Agents

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Outline

- Recap
- Motivation
- Introduction
- Components
- Overview

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LLMs generate accurate and detailed responses based on pre-trained knowledge.

Example Use Case:

"Write a summary of Einstein's theory of relativity."

Output (Normal LLMs):

"Einstein's theory of relativity encompasses two key components: special relativity and general relativity. Special relativity, introduced in 1905, revolutionized physics by showing that time and space are relative concepts, depending on the observer's motion, and introduced the famous equation E=mc². General relativity, proposed in 1915, describes gravity as the curvature of spacetime caused by massive objects, providing a framework to understand phenomena like black holes and the expansion of the universe."

Recap: Vanilla

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spacetime caused by massive objects, providing a framework to understand phenomena like black holes and the expansion of the universe." As we know, RAG combines the power of LLMs with external data retrieval.

Imagine a use case - We have created an RAG system on top of an electronic health records database.

Example:

"Summarize the key findings from Mr. Smith's diagnostic history and lab reports."

Output (RAG):

"The patient has a history of hypertension and Type 2 diabetes. Recent lab tests indicate elevated cholesterol (LDL: 180 mg/dL) and blood glucose (HbA1c: 7.8%). The MRI from last month highlights mild lumbar spine degeneration. Treatment adjustments may be needed to address these trends."

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Professor! I know all of this! Should I declare myself a **Maestro**?

Maestro, you say! Close your eyes and picture this 💥



Let's say we pass the following prompt to the LLM

I want to plan a 5-day trip to Paris.

The LLM should help with the following:

- 1. Find flights and hotels within our budget.
- 2. Suggest activities like visiting the Louvre etc, tailored to our preferences.
- 3. Dynamically adjust plans if there's a weather issue or a flight delay.

A seamless travel experience where everything is taken care of effortlessly.

Let's say we pass t

Can RAGs or LLMs alone achieve this?

The LLM should help with the following:

LLMs

Can generate itineraries but lack **dynamic decisionmaking** capabilities.

RAGs

Limited to **retrieving and summarizing information** (e.g., fetching flight options).

is taken care of effortlessly.

So, how do we implement this travel planner? What do LLMs and RAG lack?

1. No Interaction with the External World:

Cannot access real-time systems like weather, maps, or booking platforms.

2. Absence of Tools:

Lacks the ability to directly use APIs or services to book flights, hotels, or other essentials.

3. Lack of Autonomy:

Cannot make decisions or take actions independently to adapt to changing situations.

We need something more—an advanced system that can interact, adapt, and act.

So, how do we turn

- No Interaction Cannot access
- Absence of Too Locks the abilit other essential
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AGENTS

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"While there isn't a widely accepted definition for LLM-powered agents, they can be described as a system that can use an LLM to reason through a problem, create a plan to solve the problem, and execute the plan with the help of a set of tools."





Agents are a system with complex reasoning capabilities, and the means to execute tasks.

Source: Nvidia

Let's revisit our travel planner requirements and explore how we can create one!

Step 1: The Prompt

- Everything starts with the user's request.
- This input forms the foundation of what the system must deliver.



The Prompt

Let's revisit our travel planner requirements and explore how we can create one!

Step 2: A Decision-Maker

- It acts like the brain of the system.
- It ensures all components are aligned and processes information.



Maker

Let's revisit our travel planner requirements and explore how we can create one!

Step 3: A Planner

- To break down the problem, we need something that can create a detailed plan.
- Analyzes the user's prompt, constraints and available options.
- Outputs a clear sequence of steps to achieve the goal.



Let's revisit our travel planner requirements and explore how we can create one!

Step 4: Ways to Act on the Plan

- Plans alone aren't enough; we need a way to act on them
- The system must connect with external resources to bring the plan to life.



Let's revisit our travel planner requirements and explore how we can create one!

Step 5: Memory

- Lastly, we need to remember what the user wants and adapt over time.
- This can store details like:
 - Budget, preferences, and previous actions.
- Ensures continuity and a personalized experience throughout multiple sessions.



And that is how we create a travel planner!

Oh wait... these aren't just steps. These are the **core components of an agent**!



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Now that we have an idea of how the components come together to create an agent, let's dive deeper into each one.





Planning Module

- Helps in dealing with complex tasks.
- The two techniques used here are:
 - **Decomposition**: Breaking down the problem into multiple steps.
 - **Reflection**: Refines the execution plan using techniques like chain-of-thought, ReAct etc.

Planning Module



Tool(s)

- External programs/resources for interacting with the world.
- Functions:
 - Information Retrieval: Web searches, database access.
 - Calculations/Execution: Solving equations, running code.
 - Specific Actions: API interactions, software control.
- Importance: Enable agents to act and gather information beyond the LLM's limits.





Agentic Core

- Processes information and makes decisions.
- Input: Prompt, objectives and knowledge
- **Processing**: Uses reasoning and patterns to understand the situation.
- **Output**: Actions like:
 - Direct commands to tools (e.g., "search for X")
 - Requests for plans (e.g., "plan a trip to Y")
 - Memory updates (e.g., "remember fact Z")



Agentic Core



Components of the Agentic System



Let's look at how it looks in the travel planner!



The Prompt



I'm going from Seattle to California from March 6th to 10th, 2025. I have a budget of \$6000. For lodging, I prefer an entire room and the accommodations must be pet-friendly















2025-03-06	2025-03-07	2025-03-08	2025-03-09	2025-03-10	
 Seattle -> Los Angeles Flight: F123 (13:40-16:12), Cost: \$120 Accommodation: Luxury building studio Dinner: The Attraction 	Los Angeles • Breakfast: Chicken Minar • Lunch: Rajdhani Restaurant • Dinner: Domino's Pizza • Attractions: Santa Monica Pier; Griffith Park • Accommodation: Luxury building studio	Los Angeles -> San Diego Take taxi to San Diego Breakfast: Open Yard Lunch: The Lost Mughal Dinner: Burger King Attractions: Cabrillo Monument Accommodation: East Side Apartment	 San Diego Breakfast: Baskin Robbins Lunch: Harry's Bar Dinner: Dragon Way Attractions: La Jolla Shores Park; California Tower Accommodation: East Side Apartment 	San Diego -> Seattle • Flight: F789 (7:59-10:56), Cost: \$300	gen dennis In Nyam Lonins In In Nyaha han Intij
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Agentic setups tend to improve the performance of LLMs beyond their vanilla implementations.

When employing the Agentic Workflow to break tasks into multiple steps—such as problem analysis, iterative code writing, testing, and debugging—GPT-3.5's performance can even surpass the accuracy of GPT-4 in zero-shot prompting scenarios. The RAG setup can be enhanced by equipping the system with agentlike capabilities!

Let's look at one possible scenario!





Agentic RAG



Agentic RAG



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	Level 1: Output Decisions	Access to real world data	Level 2: Task Decisions	Level 3: Process Decisions
	Ability to make decisions based on natural language	(tool dependent)	Can choose which tasks and tools to execute	Can create new tasks and tools to execute
LLMs		×	×	×

Overview

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LLMs		×	×	×
Agentic Setup				×

Overview

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	Ability to make decisions based on natural language	(tool dependent)	Can choose which tasks and tools to execute	Can create new tasks and tools to execute
LLMs		×	×	×
Agentic Setup				×
Autonomous Agent				

Overview: Examples



Overview: Examples



Overview: Examples





Thank you!