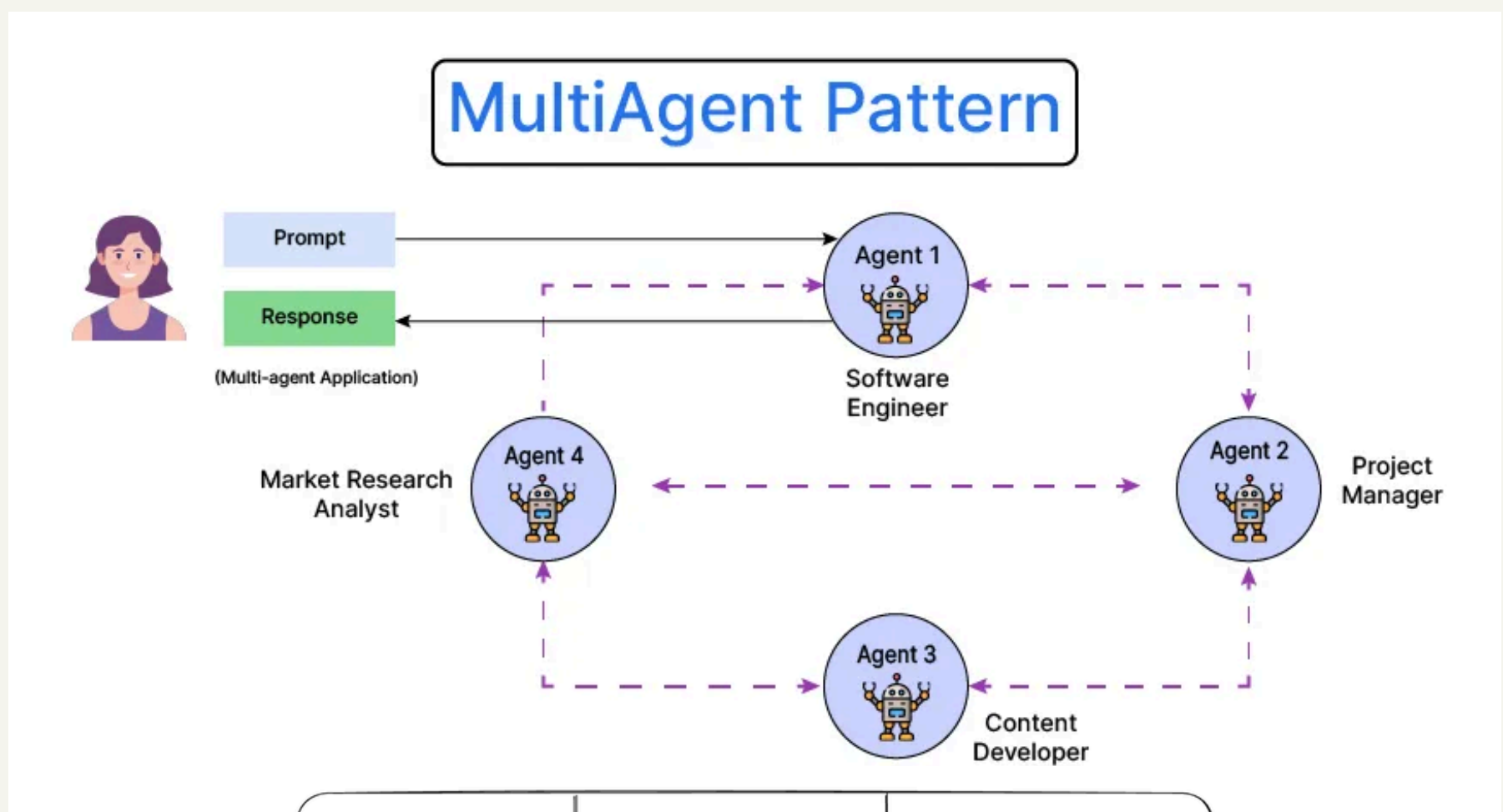


Guide to Agentic AI Multi-Agent Pattern

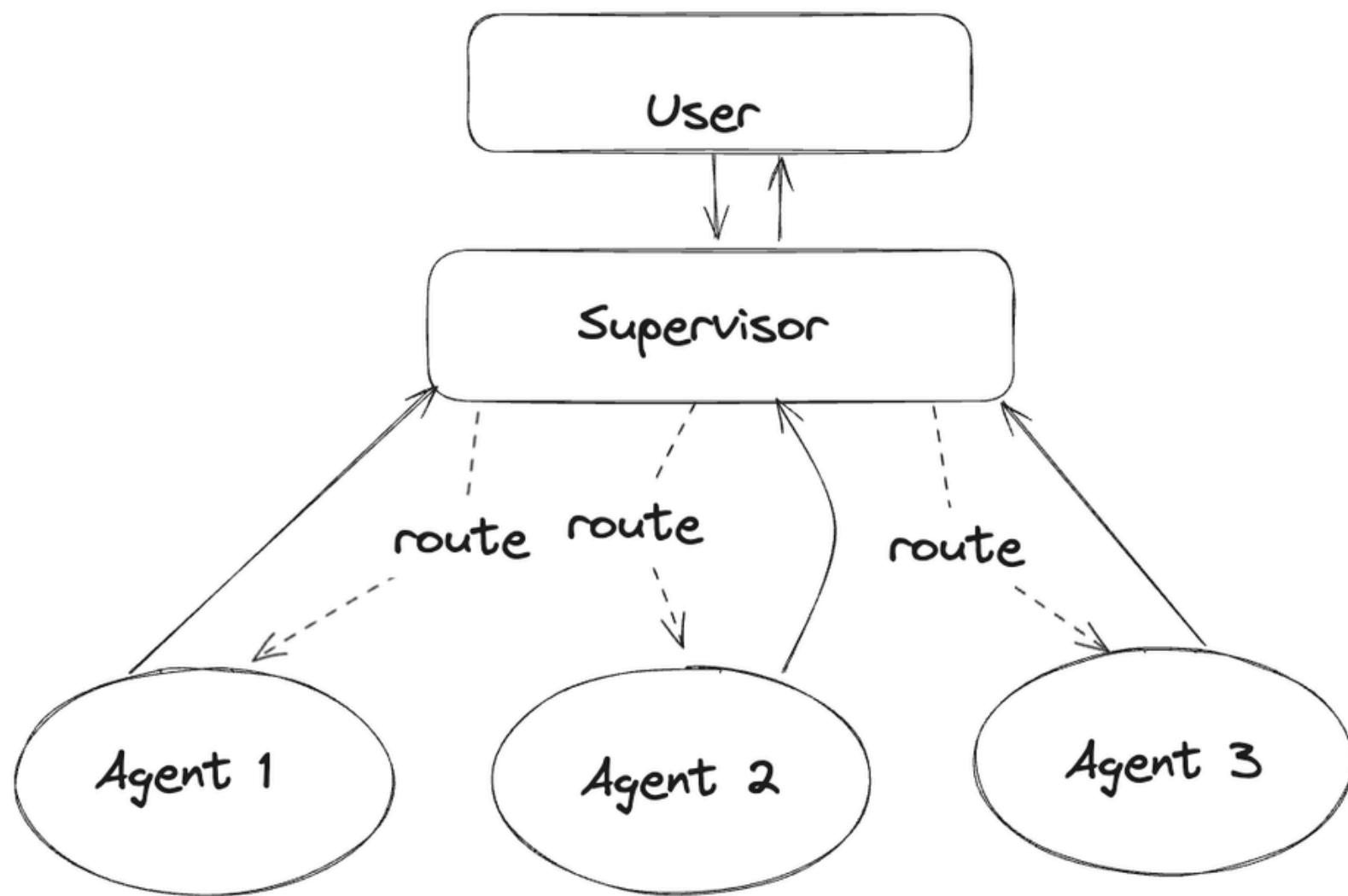


Single Agent	Network	Supervisor
Supervisor (as tools)	Hierarchical	Custom

Dipanjan (DJ)

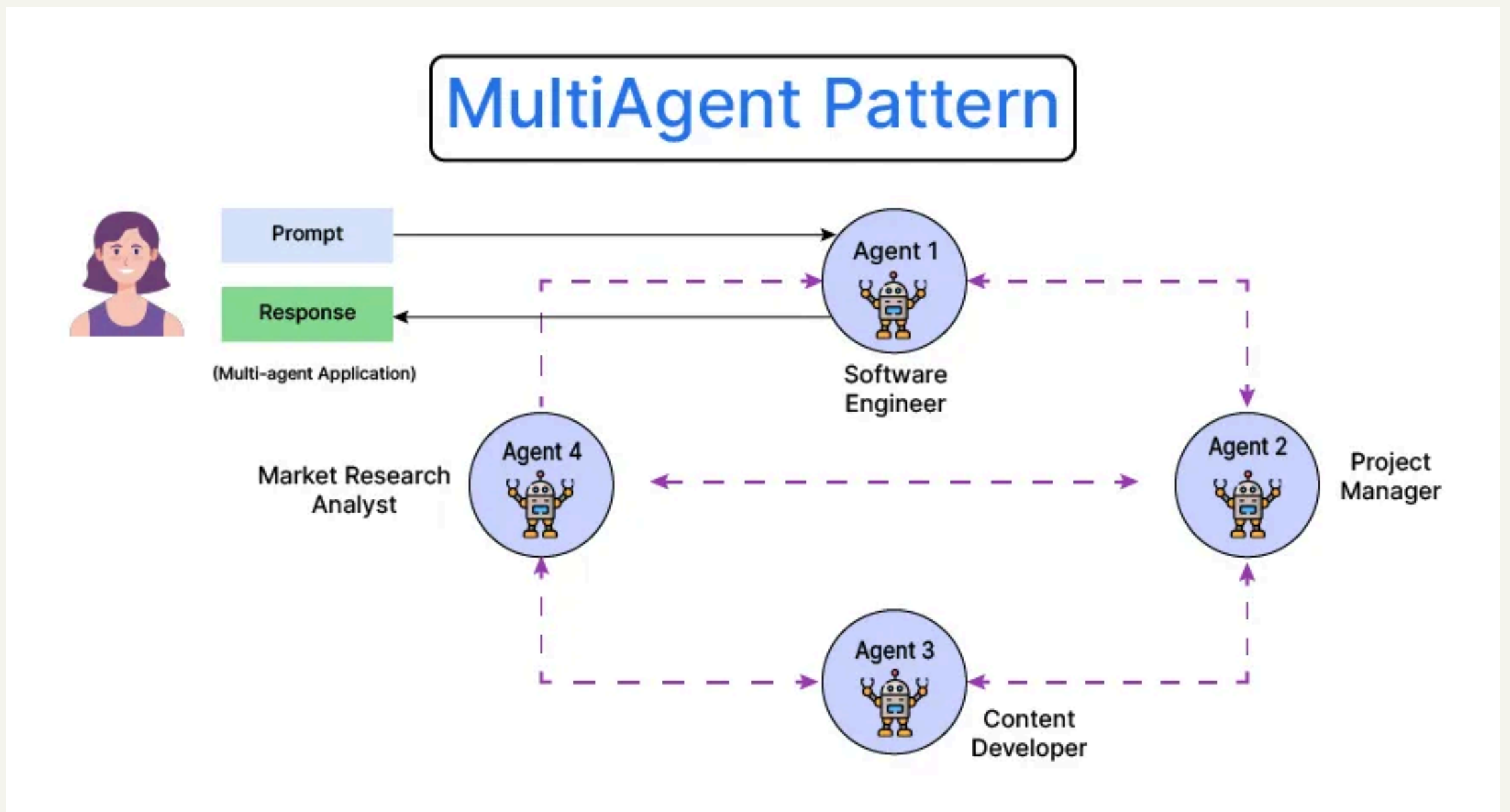


What is a Multi-Agent System?



- A single agent-based Agentic AI System can face challenges where there are too many tools to handle, too many specialized tasks to handle and context states starts growing too large
- A multi-agent system has several AI Agents which work together or independently to solve a larger complex problem
- The primary benefits of using multi-agent systems are:
 - **Modularity:** Separate agents make it easier to develop, test, and maintain agentic systems
 - **Specialization:** You can create expert agents focused on specific domains, which helps with the overall system performance
 - **Control:** You can explicitly control how agents communicate

Multi-Agent Systems



This architecture showcases an Agentic AI multi-agent system in which various agents with specialized roles interact with each other and with an overarching multi-agent application to process a user prompt and generate a response. Key Components:

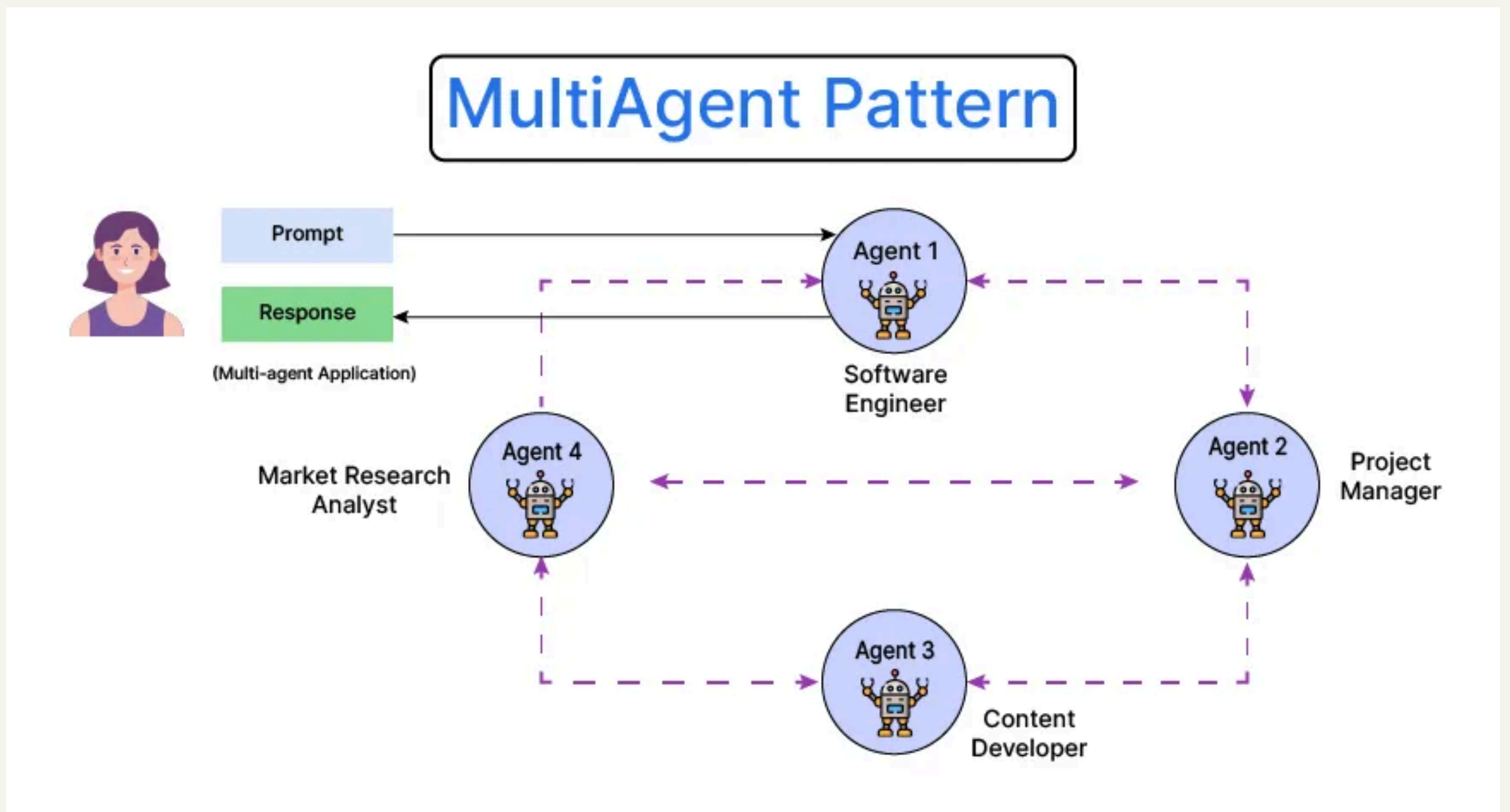
- **User Interaction:**

- **Prompt:** The user initiates the interaction by inputting a prompt into the multi-agent application.
- **Response:** The system processes the prompt through collaborative agent interactions and returns a response to the user.

- **Agents and Their Roles:**

- **Agent 1: Software Engineer:** Focuses on technical problem-solving related to software development, providing coding solutions, or suggesting software-based strategies.
- **Agent 2: Project Manager:** Oversees the project management aspect, coordinating efforts among agents and ensuring the process aligns with overall project goals.
- **Agent 3: Content Developer:** Generates content, writes drafts, or assists in developing documentation and creative materials needed for the project.
- **Agent 4: Market Research Analyst:** Gathers data, conducts analysis on market trends, and provides insights that inform other agents' strategies.

Multi-Agent Systems



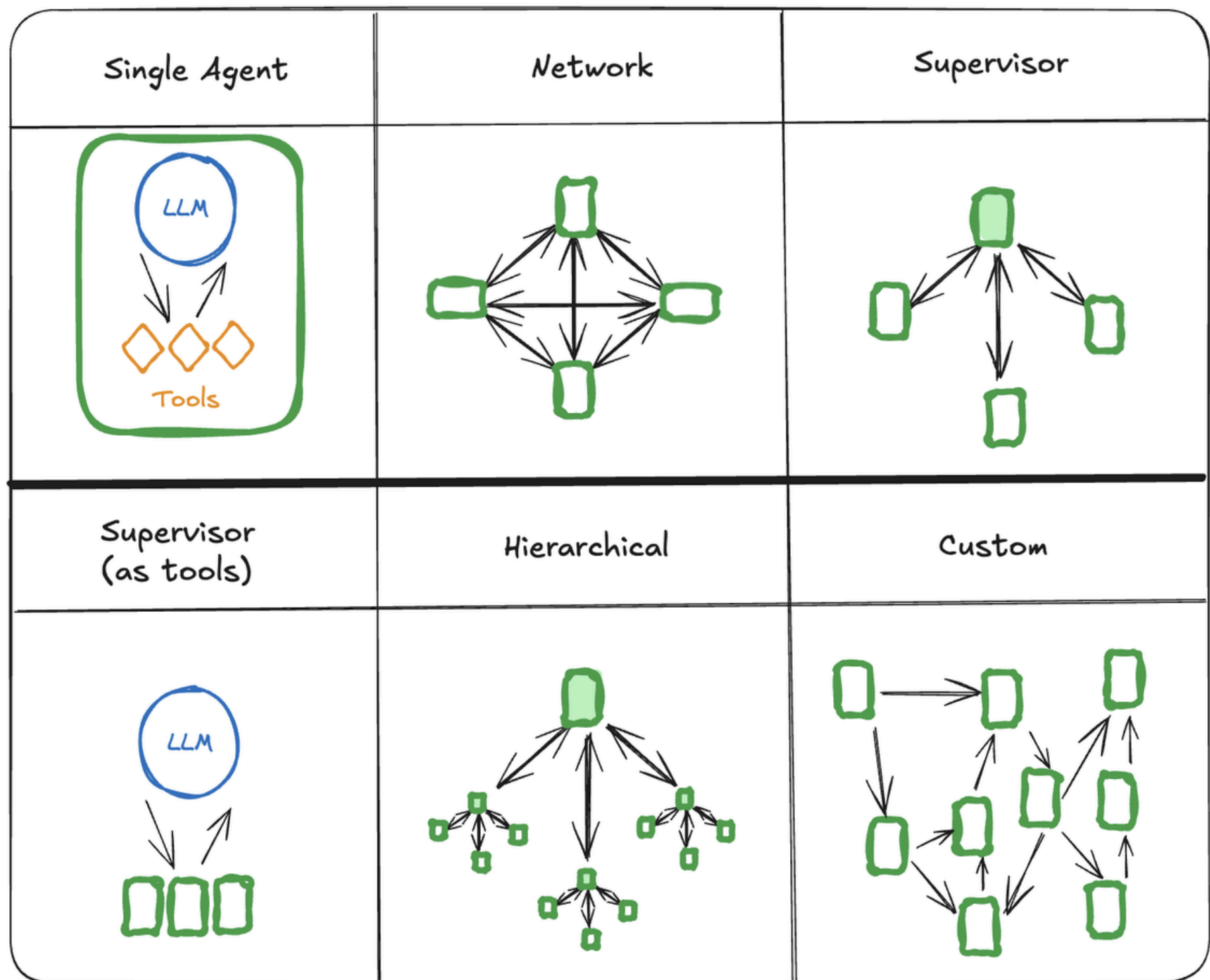
- **Interaction Flow:**

- The arrows between agents signify communication channels and collaboration paths. This implies that:
- Bidirectional Arrows (double-headed): Agents can exchange information back and forth, enabling iterative collaboration.
- Dashed Lines: Indicate secondary or indirect communication paths between agents, suggesting a support role in the communication flow rather than primary coordination.

- **Communication Workflow:**

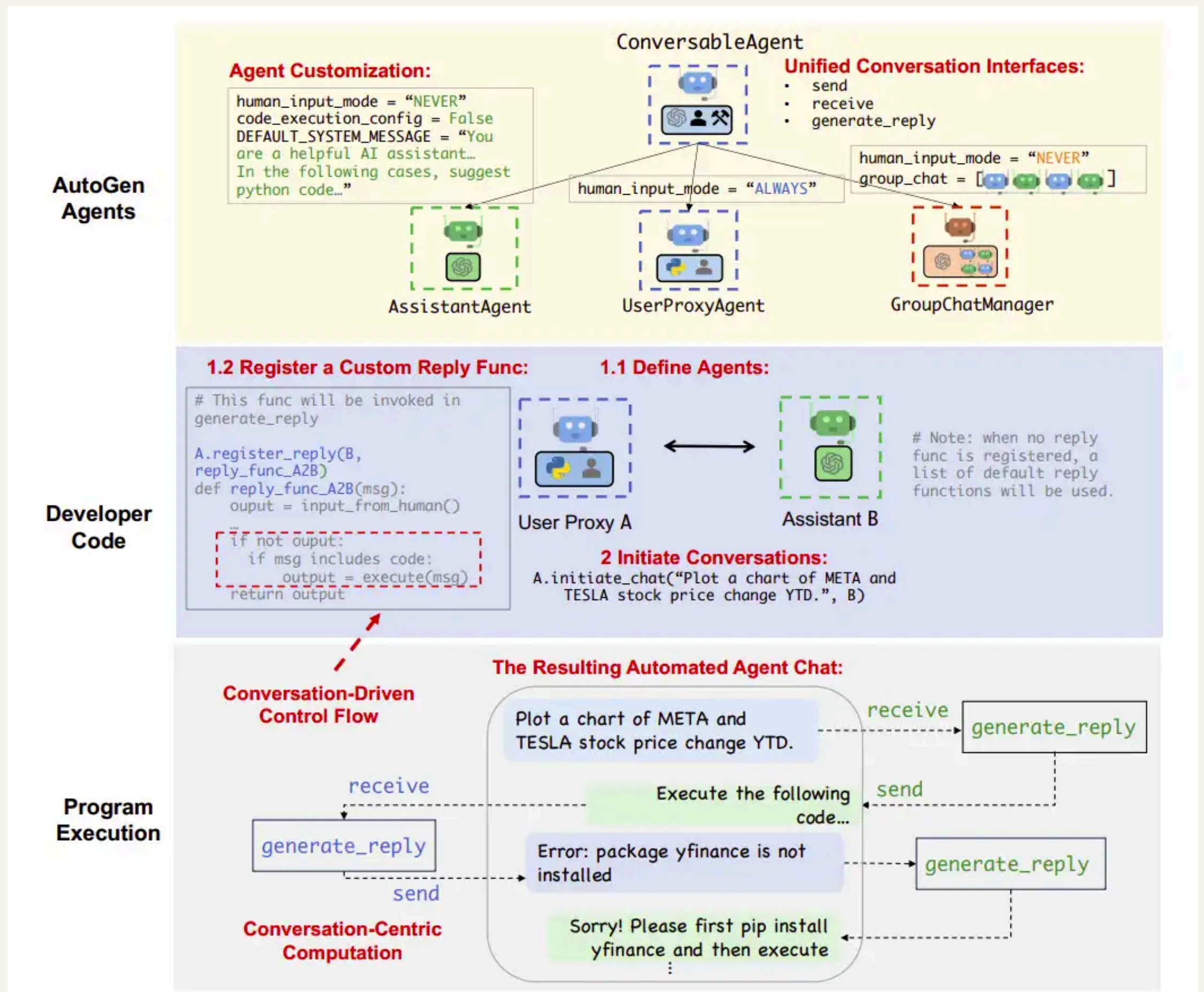
- **Initiation:** The user provides a prompt to the multi-agent system.
- **Coordination:**
 - **Agent 1 (Software Engineer)** may start by determining any initial technical requirements or strategies.
 - **Agent 2 (Project Manager)** coordinates with Agent 1 and other agents, ensuring everyone is aligned.
 - **Agent 3 (Content Developer)** creates relevant content or drafts that may be needed as part of the output.
 - **Agent 4 (Market Research Analyst)** supplies research data that could be essential for informed decision-making by the other agents.
- **Completion:** Once all agents have collaborated, the system compiles the final response and presents it to the user.

Multi-Agent Architectures



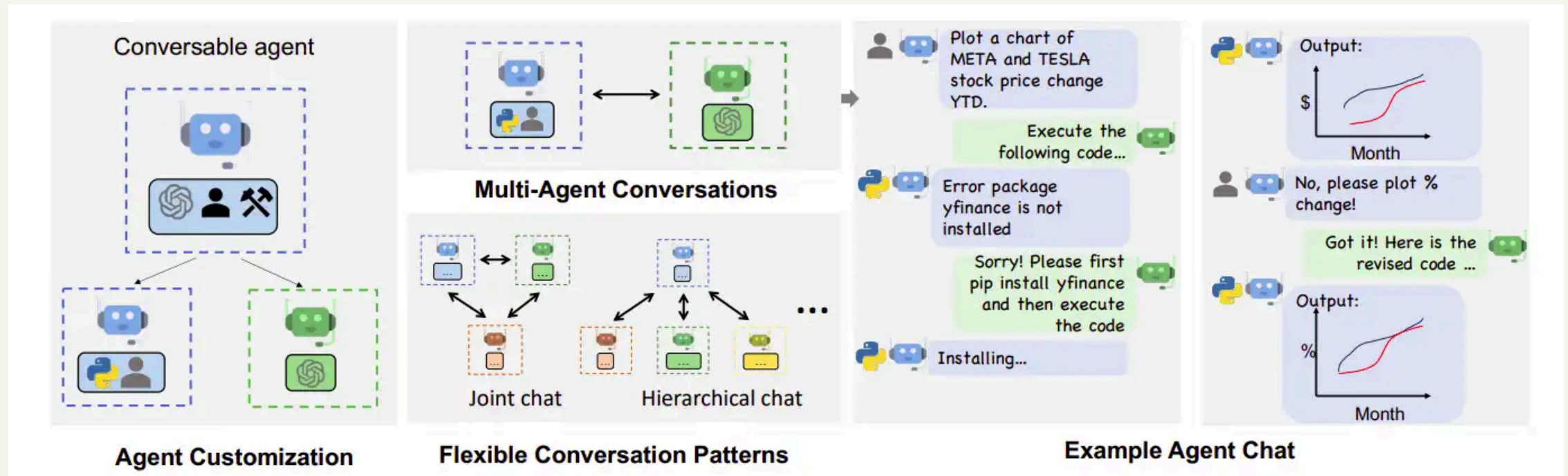
- **Network:** Each agent can communicate with every other agent. Any agent can decide which other agent to call next
- **Supervisor:** Each agent communicates with a single supervisor agent. Supervisor agent makes decisions on which agent should be called next.
- **Supervisor (tool-calling):** Special case of supervisor architecture. Individual agents can be represented as tools. Supervisor agent uses a tool-calling LLM to decide which of the agent tools to call and arguments to pass
- **Hierarchical:** Multi-agent system with a supervisor of supervisors. This is a generalization of the supervisor architecture and allows for more complex control flows.
- **Custom multi-agent workflow:** Each agent communicates with only a subset of agents. Parts of the flow are deterministic, and only some agents can decide which other agents to call next.

Conversational Agents in AutoGen



AutoGen enables conversation programming, easily into multi-agent conversations. This programming paradigm shifts the focus from traditional code-centric workflows to conversation-centric computations, allowing developers to manage complex interactions more intuitively.

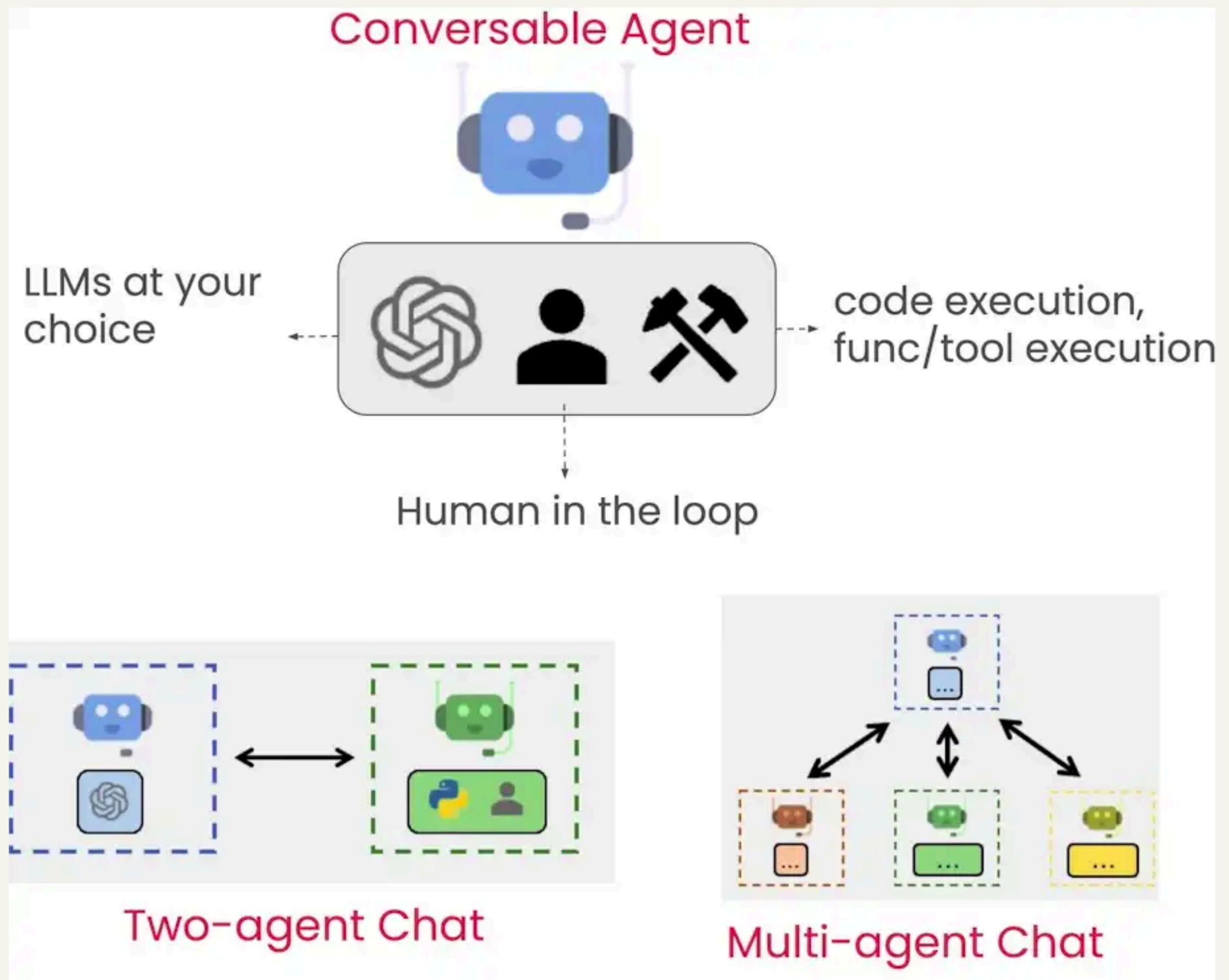
Conversational Agents in AutoGen



Conversation programming for building Multi-Agent Systems can be defined in two core steps:

- 1. Defining Conversable Agents:** Developers create agents with specific capabilities and roles by configuring built-in features. These agents can be set to operate autonomously, collaborate with other agents, or involve human participation at different points, ensuring a balance between automation and user control.
- 2. Programming Interaction Behaviors:** Developers program how these agents interact through conversation-centric logic. This involves using a blend of natural language and code, enabling flexible scripting of conversation patterns. AutoGen facilitates seamless implementation of these interactions with ready-to-use components that can be extended or modified for experimental or tailored applications.

Conversational Agents in AutoGen - Hands-On



Here we will showcase Agentic AI multi-agent conversations (This is inspired by [Deeplearning.ai](https://www.deeplearning.ai)).

We will be using AutoGen, which has a built-in agent class called “Conversable agent.”

Conversational Agents in AutoGen - Hands-On

```
from autogen import ConversableAgent

Harshit = ConversableAgent(
    name="Harshit",
    system_message=
        "Your name is Harshit and you are a social media expert and do stand-up Comedy in office."
        "Also this is a office comedy"
        "this conversation is about social media reports"
        "Keep the language light and Humour high",
    llm_config=llm_config,
    human_input_mode="NEVER",
)
Sunil = ConversableAgent(
    name="Sunil",
    system_message=
        "Your name is Sunil and you are head of content department in Analytics Vidhya, Harshit is your Junior and you also do stand-up comedy in office. "
        "Start the next joke from the punchline of the previous joke."
        "Also this is a office comedy and Harshit is Sunil's Junior"
        "This must be funny and not so lengthy"
        "this conversation is about social media reports",
    llm_config=llm_config,
    human_input_mode="NEVER",
)

chat_result = Sunil.initiate_chat(
    recipient=Harshit,
    message="I'm Sunil. Harshit, let's keep the jokes rolling.",
    max_turns=3,
)
```

- A **ConversableAgent** is typically an agent capable of engaging in conversations based on predefined system messages and configurations. These agents use large language models (LLMs) to respond intelligently according to their system message instructions.
- Setting up a conversation between two agents, Sunil and Harshit, where the memory of their interactions is retained.
- Harshit and Sunil are AI-driven agents designed for engaging, humorous dialogues focused on social media reports. Both agents use pre-configured LLM settings and operate autonomously

Conversational Agents in AutoGen – Hands-On

Sunil starts a conversation with Harshit with an initial message and a limit of 3 conversational turns.

```
import pprint
pprint.pprint(chat_result.chat_history)
```

Output

```
[{'content': "I'm Sunil. Harshit, let's keep the jokes rolling.",
  'role': 'assistant'},
 {'content': "Sure, Sunil! Let's talk about social media reports—basically "
             "where numbers and hashtags collide in a dance-off. You know, "
             "those analytics graphs are like the weather in North India; they "
             "change every five minutes, and somehow they always predict doom. "
             "But don't worry, you're not going to need an umbrella, just a "
             "strong stomach!",
  'role': 'user'},
 {'content': "That's true, Harshit! Those graphs change more often than I "
             "change my favorite Mughal Darbar biryani place. Speaking of "
             "change, did you hear why the social media influencer went broke? "
             "Because they took too many selfies and couldn't afford to pay "
             "attention! But honestly, our reports are a bit like that "
             "influencer—always needing a new filter to look good.",
  'role': 'assistant'},
 {'content': "Haha, that's spot on, Sunil! Our social media reports have more "
             "filters than my \"best selfie of 2023\" folder—and somehow, they "
             "still look like they woke up on the wrong side of the algorithm! "
             "It's amazing how on Instagram we strive to make our lives look "
             "perfect, while in our reports, we strive to make the numbers "
             "look believable. It's like magic. but with less prestige and "
```

Multi-Agent Systems from Scratch

```
# refer to https://github.com/neural-maze/agentic_patterns/tree/main/src/agentic_patterns/multiagent_pattern
# for the implementations of Agent, Crew etc.
from agentic_patterns.multiagent_pattern.agent import Agent
from agentic_patterns.tool_pattern.tool import tool
from agentic_patterns.multiagent_pattern.crew import Crew

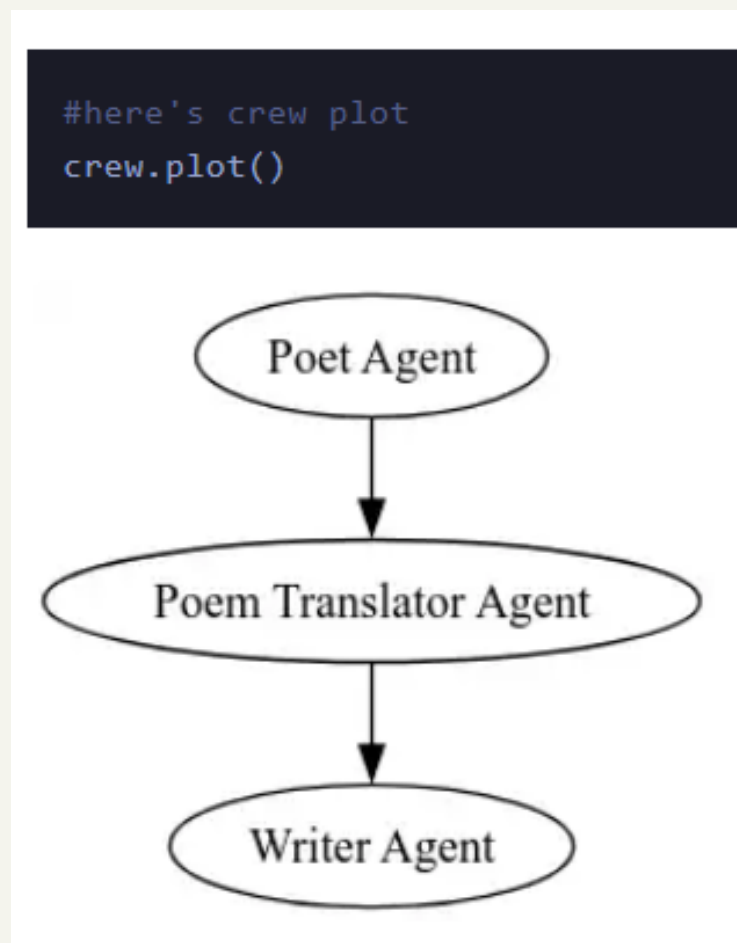
@tool
def write_str_to_txt(string_data: str, txt_filename: str):
    """
    Writes a string to a txt file.

    This function takes a string and writes it to a text file. If the file already exists,
    it will be overwritten with the new data.

    Args:
        string_data (str): The string containing the data to be written to the file.
        txt_filename (str): The name of the text file to which the data should be written.
    """
    # Write the string data to the text file
    with open(txt_filename, mode='w', encoding='utf-8') as file:
        file.write(string_data)

    print(f>Data successfully written to {txt_filename}<div data-bbox="71 908 156 922" data-label="Text">
```


Multi-Agent Systems from Scratch



- Firstly, kudos to Miguel for making life easier by building all the major modules to implement this multi-agent system from scratch.
- The previous code snippet leverages his minimalist version of CrewAI and has drawn inspiration from two of the key concepts: Crew and Agent which has custom built along with the tool module for calling tools
 - Agent: This class implements an Agent, and internally it implements the ReAct technique. Source implementation is here.
 - Crew: This class manages a group of agents, their dependencies, and provides methods for running the agents in a specific order. Source implementation is here.
 - tool: decorator to transform any Python function into a tool. Source implementation is here
- The workflow executes as follows:
 - **agent_1**: Is "Poet Agent" which outputs a poem
 - **agent_2**: Is "Poem Translator Agent" which translates it to Spanish
 - **agent_3**: Is "Writer Agent" which uses the **write_str_to_txt** tool for saving the poem
- Establishes the order in which the agents complete their tasks: first, the poem is created by **agent_1**, then translated by **agent_2**, and finally saved to a file by **agent_3** which is then executed by **crew.run()**

Detailed Article

Home > AI Agents > What is Agentic AI Multi-Agent Pattern?

What is Agentic AI Multi-Agent Pattern?



Pankaj Singh

Last Updated : 18 Nov, 2024

25 min read



Finally, we have reached the fifth article of the series "[Agentic AI Design Patterns](#)." Today, we will discuss the 4th pattern: the Agentic AI Multi-Agent Pattern. Before digging into it, let's refresh our knowledge of the first three patterns – The Reflection Pattern, Tool Use Pattern, and Planning Pattern. These design patterns represent essential frameworks in developing AI systems that can exhibit more sophisticated and human-like agentic behaviour.

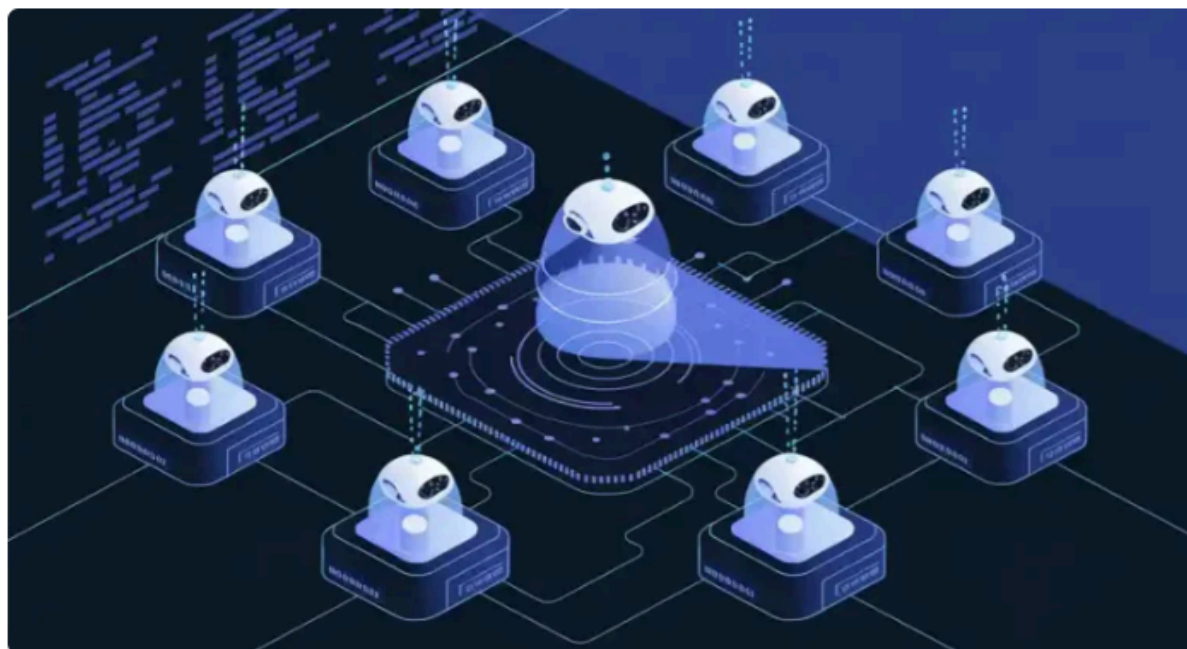
Reiterating what we have learned till now!

In the reflection pattern, we saw how agents do the iterative process of generation and self-assessment to improve the final output. Here, the agent acts as a generator critic and improves the output. On the other hand, the Tool use pattern talks about how the agent boosts its capabilities by interacting with external tools and resources to provide the best output for the user query. It is beneficial for complex queries where more than internal knowledge is needed. In the Planning pattern, we saw how the agent breaks down the complex task into smaller steps and acts strategically to produce the output. Also, in the Planning pattern – ReAct (Reasoning and Acting) and ReWOO (Reasoning With Open Ontology) augment the decision-making and contextual reasoning.

Here are the three patterns:

- [What is Agentic AI Reflection Pattern?](#)
- [What is Agentic AI Tool Use Pattern?](#)
- [What is Agentic AI Planning Pattern?](#)

Now, talking about the Agentic AI Multi-Agent design pattern – In this pattern, you can divide a complex task into subtasks, and different agents can perform these tasks. For instance, if you are building software, then the tasks of coding, planning, product management, designing and QA will be done by the different agents proficient in their respective tasks. Sounds intriguing, right? Let's build this together!!!



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