the consequences of breaking the law?**

Can you imagine ways that the technology can or will be used to break the law? Think about invading someone's privacy. Spying. Hurting people. Harassment. Steal things. Fraud/identity theft and so on. Or will people use the technology to avoid facing the consequences of breaking the law (using trackers to evade speed radars or using bitcoins to launder...

**DATA** 

**Are you familiar with the fundamental shortcomings and pitfalls of data and do you take this sufficiently into...**

There are fundamental issues with data. For example:

- Data is always subjective;
- Data collections are never complete;
- Correlation and causation are tricky concepts;
- Data collections are often biased;...

**FUTURE** 

**What could possibly happen with this technology in the future?**

Discuss this quickly and note your first thoughts here. Think about what happens when 100 million people use your product. How could communities, habits and norms change?

**PRIVACY** 

**Does the technology register personal data? If yes, what personal data?**

If this technology registers personal data you have to be aware of privacy legislation and the concept of privacy. Think hard about this question. Remember: personal data can be interpreted in a broad way. Maybe this technology does not collect personal data, but can be used to assemble personal data. If the technology collects special personal data (like...

**INCLUSIVITY** 

**Does this technology have a built-in bias?**

Do a brainstorm. Can you find a built-in bias in this technology? Maybe because of the way the data was collected, either by personal bias, historical bias, political bias or a lack of diversity in the people responsible for the design of the technology? How do you know this is not the case? Be critical. Be aware of your own biases....

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