当然可以。下面给你一份**"可拔插更换手册"**: 针对**五个模块(Graph / Retrieval / Reasoning / Verification / Telemetry)+ LLMs Router**,分别说明要点、最小实现骨架、如何在 settings.yaml 里切换、以及常见坑。全部基于你现有的抽象接口与装配逻辑,因此替换是**零侵入**的。

1. 总开关(你已经具备)

- 抽象接口: app/core/interfaces.py (四大业务) 与 app/telemetry/sinks.py (TelemetrySink)。
- **DTO 契约:** app/core/dto.py (跨模块 I/O 统一)。
- **装配:** app/di/factory.py(已兼容 *字符串* 和 *字典* 两种模块配置)。
- 编排: app/orchestrator/* 只依赖接口,不依赖实现类。

所以: 实现一个符合 Protocol 的类 → 在 settings.yaml 把模块路径换成你的类即可(无须改 Orchestrator)。

1. 1) Graph Construction (图构建模块)

2. 接口约定

- Protocol: GraphConstruction.build(in: GraphBuildIn) -> GraphBuildOut
- 输入要点: trace_id, question_text, context(list|[(title,[sents])]), graph id? nodes? edges?
- 输出要点: graph_id, node_count, edge_count, [nodes], [edges], diagnostics, provenance, extra

3. 最小实现骨架

```
edge_count=len(edges),
nodes=nodes, edges=edges,
diagnostics={"impl": "MyGraphConstruction"},
provenance={"source":"my_gc"},
extra={}
```

4. 如何切换

```
# config/settings.yaml
modules:
    graph_construction:
"app.modules.graph_construction.impl_my_gc:MyGraphConstruction"

# 或
# graph_construction:
# impl: "app.modules.graph_construction.impl_my_gc:MyGraphConstruction"
# kwargs: { root_dir: "data/graph" }
```

5. 常见坑

- GraphBuildOut 必须返回计数正确,否则下游统计会偏差。
- 若持久化,建议把路径写入 extra.paths (便于可视化/调试)。

6. 2) Retrieval Agent (检索模块)

7. 接口约定

- Protocol: RetrievalAgent.retrieve(in: RetrievalIn) -> RetrievalOut
- 输入要点: query, graph_id, top_k, trace_id
- 输出要点: hits: List[Hit(id, score, meta?)], diagnostics

8. 最小实现骨架 (例如 BM25 + 图邻域)

```
# app/modules/retrieval/impl_bm25.py
from typing import List
from app.core.interfaces import RetrievalAgent
from app.core.dto import RetrievalIn, RetrievalOut, Hit

class BM25Retriever(RetrievalAgent):
    def __init__(self, index_path: str = "data/hotpotqa/docs.jsonl", **_):
    # 加载/初始化你的索引
    self.index_path = index_path

def retrieve(self, req: RetrievalIn) -> RetrievalOut:
    # 1) 文本检索 (示意)
    text_hits: List[Hit] = [Hit(id="Doc#A", score=0.91)]
    # 2) 图扩展 (可选,基于 req.graph_id)
    graph_hits: List[Hit] = [Hit(id="Node:X", score=0.80)]
# 3) 融合与截断
```

9. 如何切换

```
modules:
    retrieval:
    impl: "app.modules.retrieval.impl_bm25:BM25Retriever"
    kwargs: { index_path: "data/hotpotqa/docs.jsonl" }
```

10. 常见坑

- Hit.id 要稳定可追踪(你后面可能把它当作证据来源)。
- 若用 LLM 做 query-expansion, 务必**通过 Router** 调用(Orchestrator 已把 trace_id 传进 require)。

11. 3) Reasoning Agent (推理模块)

12. 接口约定

- Protocol: ReasoningAgent.reason(in: ReasoningIn) -> ReasoningOut
- 输入要点: question, hits, graph id, trace id
- 输出要点: answer, evidence_used(hits), steps[], model

13. 最小实现骨架 (例如 ReAct 策略)

```
# app/modules/reasoning/impl react.py
from app.core.interfaces import ReasoningAgent
from app.core.dto import ReasoningIn, ReasoningOut
from app.core.llm router import LLMRouter
class ReActReasoner(ReasoningAgent):
    def init (self, router: LLMRouter, ** ):
        self.router = router
    def reason(self, req: ReasoningIn) -> ReasoningOut:
        plan = self.router.complete(
            module="ReasoningAgent", purpose="plan",
            prompt=f"Decompose:\nQ: {req.question}",
            require={"trace id": req.trace id}
        ) ["text"]
        synth = self.router.complete(
            module="ReasoningAgent", purpose="synthesize",
            prompt=f"Use evidence {req.hits} to answer:\nQ:
{req.question} \nPlan: \n{plan}",
            require={"trace id": req.trace id}
        return ReasoningOut(
            answer=synth["text"], evidence used=req.hits,
            steps=[{"plan": plan}], model=synth.get(" model")
```

)

14. 如何切换

```
modules:
    reasoning: "app.modules.reasoning.impl_react:ReActReasoner"
```

15. 常见坑

- 必须把 req.hits(你真正用到的证据)放回 evidence_used,便于验证与可解 释性。
- 保留 steps (哪怕只是一段 plan) 以便可视化。

16. 4) Verifier Agent (验证模块)

17. 接口约定

- **Protocol:** VerifierAgent.verify(in: VerifyIn) -> VerifyOut
- 输入要点: answer, evidence(hits), graph_id, trace_id
- 输出要点: status("passed"/"warn"/"fail"), findings[], model?

18. 最小实现骨架(规则 + LLM 一致性)

```
# app/modules/verification/impl claimcheck.py
from app.core.interfaces import VerifierAgent
from app.core.dto import VerifyIn, VerifyOut
from app.core.llm router import LLMRouter
class ClaimCheckVerifier(VerifierAgent):
    def init (self, router: LLMRouter, ** ):
        self.router = router
    def verify(self, req: VerifyIn) -> VerifyOut:
        rule findings = [] if req.evidence else [{"issue": "no evidence"}]
        llm = self.router.complete(
            module="VerifierAgent", purpose="factcheck",
            prompt=f"Check consistency:\nAnswer: {req.answer}\nEvidence:
{req.evidence}",
            require={"trace id": req.trace id}
        status = "passed" if not rule findings else "warn"
       return VerifyOut(status=status, findings=rule findings + [{"llm":
llm}], model=None)
```

19. 如何切换

```
modules:
   verification:
"app.modules.verification.impl_claimcheck:ClaimCheckVerifier"
```

20. 常见坑

- status 的语义要稳定(推荐三态: passed/warn/fail)。
- findings 里给出可读、可追踪的条目(便于 UI / 日志端呈现)。

21. 5) Telemetry(日志采集/可视化模块)

22. 接口约定

- **Protocol:** TelemetrySink.record(event), flush run(trace id, result)
- 调用点: Orchestrator 节点(span(...)), Router (record llm call(...))。

23. 最小实现骨架(将日志打到 ELK/Kafka 等)

```
# app/telemetry/sink_elastic.py
from typing import Dict, Any
from app.telemetry.sinks import TelemetrySink, TelemetryEvent
import json

class ElasticSink(TelemetrySink):
    def __init__(self, endpoint: str, index: str = "rag_runs", **_):
        self.endpoint = endpoint; self.index = index

def record(self, evt: TelemetryEvent) -> None:
    # 伪代码: POST 到你的日志系统
    # requests.post(f"{self.endpoint}/{self.index}/_doc", json=evt)
    pass

def flush_run(self, trace_id: str, result: Dict[str, Any]) -> None:
    # 写入最终快照
    # requests.post(..., json={"trace_id": trace_id, "result": result})
    pass
```

24. 如何切换

目前 system.py 默认创建 LocalJsonlSink。你可以改为从 settings.yaml 读取:

```
# app/system.py (示意片段)
from app.di.factory import import_from_string, load_settings
def init_system():
    settings = load_settings("config/settings.yaml")
    sink_cfg = settings.get("telemetry", {"impl":
"app.telemetry.sinks:LocalJsonlSink", "kwargs": {"root_dir":"runs"}})
    SinkCls = import_from_string(sink_cfg["impl"])
    sink = SinkCls(**(sink_cfg.get("kwargs") or {}))
    ...
settings.yaml:
telemetry:
```

```
impl: "app.telemetry.sink_elastic:ElasticSink"
kwargs: { endpoint: "http://localhost:9200", index: "rag runs" }
```

25. 常见坑

- 确保 run_start / node_start / llm_call / metrics / run_end 事件都能被接收并可查询。
- 若替换为异步/网络 Sink,注意失败重试与缓冲。

26. 6) LLMs Router (不算"模块", 但最常被自定义) 27. 如何替换 Provider

实现 LLMProvider 并注册到 providers:

```
# app/core/providers/my provider.py
from app.core.providers.base import LLMProvider
class MyProvider(LLMProvider):
    def complete(self, model: str, prompt: str, require: dict) -> str:
        return "my provider output"
    def embed(self, model: str, texts: list[str], require: dict) ->
list[list[float]]:
        return [[0.0]*3 for in texts]
settings.yaml:
providers:
 myprov:
    type: "app.core.providers.my provider:MyProvider"
   kwarqs: { }
11m policy:
  routes:
   ReasoningAgent:
     plan: [ { provider: "myprov", model: "my-model" } ]
      synthesize: [ { provider: "myprov", model: "my-model" } ]
```

Router 不需要改;通过 llm_policy.routes 就能把任意模块/目的路由到你的 Provider/Model。

2. 更换流程 checklist (通用)

- 1. **放置你的实现类**(推荐放在对应目录下,例如 app/modules/retrieval/impl_xxx.py)。
- 2. 实现对应 Protocol 方法(签名与 DTO 一致)。

- 3. (可选)实现@classmethod from_settings(cls, settings, router)用于复杂构造。
- 4. 在 settings.yaml 指定实现路径(字符串或字典带 kwargs; 你已兼容两者)。
- 5. (可选)若你的实现内会调 LLM: 通过 Router 调用,并把 trace_id 传到 require,以保证 LLM 调用也进入日志。
- 6. 跑 my_code/run_system.py 验证; 看 runs/<trace>/events.jsonl 与 run.json。

需要我根据你现在的 settings.yaml 直接给出**替换成你自定义模块**的具体片段吗?或者挑一个模块(比如 Retrieval)我给你一份**完整可跑的类 + 改完的 settings**。