# **Al Agents Dictionary**

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A dictionary covering all foundational concepts, components, tools, and design patterns in building intelligent agents powered by Large Language Models (LLMs).

#### Foundational Concepts

- **Artificial Intelligence (AI)**: The field focused on creating machines capable of intelligent behavior.
- **Agent**: An autonomous system that observes, makes decisions, and acts in an environment to achieve specific goals.
- Environment: The external context or world an agent interacts with.

- **Perception**: The agent's ability to observe the environment.
- Action: The operations performed by the agent in response to its perception and reasoning.

# Machine Learning & Deep Learning Essentials

- Machine Learning (ML): Algorithms that allow systems to learn patterns from data.
- **Deep Learning:** A subset of ML involving neural networks with many layers.
- Supervised Learning: Learning from labeled data.
- Unsupervised Learning: Learning patterns from unlabeled data.
- Reinforcement Learning (RL): Learning through trial and error by receiving rewards or penalties.

## Large Language Models (LLMs)

- **LLM**: A neural network model trained on vast amounts of text data capable of understanding and generating human-like text.
- Pretraining: Training a model on large generic corpora.
- Fine-tuning: Adapting a pretrained model to a specific task.
- Inference: The process of using a trained model to make predictions.
- **Token**: A chunk of text (word or subword) used as the unit of input for LLMs.

#### Transformers Architecture

- **Transformer**: A neural network architecture using self-attention mechanisms to process sequential data.
- Attention Mechanism: Allows the model to focus on relevant parts of input.
- Self-Attention: Each token attends to all other tokens in the sequence.
- Encoder: Processes input sequences.
- Decoder: Generates output sequences.

- **BERT**: Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers, used for understanding tasks.
- **GPT**: Generative Pretrained Transformer, used for text generation.

#### Agent Architectures & Types

- Tool-Using Agent: Enhances its capabilities by calling external tools or APIs.
- RAG (Retrieval-Augmented Generation): Combines LLMs with search or retrieval systems.
- Multi-Agent System: A group of agents interacting to solve problems.
- Planning Agent: Breaks down complex tasks into subtasks and executes them.
- Memory-Augmented Agent: Uses external memory to persist knowledge.
- Conversational Agent: Maintains a dialogue and uses tools contextually.
- ReAct Agent: Combines reasoning and actions in decision-making.
- Goal-Based Agent: Acts based on internal goals.
- Utility-Based Agent: Optimizes actions based on utility functions.
- Autonomous Agent: Operates independently without human input.

## Components of Al Agents

- **Tool**: An external function or API the agent can call.
- Tool Abstraction Layer: Separates tool logic from core agent behavior.
- Prompt Template: Predefined structure used to query LLMs.
- **Retriever**: Gathers relevant data/documents to assist the agent.
- Memory Store: Keeps history, documents, or structured knowledge.
- Planner: Plans task sequences based on goals.
- Output Parser: Converts raw LLM output into structured data.
- Agent Executor: Manages logic, tool calls, and memory.

#### Frameworks & Libraries

- LangChain: Modular framework for LLM-based applications with tools, memory, and chaining.
- CrewAI: Multi-agent orchestration with role-based workflows.
- AutoGen (Microsoft): Framework for chat-based collaborative agents.
- Haystack Agents: RAG-based agents for production.
- LlamaIndex: Indexing and retrieval system for connecting LLMs to external data.
- **Semantic Kernel**: SDK from Microsoft for planning, memory, and tool use.
- **AgentOps**: Observability platform for tracking, debugging agents.
- **OpenAgents**: Open-source ecosystem for autonomous agent development.

## Common Agent Tools

- DuckDuckGoSearchRun: Live web search tool.
- WikipediaQueryRun: Queries Wikipedia and returns summaries.
- PythonREPLTool: Runs Python code.
- **FileTool**: Reads/writes files.
- **BrowserTool**: Allows navigation and scraping of web content.
- Calculator Tool: Performs math operations.
- Code Interpreter: Executes code and returns results.

## **Obligation** Design Patterns

- Chain of Thought: Agent reasons step-by-step before producing output.
- **Tool Invocation Loop**: Repeatedly invokes tools as needed.
- **Human-in-the-Loop**: Requires user verification before certain actions.
- Chain of Prompts: Links multiple LLM calls in a pipeline.
- Agent Scratchpad: Maintains internal reasoning state.

• Planner-Executor Split: Separation of task planning and task execution.

#### Use Cases

- Research Assistant: Summarizes articles, performs searches, saves notes.
- Job Application Agent: Generates resumes and cover letters from job postings.
- Customer Support Bot: Resolves queries and books actions.
- Code Assistant: Helps in code writing, debugging, and explanation.
- Data Analyst Agent: Analyzes datasets, generates visualizations.
- Marketing Assistant: Crafts content, plans campaigns, performs sentiment analysis.

## Advanced Topics

- Function Calling: Enables schema-aware, tool-calling LLMs.
- Meta-Cognition: Agent evaluates and adjusts its own reasoning.
- Long-Term Memory: Uses databases or vector stores to store knowledge.
- **Vector Embeddings**: Numerical representation of text for similarity search.
- Agent Evaluation: Measures accuracy, latency, and reliability.
- Self-Improving Agents: Automatically improve behavior from experience.

## Emerging Trends

- Multi-modal Agents: Handle text, image, audio, and video inputs.
- Federated Agent Systems: Distributed agents across networks.
- Open Source Agent Ecosystems: Increasing adoption of open tools.
- Regulation-Aware Agents: Comply with legal/ethical guidelines.
- LLM Agents on Edge: Deploying agents locally on devices.