





LLM Powered Agents with Kubernetes

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Agenda

- Introduction to LLMs
- Introduction to RAG
- What are Agents
 - Components of LLM agents
- Types of Agents
 - Router based
 - ReAct
- Agent Use Case
- Demo
- Concluding Remarks

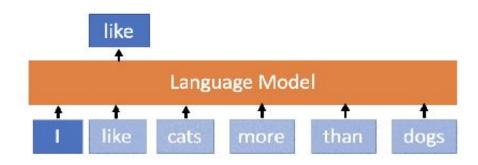


Introduction to LLMs

Large Language Models are **computational models that are capable of modeling and generating human language**. LLMs have the transformative ability to predict the likelihood of word sequences or generate new text based on a given input.

What are LLMs good at?

- Text generation/code generation
- Chatbots and Conversational Al
- Information retrieval
- Sentiment analysis



Input: n "tokens" -> I, like,

cats, more, than

Output: 1 "token" -> dogs

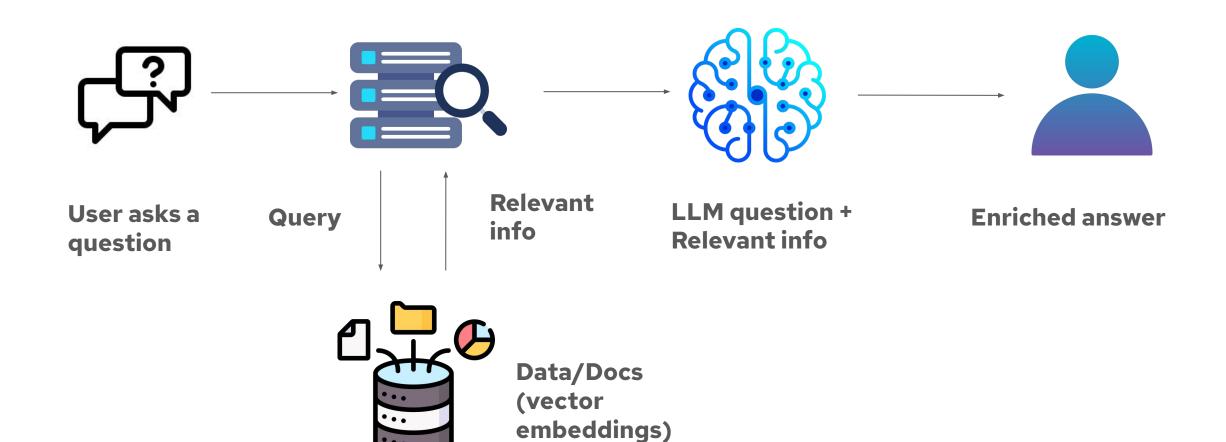


When can LLMs fail?

- Complex reasoning tasks LLMs have limited reasoning capability, LLMs are good knowledge retrievers but not good reasoners
- No Dynamicity LLMs are static and unable to access real-time information
- Limited Knowledge (hallucination) While trained on vast data, LLMs lack up-to-date world knowledge



RAG - Retrieval Augmented Generation



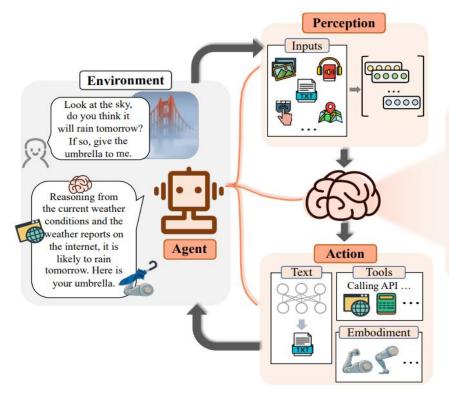
LLM Agents

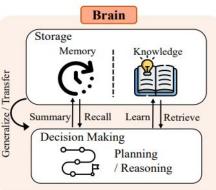
LLM Agents, also known as Large Language Model agents, **leverage LLMs to execute** complex tasks by integrating them with essential components like planning and memory.

- LLM Computational engine i.e "brain"
- **Tools** Agents ability to interact with the external world
- **Memory/State** Agent's memory of previous messages and results from used tools



Components of an LLM Agent





- **LLM -** Computational engine i.e. "brain"
- Planning Chain of thought process (CoT) to create a plan for executing the tasks
- Tools -Executable functions, APIs, other services that complete various tasks
- Memory Short term memory to retain the agent's train of thought and long term memory to retain context/conversation history
- Actions Agents perform actions based on their environment and reasoning, adapting and solving tasks iteratively through feedback.

Types of Agents

There are many different types of LLM agents to choose from, depending on the nature of your use case, including:

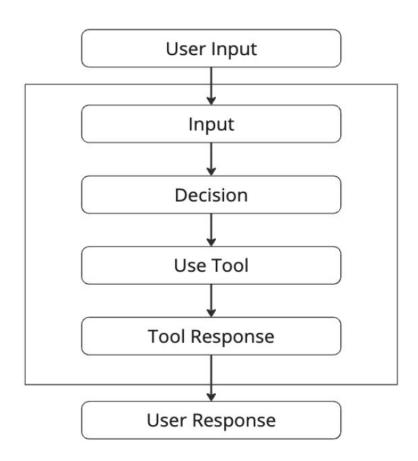
- React Agent
- Rule-based Agent
- Single/Multi Agent

Tools and frameworks to build LLM agents

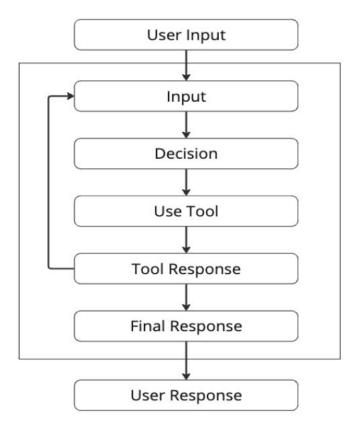
- LangChain
- Bee Agent
- OpenAgents
- CrewAl
- Arch



Router Agent



ReAct Agent





Use Case

- Imagine a fictional cloud company CloudForge Dynamics that has several departments and is looking to have a unified chat assistant for its employees to answer queries across these departments
- Let's say we have access to Products, HR, and Customer accounts documents
- How can we answer questions by gathering/combining information from all of these different sources?
 - A LLM agent can decide which department's sources should be used for answering the query





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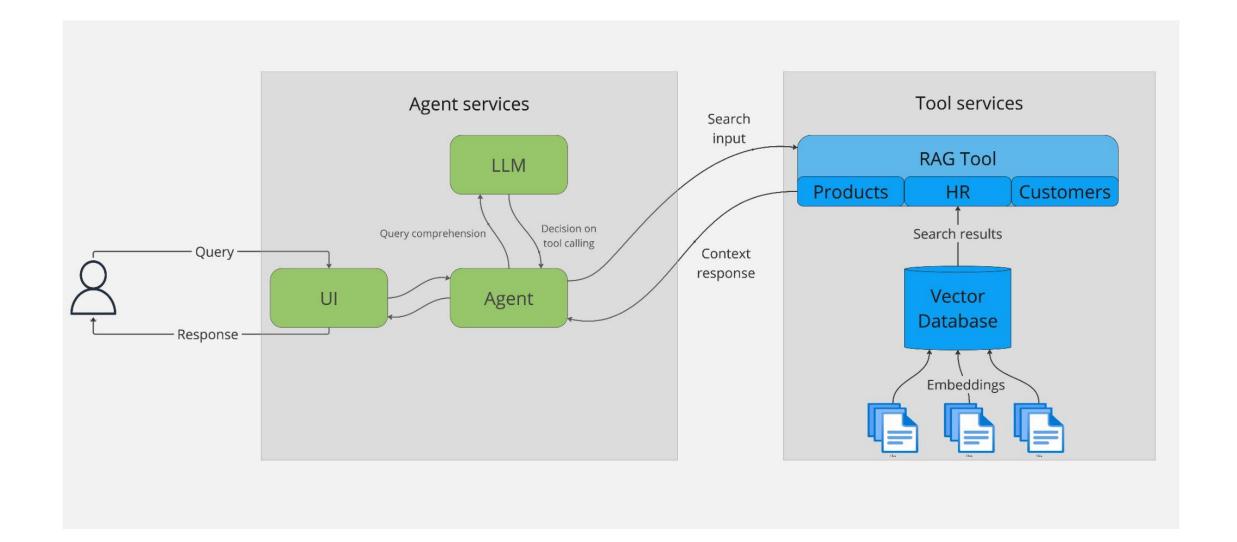
DEMO

Example Queries

- What does the CloudForge Migrate product do?
- What HR things should I do before the start date?
- Total Payments Received from FinNova Bank?



Architecture





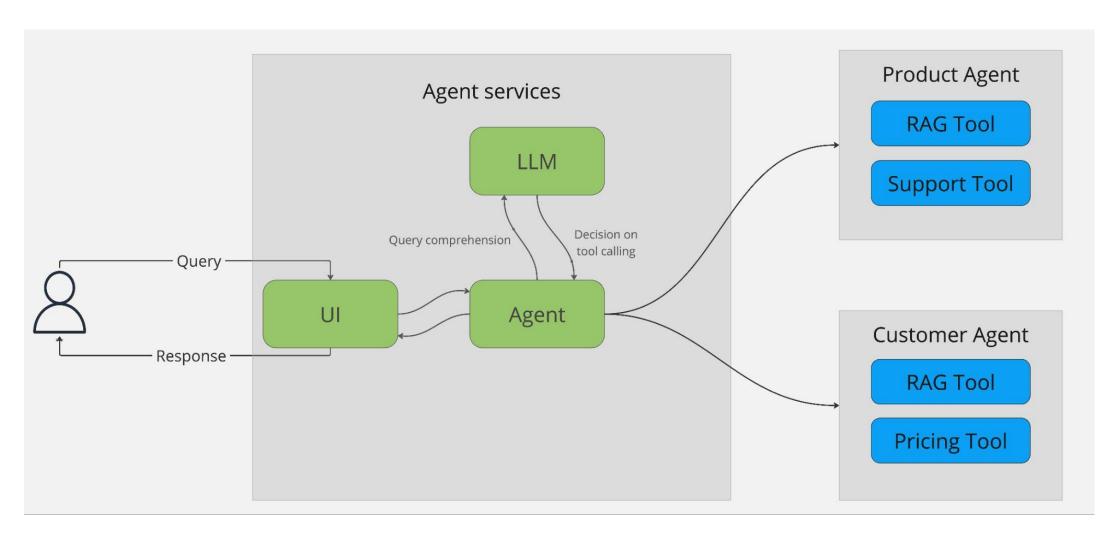
Resources

- GitHub Repository https://github.com/redhat-et/llm-agents
- Agent Services (UI, Agent, LLM deployment files)
 - Streamlit UI https://github.com/redhat-et/llm-agents/tree/main/streamlit/openshift
 - ReAct Agent https://github.com/redhat-et/llm-agents/tree/main/react_agent/openshift
- RAG Tool Services
 - Milvus vector database https://github.com/redhat-et/llm-agents/blob/main/rag/vector_db
 - RAG service -<u>https://github.com/redhat-et/llm-agents/blob/main/rag</u>





Discussion



Concluding Remarks

- LLMs are awesome, but they need RAG for grounding
- LLMs + RAG pattern is awesome, but it needs Agent's framework for planning and interacting with external sources

• Challenges with the agents approach:

- Debugging is difficult as there can be many fault points such as selection of the right tool and input parameters
- Latency of response is high if there are many API calls involved in creating the response
- Load balancing and security concerns for external tools





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Thank You!







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