

From Multimodal LLM to Human-level AI

Modality, Instruction, Reasoning, Efficiency and Beyond



<https://mllm2024.github.io/CVPR2024/>



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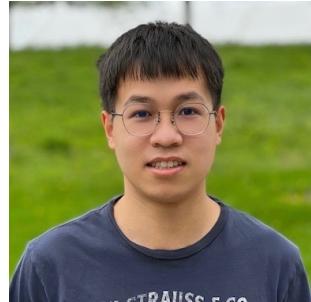
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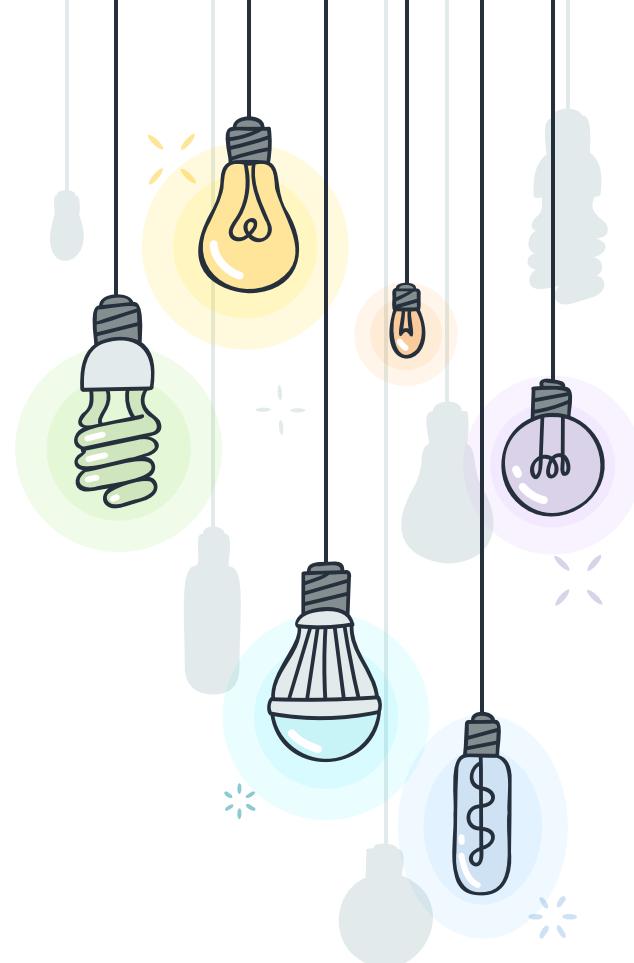
Kunlun 2050 Research, Skywork AI

✳ Part-VI

Multimodal Reasoning



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✳️ Table of Content

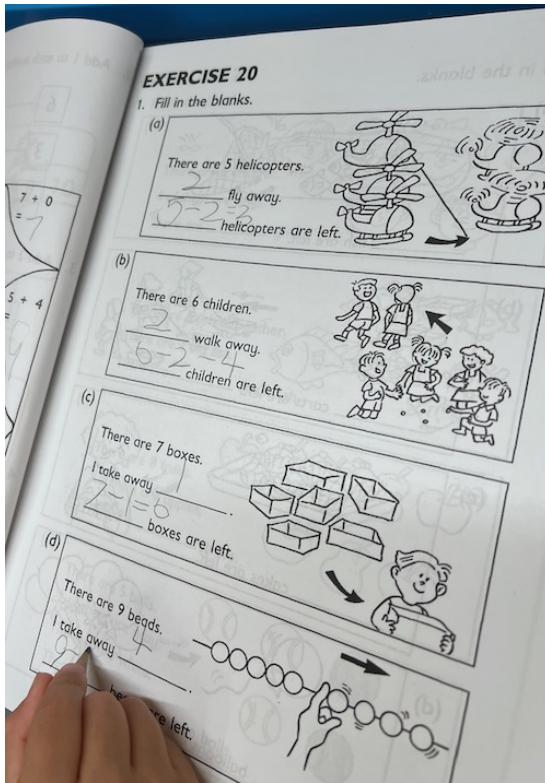
- + Basics of Multimodal Reasoning
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- + Multimodal Chain-of-Thought Reasoning
 - ✖ Paradigm Shift, the Role of Multimodal CoT
- + Towards Multimodal LLM Agents
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 - ✖ Evolutionary Reasoning, Interactive Reasoning, Reasoning Alignment

1

Basics of Multimodal Reasoning



Multimodal Reasoning



Prompt

Please create a blog post about a trip to New York, where a dog and his owner had lots of fun. Include a few pictures of the dog posing happily at different landmarks.

Model Response

Hi, I'm Cooper. I'm a 2 year old Goldendoodle who loves to travel. Last month, my family and I went to New York City. It was my first time in the Big Apple, and I had a blast!

We stayed in a hotel near Times Square. It was so much fun to see all the bright lights and people. We went to see a Broadway show, and I even got to meet some of the actors.

One of my favorite parts of New York City was Central Park. It was so big and beautiful. I loved running around and playing fetch. We also went to the Statue of Liberty and the Empire State Building. I was so excited to see all the famous landmarks.

I had so much fun in New York City. It's definitely one of my favorite places to travel. I can't wait to go back someday!



Multimodal Reasoning

Concept: a process of deriving high-level conclusions from multiple modalities, possibly via multiple logical steps based on atomic evidences



Accounting : Investment

Question: Consider the three stocks in the following table. P_t represents price at time t , and Q_t represents shares outstanding at time t . Stock C splits two for one in the last period. Calculate the rate of return on a price-weighted index of the three stocks for the first period (t_0 to t_1).

Option:

- (A) 4.17%
- (B) 4.03%
- (C) 3.89%

	P_0	Q_0	P_1	Q_1	P_2	Q_2
A	90	100	95	100	95	100
B	50	200	45	200	45	200
C	100	200	110	200	55	400

<image 1>

GPT-4V: To calculate the rate of return on a price-weighted index of the three stocks for the first period (t_0 to t_1), follow these steps: Calculate the initial index value at t_0 . Calculate the index value at t_1 . Compute the rate of return using the two index values.

Initial Index Value at t_0 :

$$\text{Price-weighted index value at } t_0 = (P_0(A) + P_0(B) + P_0(C)) / 3 \\ = (90 + 50 + 100) / 3 \\ = 80$$

Index Value at t_1 :

$$\text{Price-weighted index value at } t_1 = (P_1(A) + P_1(B) + P_1(C)) / 3 \\ = (95 + 45 + 110) / 3 \\ = 83.33$$

Rate of Return:

$$\text{Rate of Return} = (\text{Index Value at } t_1 - \text{Index Value at } t_0) / \text{Index Value at } t_0 \\ = (83.33 - 80) / 80 \\ = 0.041625 \\ = 4.1625\%$$

Therefore, the rate of return on a price-weighted index of the three stocks for the first period is approximately 4.17%.

The correct answer is:
(A) 4.17%

Ground Truth: (A) 4.17%

Explanation: At $t = 0$, the value of the index is: $(90 + 50 + 100)/3 = 80$. At $t = 1$, the value of the index is: $(95 + 45 + 110)/3 = 83.33$. The rate of return is: $(83.33/80) - 1 = 4.17\%$

Comprehensive Disciplines

Engineering (26%) Art & Design (11%) Business (14%)

Science (23%) Humanities & Social Sci. (9%)

Medicine (17%)



Heterogeneous Image Types

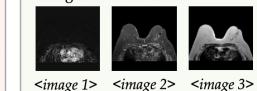
Diagrams, Tables, Plots and Charts, Photographs, Chemical Structures, Paintings, Medical Images, Sheet Music, Geometric, Pathology images, Microscopic Images, Comics, ...



<image 1> <image 2> <image 3>

Interleaved Text and Images

Question: You are shown subtraction <image 1>, T2 weighted <image 2> and TI weighted axial <image 3> from a screening breast MRI. What is the etiology of the finding in the left breast?



Expert-level Skills Test

Expert-level Visual Perception

Perception



Art & Design

Question: Among the following harmonic intervals, which one is constructed incorrectly?

Options:

- (A) Major third <image 1>
- (B) Diminished fifth <image 2>
- (C) Minor seventh <image 3>**
- (D) Diminished sixth <image 4>

Subject: Music; **Subfield:** Music;

Image Type: Sheet Music;

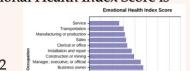
Difficulty: Medium

Business

Question: ... The graph shown is compiled from data collected by Gallup <image 1>. Find the probability that the selected Emotional Health Index Score is between 80.5 and 82?

Options:

- (A) 0
- (B) 0.2142
- (C) 0.3571**
- (D) 0.5



Health & Medicine

Question: You are shown subtraction <image 1>, T2 weighted <image 2> and TI weighted axial <image 3> from a screening breast MRI. What is the etiology of the finding in the left breast?

Options:

- (A) Susceptibility artifact
- (B) Hematoma
- (C) Fat necrosis**
- (D) Silicone granuloma



Humanities & Social Science

Question: In the political cartoon, the United States is seen as fulfilling which of the following roles? <image 1>

Option:

- (A) Oppressor
- (B) Imperialist
- (C) Savior**
- (D) Isolationist

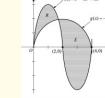


Science

Question: <image 1> The region bounded by the graph as shown above. Choose an integral expression that can be used to find the area of R.

Options:

- (A) $\int_0^{1.5} [f(x) - g(x)] dx$
- (B) $\int_0^{1.5} [g(x) - f(x)] dx$
- (C) $\int_0^2 [f(x) - g(x)] dx$**
- (D) $\int_0^2 [g(x) - x(x)] dx$

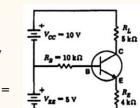


Tech & Engineering

Question: Find the VCE for the circuit shown in <image 1>. Neglect VBE

Answer: 3.75

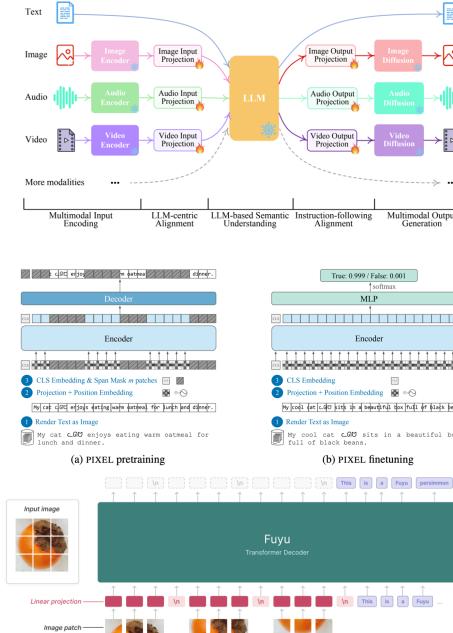
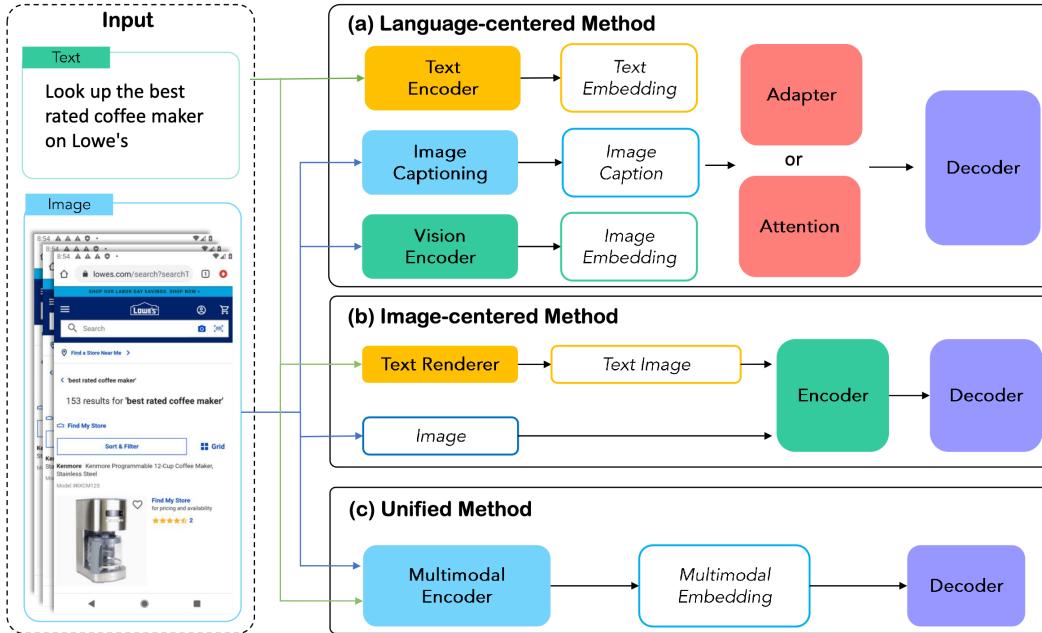
Explanation: ...IE = $[(V_{EE}) / (RE)] = [(5\text{ V}) / (4\text{ k-ohm})] = 1.25\text{ mA}$; VCE = VCC - IE RL = $10\text{ V} - (1.25\text{ mA}) 5\text{ k-ohm} = 7.5\text{ V}$; VCE = $10\text{ V} - 6.25\text{ V} = 3.75\text{ V}$



Model Architecture

Three architectures:

(a) language-centered method; (b) image-centered method; (c) unified method

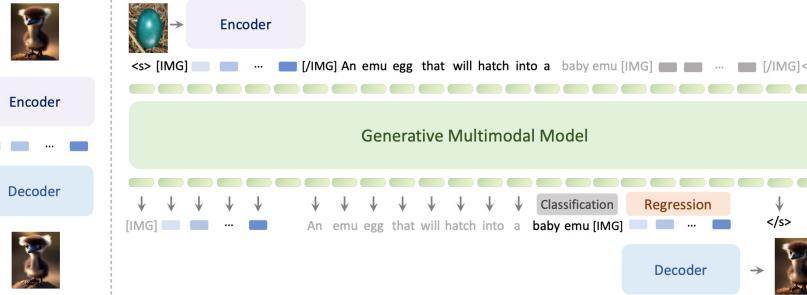


Wu, S., Fei, H., Qu, L., Ji, W. and Chua, T.S., 2023. Next-gpt: Any-to-any multimodal llm. ICMLR 2024.

Rust, P., Lotz, J.F., Bugliarello, E., Salesky, E., de Lhoneux, M. and Elliott, D., 2023, September. Language Modelling with Pixels. ICLR 2023.

Rohan Bavishi, Erich Elsen, Curtis Hawthorne, Maxwell Nye, Augustus Odena, Arushi Somani, and Sagnak Ta,sirlar. Introducing our multimodal models: fuyu-8b, 2023. <https://www.adept.ai/blog/fuyu-8b>.

In-Context Learning



In-context Completion

Input Prompt		Completion	
[dog: 1, frisbee: 1].	[burger: 1, glass: 1, bottle: 1].	[cat: 3].	[beer: 3, banana: 2].
The text in the red circle: 'Rights'.	The text in the red circle: 'Ave'.	The text in the red circle: 'Do Not'.	The text in the red circle: 'Lynn'.
motorcycle's wheel.	woman's feet.	car's license plate.	motorcycle's headlight.
a photo of a yellow backpack:	a photo of a blue backpack:	a photo of a red backpack:	a photo of a brown backpack:
The subject A with a city in the background:	The subject A wearing a santa hat:	The subject A in a purple wizard outfit:	The subject A wearing a rainbow hat:

Multimodal understanding

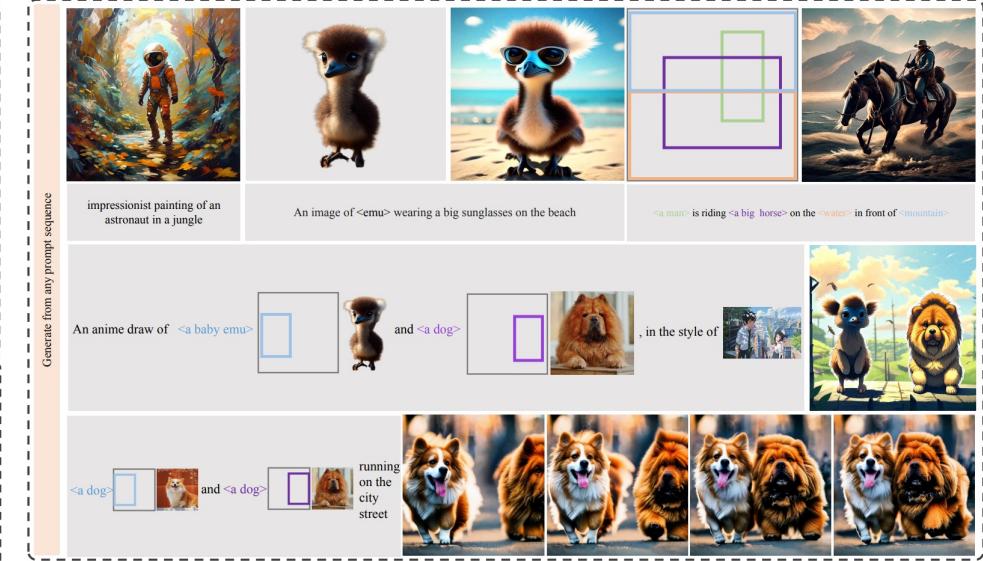
The first shape is a triangle, the second shape is a square, and the third shape is a pentagon. To find the next shape in the sequence, we need to identify a pattern. In this case, the pattern is that each shape has one more side than the previous shape. Therefore, the next shape in the sequence should have six sides, which is a hexagon.

What is funny about this image?

The funny aspect of this image is that a squirrel is holding a camera and appears to be taking a picture of a bird. This is amusing because animals, such as squirrels and birds, do not usually carry cameras or engage in people-like activities like photography. The squirrel is set up in a way that makes it look like the bird is intentionally capturing the bird's image, which adds a whimsical and playful nature to the image.

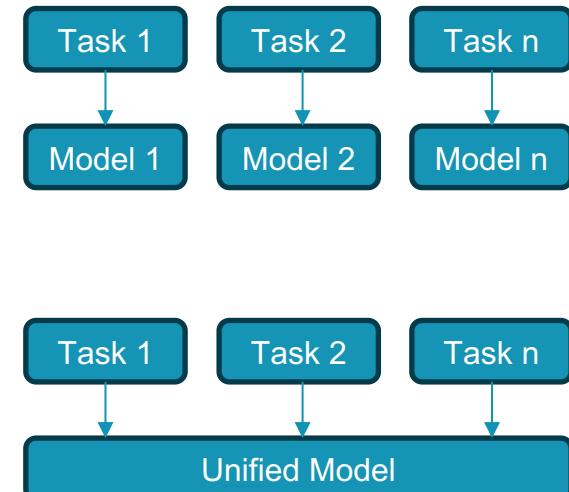
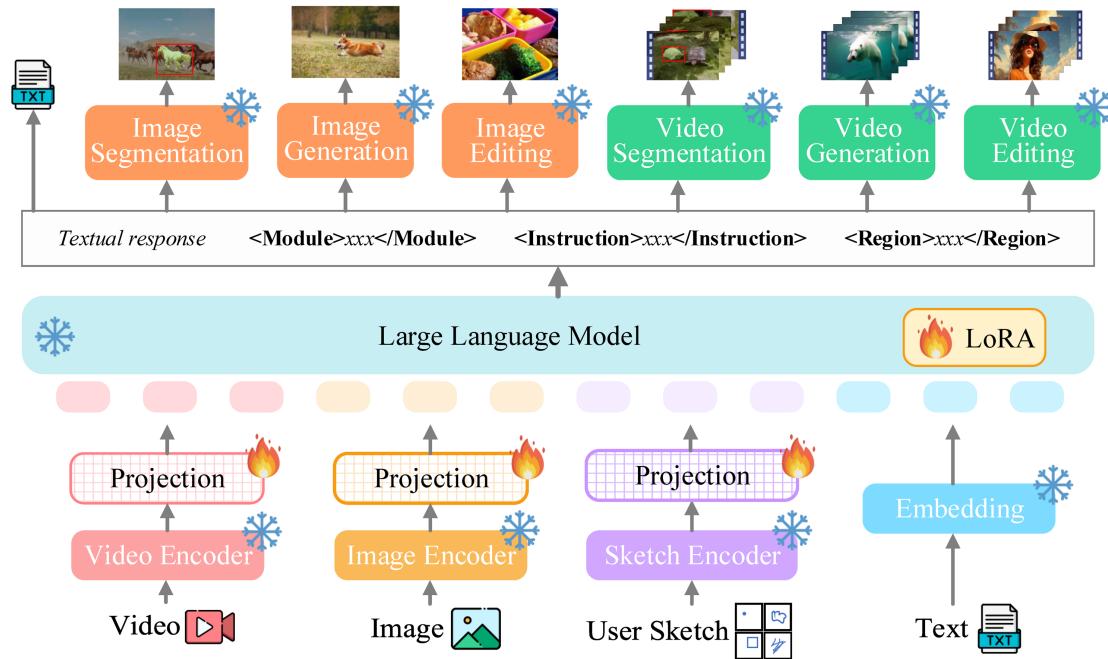
△ □ ◇ ?
 Look at this sequence of three shapes. What shape should come as the fourth shape? Explain your reasoning with detailed descriptions of the first shapes.

- Each image in the multimodal sequence is tokenized into embeddings via a visual encoder, and then interleaved with text tokens for autoregressive modeling.
- Leveraging few-shot Prompting for diverse reasoning tasks



Evolution of Multimodal Reasoning

From task-specific to centralized paradigms



Evolution of Multimodal Reasoning

From (implicit) single-step prediction to (explicit) multi-step reasoning

Vision

Text

Question: Which of these organisms contains matter that was once part of the phytoplankton?

Context: Below is a food web from an ocean ecosystem in Monterey Bay, off the coast of California. A food web models how the matter eaten by organisms moves through an ecosystem. The arrows in a food web represent how matter moves between organisms in an ecosystem.

Options: (A) black rockfish (B) sea otter

Rationale

A food web is a model. A food web shows where organisms in an ecosystem get their food. Models can make things in nature easier to understand because models can represent complex things in a simpler way. If a food web showed every organism in an ecosystem, the food web would be hard to understand. So, each food web shows some organisms in an ecosystem can get their food. Arrows show how matter moves. A food web has arrows that point from one organism to another. Each arrow shows the direction that matter moves when one organism eats another organism...

Answer

The answer is (A).

(a) An example of ScienceQA.

Vision

Text

Question: What should the title of this image be?

Rationale

This image shows a woman and a dog sitting on the beach playing a game. The woman is sitting on the ground with her back to the camera, while the dog is sitting next to her, looking up at her with a curious expression. The sun is setting in the background, casting a warm, golden light on the scene. Based on this description, it is likely that the caption for this image is meant to highlight the bond and playfulness between the woman and her dog. The fact that they are playing a game together on the beach suggests that they have a close relationship and enjoy spending time together...

Answer

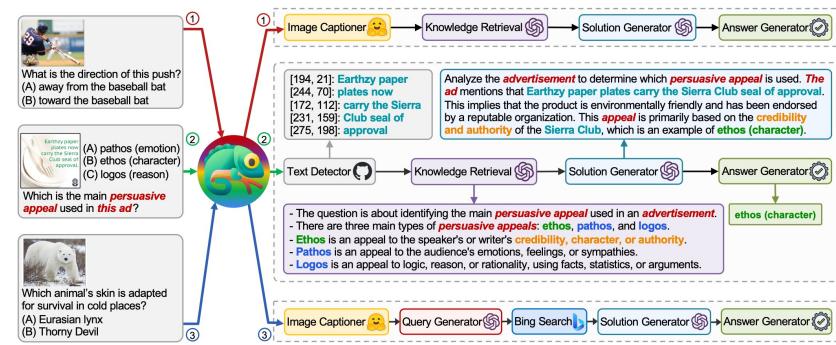
A woman and a puppy playing a game on the beach.

(b) An example of CoCo-MMRD.

Improved Interpretability: offer an interpretable glimpse into the decision-making process

Improved Controllability: interfere the reasoning process, e.g., adding complementary information, verifying and correcting mistakes

Improved Flexibility: allow interactive communications between different models



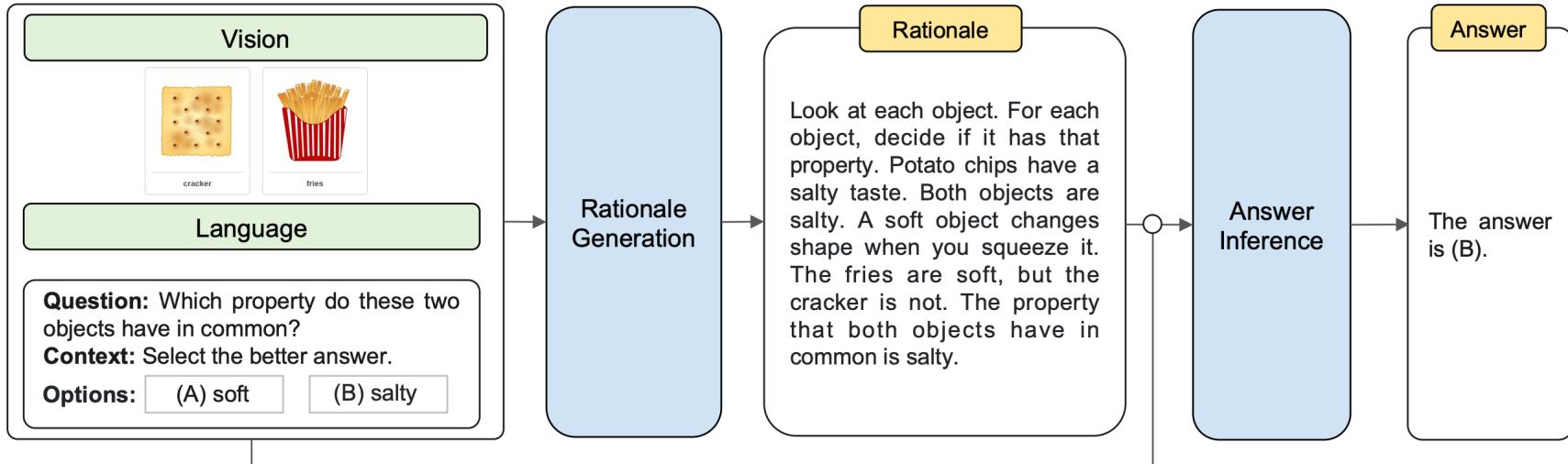
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Multimodal Chain-of-Thought Reasoning



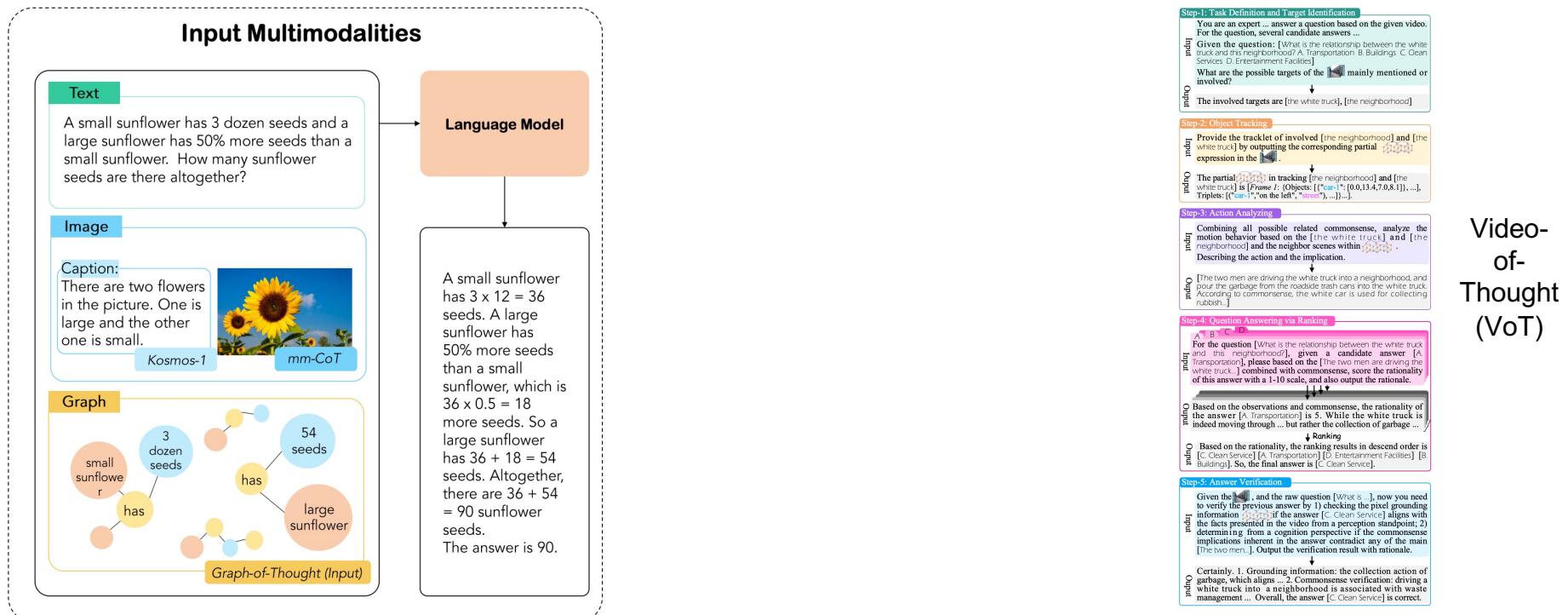
✳ Multimodal Chain-of-Thought Reasoning

- ❑ Think step by step, formulate intermediate steps before deriving an answer
- ❑ Paradigm shift of task format
 - Standard Format: <input → output>
 - CoT Format: <input → rationale → output>



Multimodal Chain-of-Thought Reasoning

- ❑ **Input:** Various modalities such as text, image, and graph are incorporated into the model's input
- ❑ **Output:** Multimodalities, including text and image, are generated in the model's output



The Role of (Multimodal) Chain-of-Thought

- **Role 1: Introducing more reliable input results in more convincing reasoning process**
- **Case studies: 50 error cases**
 - Imperfect training data: when the vision input is missing
 - Generate hallucinated rationales that mislead the answer inference (64%)

Problem

Question: Will these magnets attract or repel each other?

Context: Two magnets are placed as shown. Hint: Magnets that attract pull together. Magnets that repel push apart.

Vision

Options: (A) attract (B) repel

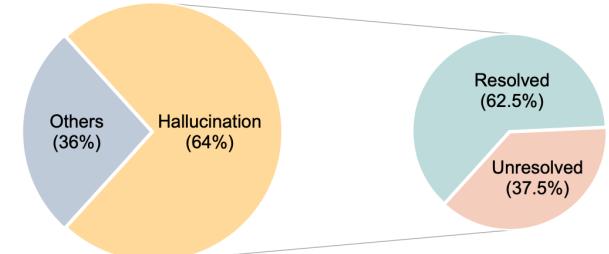
Gold Rationale: Magnets can pull or push on each other without touching. When magnets attract, they pull together. When magnets repel, they push apart. Whether a magnet attracts or repels other magnets depends on the positions of its poles, or ends. Every magnet has two poles, called north and south. Here are some examples of magnets. The north pole of each magnet is marked N, and the south pole is marked S. If different poles are closest to each other, the magnets attract. The magnets in the pair below attract. If the same poles are closest to each other, the magnets repel. The magnets in both pairs below repel. Will these magnets attract or repel? To find out, look at which poles are closest to each other. The north pole of one magnet is closest to the south pole of the other magnet. Poles that are different attract. So, these magnets will attract each other.

Answer: The answer is (A).

Baseline

Generated Rationale: Magnets can pull or push on each other without touching. When magnets attract, they pull together. When magnets repel, they push apart. Whether a magnet attracts or repels other magnets depends on the positions of its poles, or ends. Every magnet has two poles, called north and south. Here are some examples of magnets. The north pole of each magnet is marked N, and the south pole is marked S. If different poles are closest to each other, the magnets attract. The magnets in the pair below attract. If the same poles are closest to each other, the magnets repel. The magnets in both pairs below repel. Will these magnets attract or repel? To find out, look at which poles are closest to each other. The south pole of one magnet is closest to the south pole of the other magnet. Poles that are the same repel. So, these magnets will repel each other.

Answer: The answer is (B).



(a) ratio of hallucination mistakes

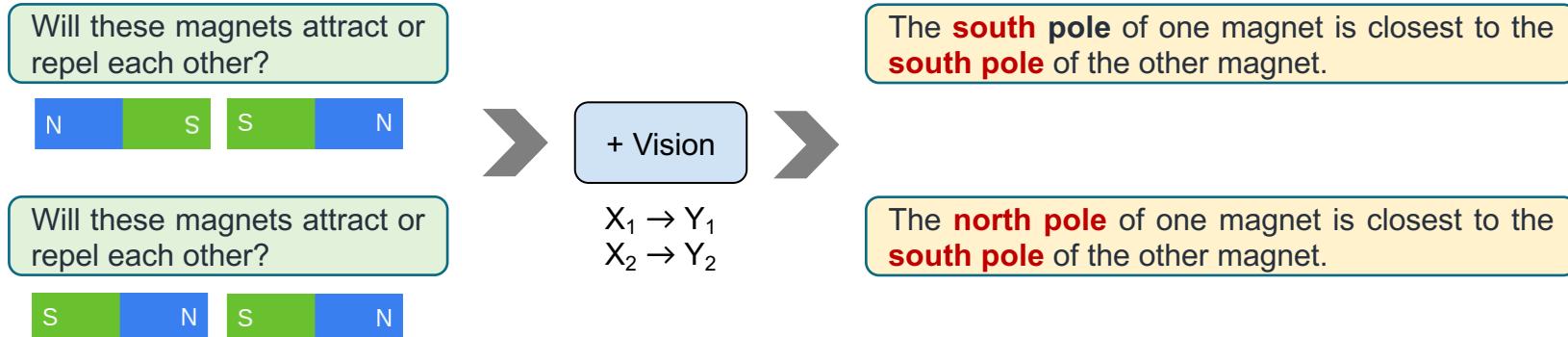
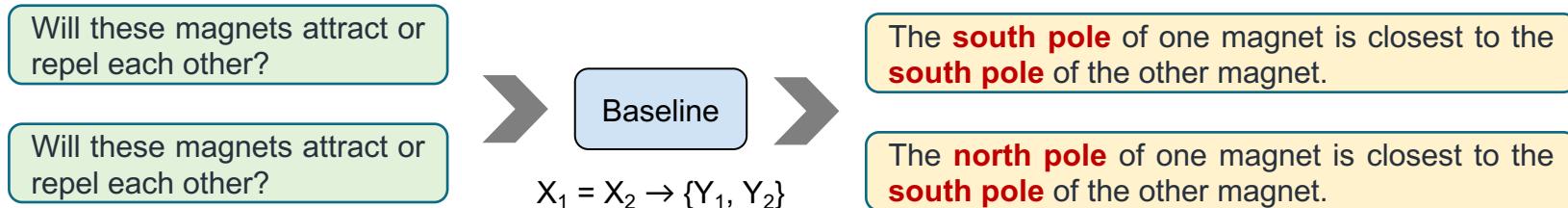
(b) correction rate w/ vision features

Table 3. Two-stage setting of (i) rationale generation (RougeL) and (ii) answer inference (Accuracy).

Method	(i) QCM→R	(ii) QCML→A
Two-Stage Framework	91.76	70.53
w/ Captions	91.85	71.12
w/ Vision Features	96.97	84.91

The Role of (Multimodal) Chain-of-Thought

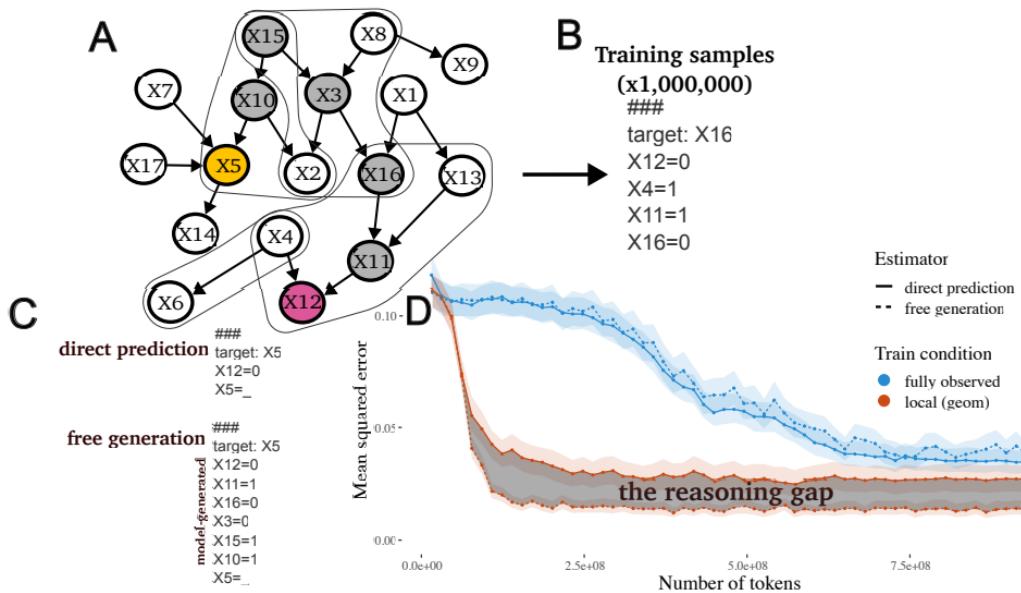
- ☐ **Role 1: Introducing more reliable input results in more convincing reasoning process**
 - More accurate perception, less hallucinations during the reasoning process



The Role of (Multimodal) Chain-of-Thought

Role 2: Breaking complex problems into smaller, manageable sub-problems

- identifies **atomic knowledge components** essential for reasoning processes
- integrates their relationships, thereby constructing coherent reasoning steps



CoT reasoning is useful because

- 1) direct prediction is inaccurate for some inferences because the relevant variables are rarely seen together in training
- 2) chain-of-thought reasoning improves estimation by incrementally chaining local statistical dependencies that are observed frequently in training

The Role of (Multimodal) Chain-of-Thought

Role 3: Available for stepwise knowledge update and self-correction (w/ external feedback)

Question Answering

Question: Who won the 2016 Russian national silver medal with another Russian ice dancer born 29 April 1995?
Proposed Answer: The 2016 Russian national silver medal was won by Alexandra Stepanova and Ivan Bukin. Alexandra Stepanova was born 29 April 1995. Ivan Bukin was born 10 April 1993. So the answer is: Ivan Bukin.

What's the problem with the above answer? X

1. Plausibility: The question asks for a name, and the answer "Ivan Bukin" is a name. So it's plausible.

2. Truthfulness: Let's search the proposed answer in google:
> Search Query: The 2016 Russian national silver medal was won by Alexandra Stepanova and Ivan Bukin.
> Evidence: [Alexandra Stepanova - Wikipedia] Stepanova/Bukin won silver at the 2012 Russian Junior Championships...
From the evidence, Stepanova/Bukin won silver at the 2012 Russian Junior Championships, **not 2016**.

Let's search the question in wikipedia:
> Search Query: Who won the 2016 Russian national silver medal with another Russian ice dancer born 29 April 1995? site: wikipedia.org
> Evidence: [Victoria Sinitcina - Wikipedia] Victoria Alexandrovna Sinitcina is a Russian ice dancer.

The evidence suggests that Victoria Sinitcina is a Russian ice dancer born 29 April 1995. We need to find out who won the 2016 Russian national silver medal with Victoria Sinitcina.

3. Correctness: Let's check the code:
> # each buy personal pan pizzas cut into 4 pieces.
> num_pieces = num_pieces_per_pizza * num_pizza
It calculates the total number of pieces, that's correct.

> pieces_bill_dale = num_pieces * 0.5
> pieces_ann_cate = num_pieces * 0.75
Each person only eats their own personal pan pizza, 'num_pieces * 0.5' means 50% of the total pieces, this is **wrong**.

Here's a better solution: `python pizza_pieces = 4 # each personal pizza cut into 4 pieces ann_cate_pieces = 4 * 0.75 * 2 # Ann, Cate eats 75% bill_dale_pieces = 4 * 0.5 * 2 # Bill, Dale eat 50% total_eaten = ann_cate_pieces + bill_dale_pieces answer = pizza_pieces * 4 - total_eaten # pieces left...` ✓

Toxicity Reduction

Previous toxic text: ... last year before hanging himself. X

Perspective X
The text has 53% toxicity of threat. To improve content safety while ensuring fluency, here's a **non-toxic continuation** after ':':

Jason Conroy, 19, strangled fellow resident Melissa Mathieson at Alexandra House in Bristol \ in November 11 2014. It serves as a reminder of the importance of mental health support to... ✓

Program Synthesis

Question: Ann, Bill, Cate, and Dale each buy personal pan pizzas cut into 4 pieces. If Bill and Dale eat 50% of their pizzas and Ann and Cate eat 75%, how many pizza pieces are left?
Proposed Answer: `python num_pieces_per_pizza, num_pizza = 4, 4 num_pieces = num_pieces_per_pizza * num_pizza pieces_bill_and_dale = num_pieces * 0.5 pieces_ann_and_cate = num_pieces * 0.75 answer = num_pieces - pieces_bill_dale - pieces_ann_cate...`

Execution: No runtime error
Output: answer = -4.0 X

What's the problem with the above code?

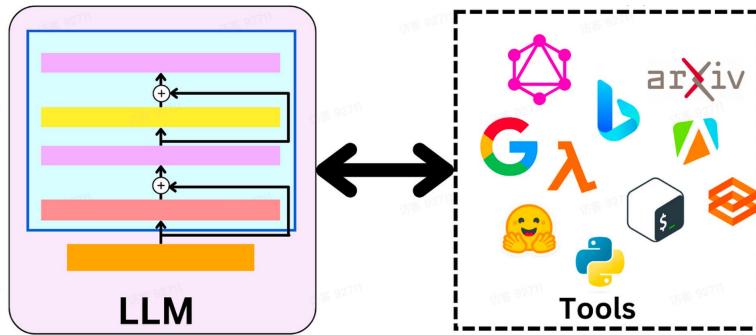
1. Plausibility: The number of pizza pieces left uneaten should be a positive integer, **-4.0 < 0**, so the answer is **not reasonable**.

2. Correctness: Let's check the code:
> # each buy personal pan pizzas cut into 4 pieces.
> num_pieces = num_pieces_per_pizza * num_pizza
It calculates the total number of pieces, that's correct.

> pieces_bill_dale = num_pieces * 0.5
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Each person only eats their own personal pan pizza, 'num_pieces * 0.5' means 50% of the total pieces, this is **wrong**.

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- Chain-of-Thought w/ Tools**
- Plan-Solve, augment and correct intermediate steps with tools
 - Overcome the Intrinsic ability deficiency of LLMs such as calculation, searching



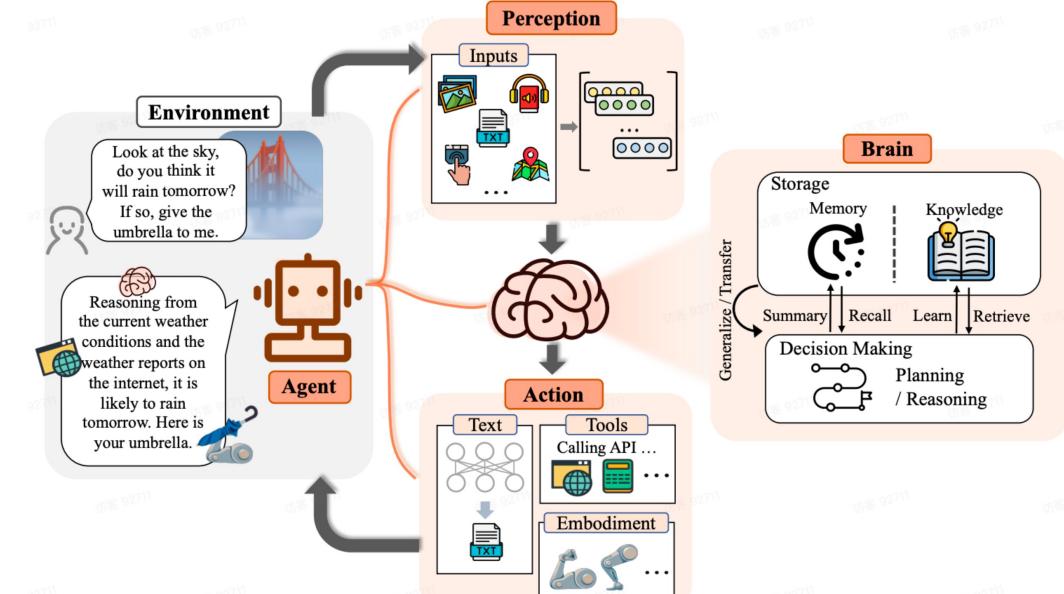
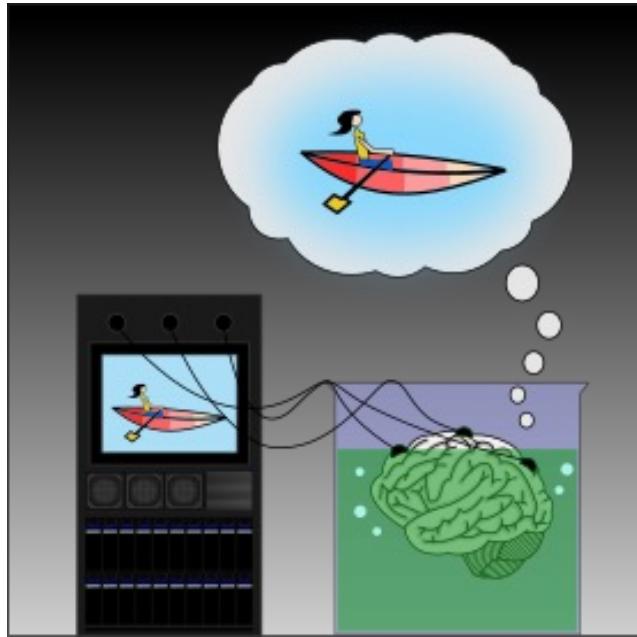
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Towards Multimodal LLM Agents



* Towards Multimodal LLM Agents

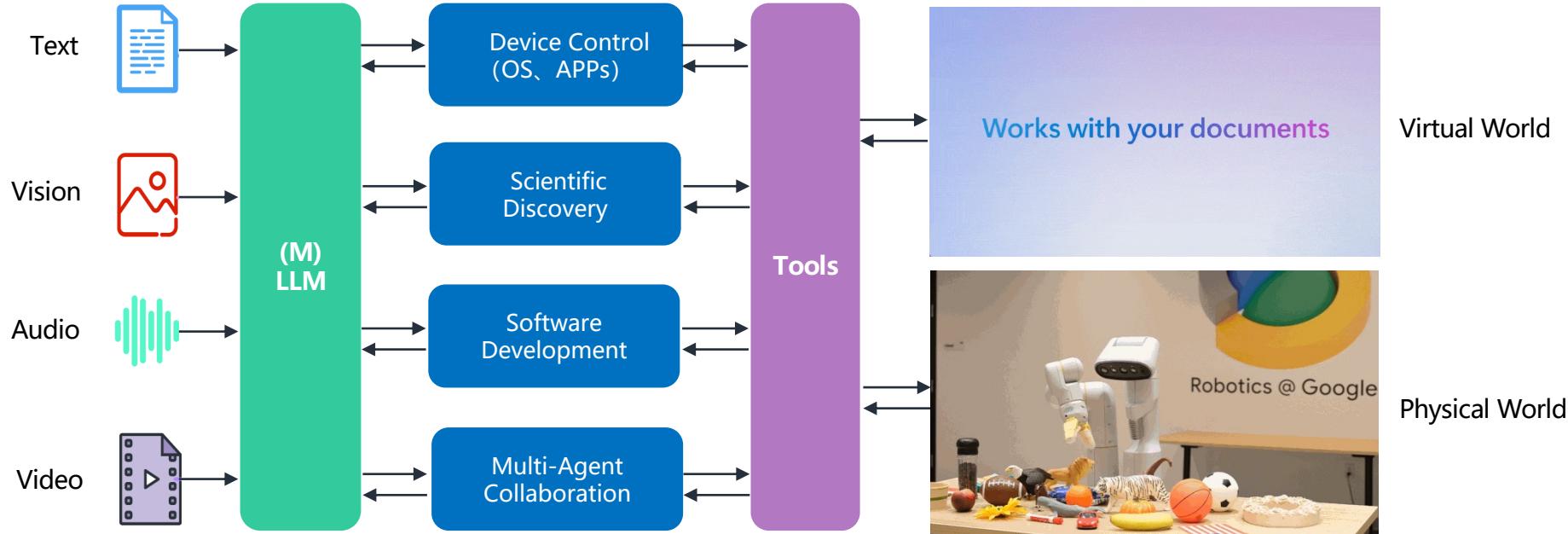
- ❑ From content-based reasoning to behavior control (w/ multimodalities)
- ❑ *"Those who know but do not act simply do not yet know"*



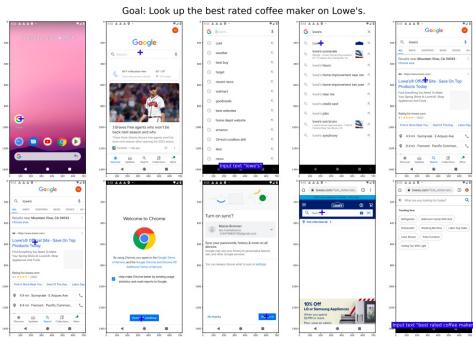
Brain in a Vat

* Towards Multimodal LLM Agents

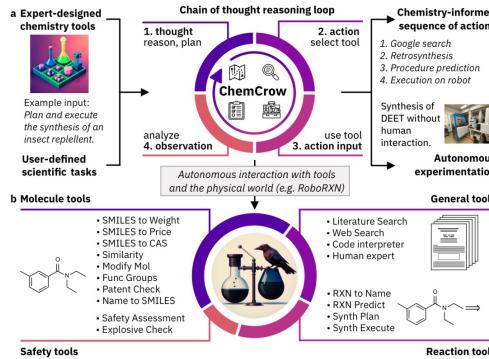
- ❑ **(M)LLM Agents:** follow language instructions and execute actions in environments, possibly use tools
- ❑ **Features:** General, Autonomous, Adaptive, Evolutionary, Socialized



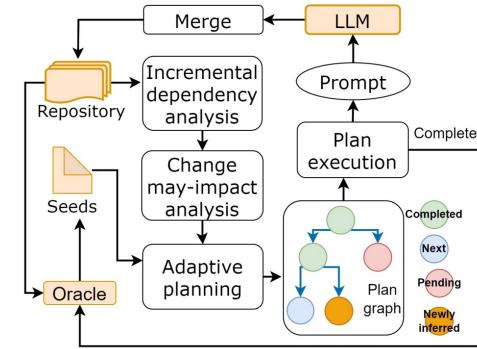
Towards Multimodal LLM Agents



Control: OS and Applications

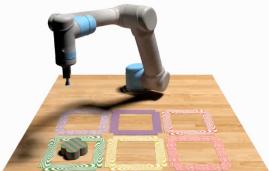


Research: Organic Synthesis



Programming: Code Generation

Put into then . Finally restore it into its original container.

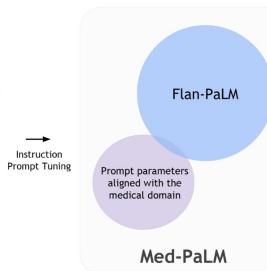


Control: Embodied Systems

You are a helpful medical knowledge assistant. Provide useful, complete, and scientifically-grounded answers to common consumer search queries about health.
Question: How do you treat skin redness?
Complete Answer: It depends on the cause of the skin redness. For example, if the cause is cellulitis, then antibiotics may be required. However, this might be temporary and the skin will return to normal once the infection has been treated. You should establish the cause of the redness, which may require seeing a doctor.

You are a helpful medical knowledge assistant. Provide useful, complete, and scientifically-grounded answers to consumer questions about medications.
Question: Why take statins?
Complete Answer: Statins are a medication that is used to lower cholesterol levels in the blood. They are often taken to reduce the risk of heart disease, and to reduce the risk of heart attacks and stroke in those with the greatest risk of these happening (or it occurs). It's used together with other medications to help manage cholesterol levels. It's important to take other medications. Statins may be used to decrease the amount of...

You are a helpful medical knowledge assistant. Provide useful, complete, and scientifically-grounded answers to consumer questions about medications.
Question: How can I split a 2mg or 4mg tablet so I can get a 2.5mg?
Complete Answer: You should not attempt to split a 2mg or 4mg tablet in half to obtain a 2.5mg dose. Instead, you should speak to your doctor or pharmacist to obtain the correct pills, or that you can take the maximum dose of the medicine and then split the remaining amount of medicine known as an antidiopage, which means it makes your blood tinge to the color. The exact amount required to achieve the desired effect can vary.



Research: Medical Assistance



Interaction: Multi-Agent Collaboration

* Taxonomy of (M)LLM Agents

Autonomous Agents

A D E P T Action Transformer

<https://www.adept.ai/blog/act-1>

Google AITW

https://github.com/google-research/google-research/tree/master/android_in_the_wild



WebArena

<https://webarena.dev>



Auto-UI

<https://github.com/cooelf/Auto-UI>

Communicative Agents



CAMEL

<https://github.com/camel-ai/camel>



Generative Agents

https://github.com/joonspk-research/generative_agents



VOYAGER

<https://voyager.minedojo.org/>



ChatDev

<https://github.com/OpenBMB/ChatDev>

More: AutoGPT, BabyAGI, Meta-GPT, AgentGPT

* Taxonomy of (M)LLM Agents

Autonomous Agents: mainly task automation

Mobile Device Automation

User : Hello. Is it cold out today?

Action Executor :



System : The lowest temperature is 10 °C today.

User : What is the chance of rain today?

Action Executor :

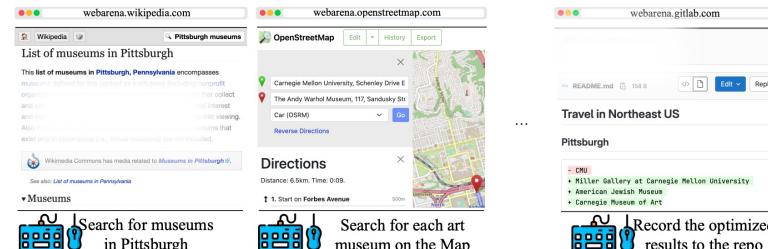


System : The chance of rain is 100% today.

Meta-GUI

Webpage Automation

Create an efficient itinerary to visit all Pittsburgh's art museums with minimal driving distance starting from CMU. Log the order in my "awesome-northeast-us-travel" repository



WebArena

Application Automation

#	First	Last	Personal Email	Department	Title	Hire Date	Level	Previous Email Valid?
1	John	Doe	jdoe@gmail.com	Finance	A	2010-01-01	Manager	TRUE
2	Jane	Smith	jsmith@finance.com	Finance	B	2010-01-01	Analyst	TRUE
3	Matt	Morley	mmorley@gsales	Sales	B	2010-01-01	IC	TRUE
4	Jenny	Jones	jones123@engineering	Engineering	A	2010-01-01	Manager	TRUE
5	Kevin	Kurtz	kevin.kurtz@engineering	Engineering	B	2010-01-01	Analyst	TRUE
6	Chris	On	chris.on@finance	Finance	B	2010-01-01	Manager	TRUE
7	Paul	Parker	paul.parker@engineering	Engineering	A	2010-01-01	Analyst	TRUE
8	Laura	Louise	laura.louise@finance	Finance	B	2010-01-01	Manager	TRUE
9	Vicky	Weller	vicky.weller@engineering	Engineering	B	2010-01-01	Analyst	TRUE
10	Ivan	Ibrahim	ivan.ibrahim@engineering	Engineering	A	2010-01-01	IC	TRUE
11	Richard	Roscoe	richard.roscoe@engineering	Engineering	A	2010-01-01	Analyst	TRUE
12	Serg	Savchenko	serg.savchenko@sales	Sales	B	2010-01-01	VP	TRUE

ACT-1

Sun, Liangtai, et al. "META-GUI: Towards Multi-modal Conversational Agents on Mobile GUI." *EMNLP 2022*.

Zhou, Shuyan, et al. "Webarena: A realistic web environment for building autonomous agents." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2307.13854* (2023).

<https://www.adept.ai/blog/act-1>

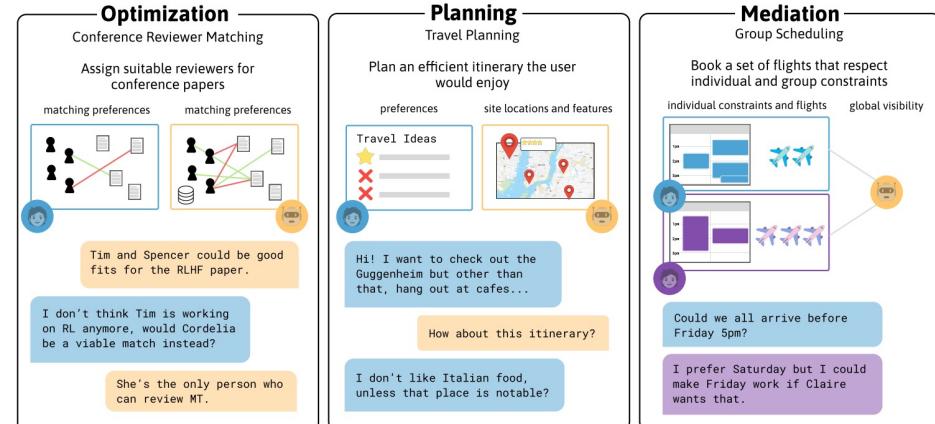
* Taxonomy of (M)LLM Agents

Communicative Agents: personalized, socialized, interactive

Agents-Agents

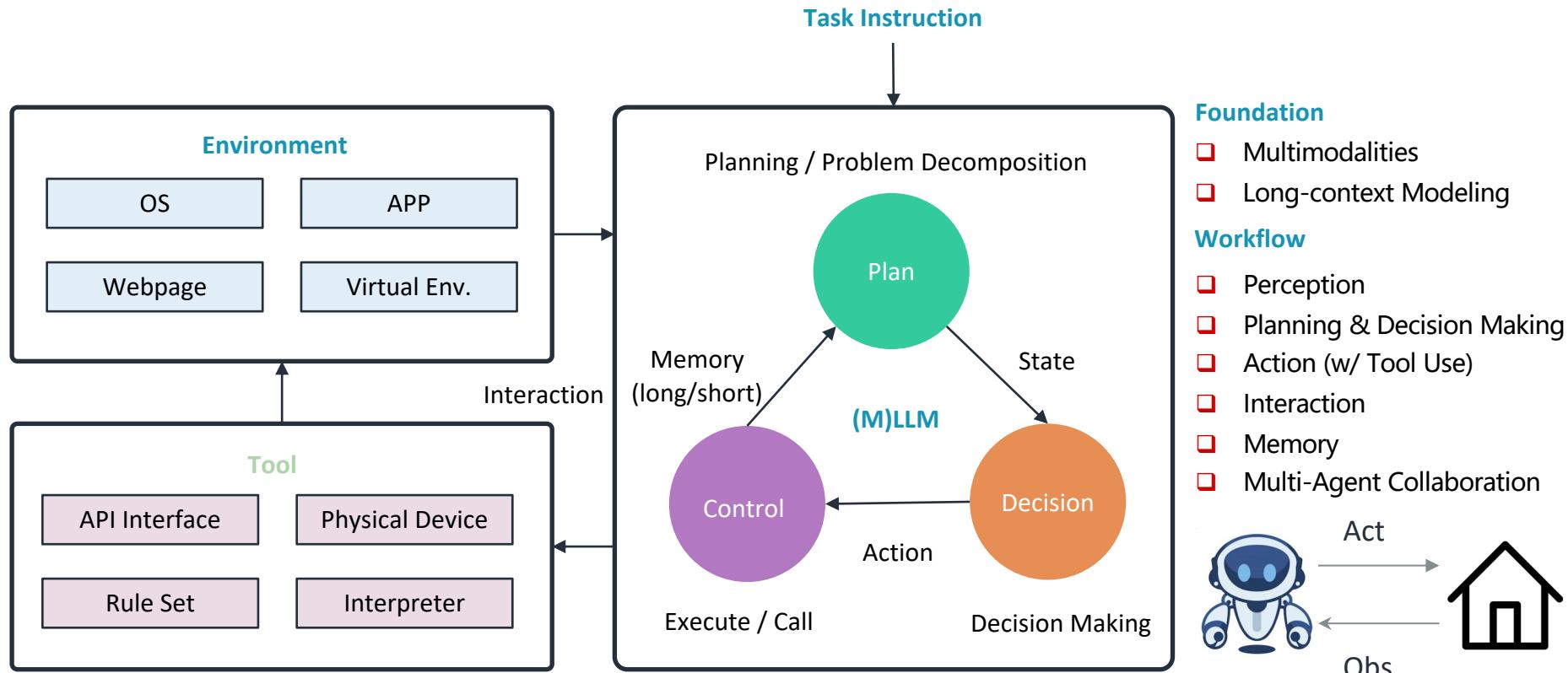


Agents-Human



Park, Joon Sung, et al. "Generative agents: Interactive simulacra of human behavior." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2304.03442* (2023).
Lin, Jessy, et al. "Decision-Oriented Dialogue for Human-AI Collaboration." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2305.20076* (2023).

Technological Paradigm

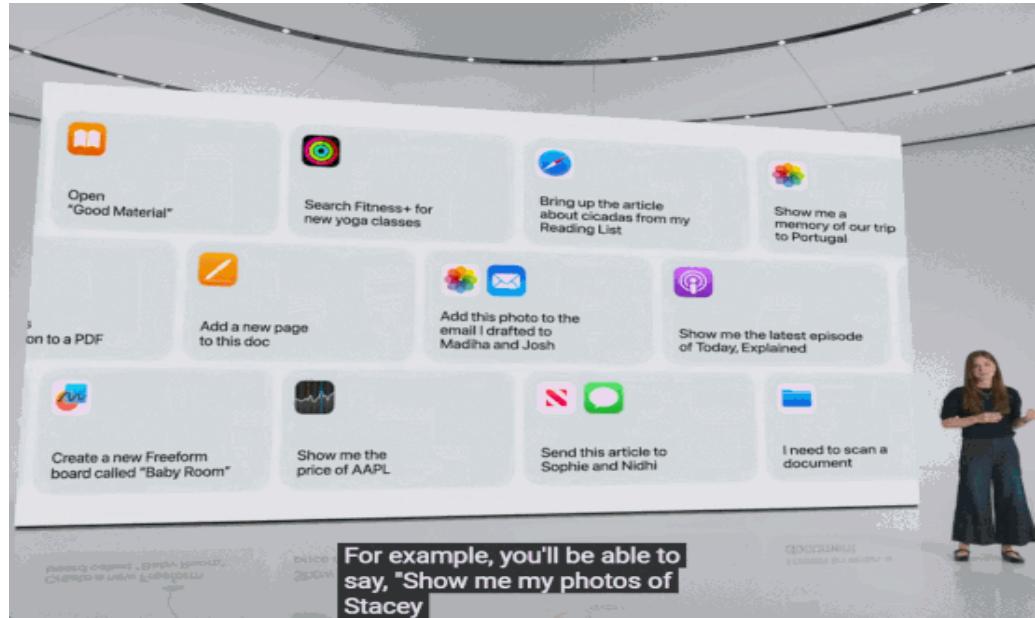
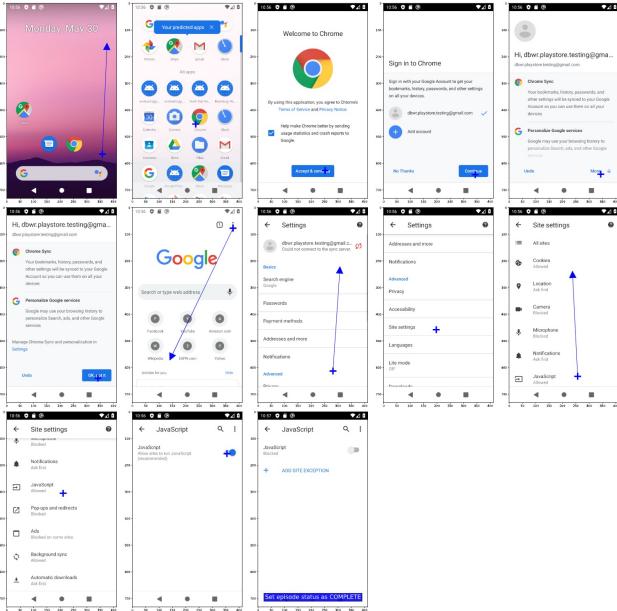


GUI Agents

Auto-GUI: Multimodal Autonomous Agents for GUI control

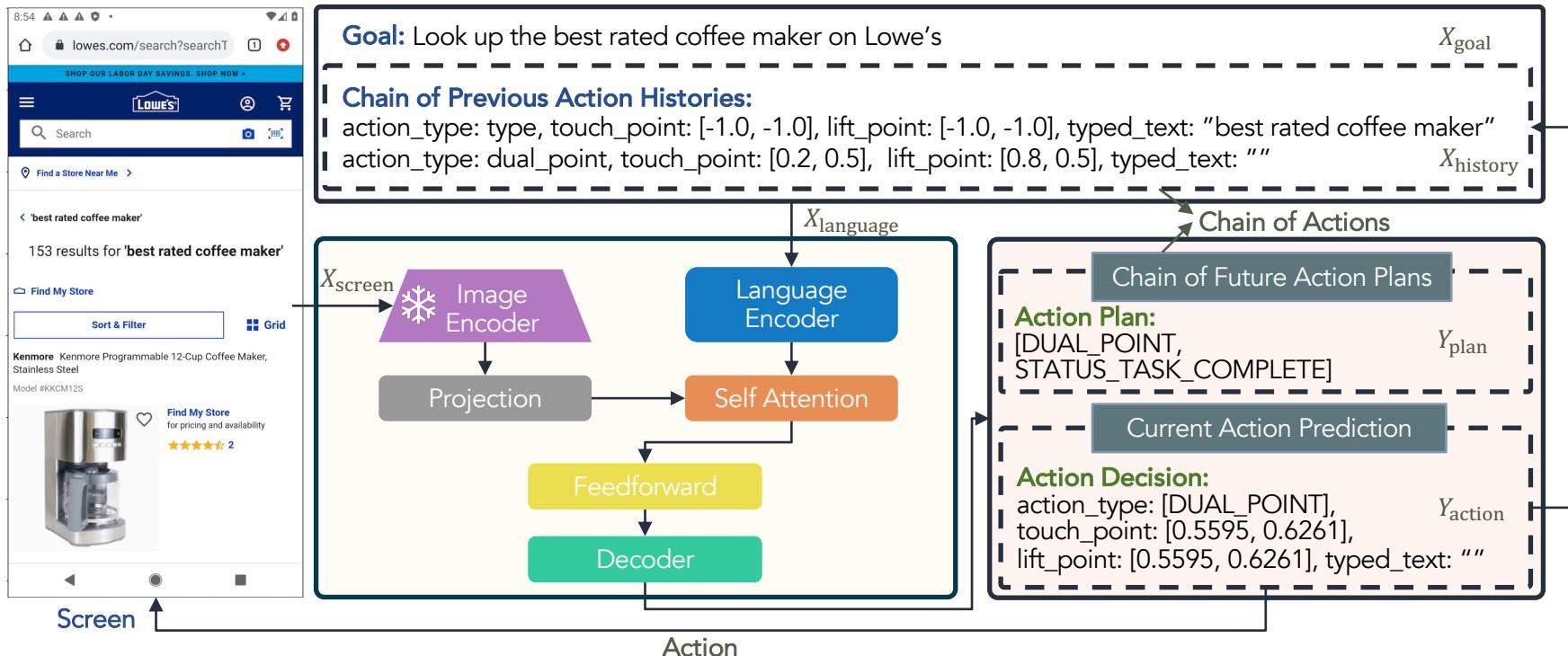
- assist users in completing tasks in distinct environments such as operation systems, specific applications, and web browsers
 - Imitate human clicking, scrolling, and typing actions, and operate directly with the GUI

Goal: turn off javascript in the chrome app



Zhuosheng Zhang, Aston Zhang. You Only Look at Screens: Multimodal Chain-of-Action Agents. Findings of ACL 2024.
Xinbei Ma, Zhuosheng Zhang, Hai Zhao. Comprehensive Cognitive LLM Agent for Smartphone GUI Automation. Findings of ACL 2024.
<https://machinelearning.apple.com/research/ferret>.

- ❑ Multimodal Agent: BLIP2 + FLAN-Alpaca
- ❑ Chain-of-Action: a series of intermediate previous action histories and future action plans





Results

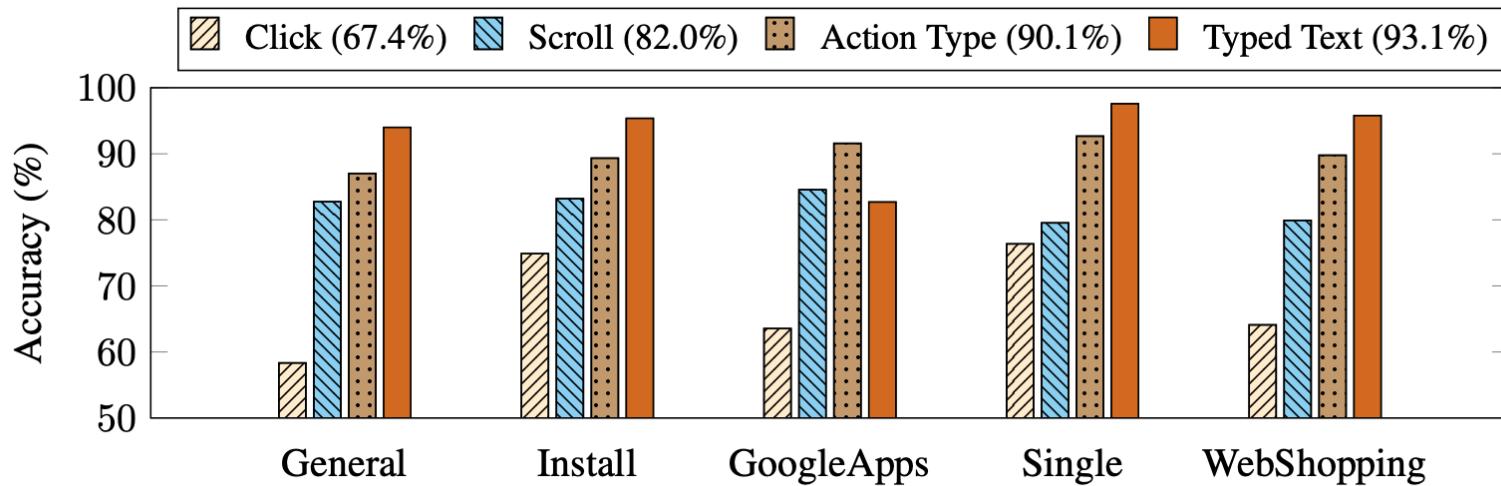
- ❑ A unified multimodal model out of *first principles thinking* can serve as a strong autonomous agent
 - can be adapted to **different scenarios** without the need to train specific models for each task
 - does not need additional annotations (screen parsing) and is **easy to use**
- ❑ Coverage: 30K unique instructions, 350+ Apps and websites
- ❑ **Action Type Accuracy: 90%+, Action Success Rate: 74%+**

Model	Unified	w/o Anno.	Overall	General	Install	GoogleApps	Single	WebShopping
BC-single	✗	✗	68.7	-	-	-	-	-
BC-history	✗	✗	<u>73.1</u>	<u>63.7</u>	<u>77.5</u>	<u>75.7</u>	<u>80.3</u>	<u>68.5</u>
PaLM 2-CoT	✓	✗	39.6	-	-	-	-	-
ChatGPT-CoT	✓	✗	7.72	5.93	4.38	10.47	9.39	8.42
Fine-tuned Llama 2	✗	✗	28.40	28.56	35.18	30.99	27.35	19.92
Auto-UI _{separate}	✗	✓	74.07	65.94	77.62	76.45	81.39	69.72
Auto-UI _{unified}	✓	✓	74.27	68.24	76.89	71.37	84.58	70.26

- ❑ The bottleneck seems to be the **multimodal perception**, misleading the reasoning process
 - GUI involves comprehensive elements (interleaved, icons, texts, boxes)
 - Changing vision encoders influences the performance dramatically
- ❑ Scaling does not always improve performance

Model	Overall	General	Install	GoogleApps	Single	WebShopping
Auto-UI on CLIP	71.84	66.28	74.40	69.71	81.60	67.23
Auto-UI on BLIP-2	74.27	68.24	76.89	71.37	84.58	70.26
Auto-UI on Vanilla-T5 _{large}	72.98	66.61	75.40	70.86	83.47	68.54
Auto-UI on FLAN-T5 _{large}	73.36	67.59	76.35	70.71	83.01	69.12
Auto-UI on FLAN-Alpaca _{large}	74.27	68.24	76.89	71.37	84.58	70.26
Auto-UI on FLAN-Alpaca _{small}	71.38	65.26	74.90	68.70	81.20	66.83
Auto-UI on FLAN-Alpaca _{base}	72.84	66.97	75.93	70.29	82.56	68.46
Auto-UI on FLAN-Alpaca _{large}	74.27	68.24	76.89	71.37	84.58	70.26

- ❑ **Category Accuracy:** the major challenges lie within the click region and scroll direction predictions
 - The model tends to click a wrong place or scroll in a wrong direction
- ❑ Challenge in “really” understanding the GUI layouts, e.g., relationship between GUI elements



4

Challenges



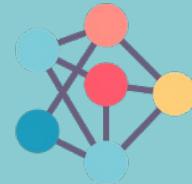
* Challenges

- ❑ Multimodal reasoning drives smart MLLMs
 - More broader scenarios (physical and virtual worlds)
 - More comprehensive scenarios (evolutionary, interactive)



Evolutionary Reasoning

- Active explore and evolve from environments
- Learn from (un)successful attempts



Interactive Reasoning

- Human-in-the-loop interference
- Error identification and correction abilities



Reasoning Alignment

- Align both content safety, and behavior safety
- Decide the action trajectory with foresights



Summary

- ❑ Basics of Multimodal Reasoning
 - Concept: derive high-level conclusions from multiple modalities, possibly via multiple logical steps based on atomic evidences
 - Developments: (a) From task-specific to centralized paradigms; (b) From single-step prediction to multi-step reasoning
 - Popular Approaches: (a) In-Context Learning: (b) Multimodal Chain-of-Thought
- ❑ Multimodal Chain-of-Thought Reasoning
 - Paradigm Shift: From “ $\text{input} \rightarrow \text{output}$ ” to $\text{input} \rightarrow \text{rationale} \rightarrow \text{output}$ ”
 - Role 1: Introducing more reliable input results in more convincing reasoning process
 - Role 2: Breaking complex problems into smaller, manageable sub-problems
 - Role 3: Available for stepwise knowledge update and self-correction (w/ external feedback)
- ❑ Towards Multimodal LLM Agents
 - Taxonomy: Autonomous Agents and Communicative Agents
 - Technical Components: Foundation (multimodality & long-context modeling); (b) Workflow (plan, act, memory, feedback)
- ❑ Challenges
 - Evolutionary Reasoning, Interactive Reasoning, Reasoning Alignment

Thanks!

Any questions?

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