

PromptX: A Cognitive Agent Platform with Long-term Memory

1 Binhao Wang
2 City University of Hong
3 Kong
4 Hong Kong SAR., China
5 binhao.wang@my.cityu.edu.hk
6
7
8
9

10 Maolin Wang[†]
11 City University of Hong
12 Kong & Deepractice AI
13 Limited
14 Hong Kong SAR., China
15 morin.wang@my.cityu.edu.hk
16
17
18

19 Yaozu Cen
20 Deepractice Artificial
21 Intelligence Technology
22 Co., Ltd.
23 Changsha, Hunan, China
24 cenyaozu@deepractice.ai
25
26

27 Guanjie Wu
28 Deepractice Artificial
29 Intelligence Technology
30 Co., Ltd.
31 Changsha, Hunan, China
32 wuguanjie@deepractice.ai
33
34

35 Jianglin Huang
36 Deepractice AI Limited
37 Hong Kong SAR., China
38 danny@deepractice.ai
39
40

41 Ching-ho Yang
42 Deepractice AI Limited
43 Hong Kong SAR., China
44 yangqinghe@deepractice.ai
45
46

47 Rui Zeng
48 Deepractice Artificial
49 Intelligence Technology
50 Co., Ltd.
51 Changsha, Hunan, China
52 zengrui@deepractice.ai
53
54

55 Wangzhong Xu
56 Deepractice Artificial
57 Intelligence Technology
58 Co., Ltd.
59 Changsha, Hunan, China
60 xuwangzhong@deepractice.ai
61
62

63 Xiao Hu
64 Deepractice AI Limited
65 Hong Kong SAR., China
66 dason@deepractice.ai
67
68

69 Jian Jiang
70 Deepractice Artificial
71 Intelligence Technology
72 Co., Ltd.
73 Changsha, Hunan, China
74 jiangjian@deepractice.ai
75
76

77 Yingtong Zhou
78 Deepractice Artificial
79 Intelligence Technology
80 Co., Ltd.
81 Changsha, Hunan, China
82 zhouyingtong@deepractice.ai
83
84

85 Feiyu Zhou
86 New York University
87 New York, NY, USA
88 fz2176@nyu.edu
89
90

91 five months of real-world deployment across a range of 5 enterprises in 6 industries, PromptX has been validated in multiple industry domains (e.g., software engineering, education, healthcare), accumulating 50K+ downloads and 3K+ GitHub stars and evidencing practical feasibility and commercial value in production workflows. Our demo and initial product are available at <https://promptx.deepractice.ai/>. The source code and documentation are available online at <https://github.com/Deepractice/PromptX>. The supplementary materials are also available online¹.

CCS Concepts

- Human-centered computing → Interaction design;
- Information systems → Web applications.

Keywords

AI Agents, Memory Networks, Agent Context Protocol

ACM Reference Format:

Binhao Wang, Jianglin Huang, Xiao Hu, Shan Jiang, Maolin Wang, Ching-ho Yang, Jian Jiang, Junhao Ye, Yaozu Cen, Rui Zeng, Yingtong Zhou, Yingjie Luo, Guanjie Wu, Wangzhong Xu, Xiangyu Zhao. 2026. PromptX: A Cognitive Agent Platform with Long-term Memory. In *Proceedings of The ACM Web Conference 2026 (WWW Companion '26)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 4 pages. <https://doi.org/XXXXXX.XXXXXXX>

¹<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1wPhEQCKeaZlsQAcFnC7XKmXTtwY1gJL1?usp=sharing>

*Core contributor

[†]Corresponding author

Permission to make digital or hard copies of all or part of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. Copyrights for components of this work owned by others than the author(s) must be honored. Abstracting with credit is permitted. To copy otherwise, or republish, to post on servers or to redistribute to lists, requires prior specific permission and/or a fee. Request permissions from permissions@acm.org.

WWW Companion '26, Dubai, UAE

© 2026 Copyright held by the owner/author(s). Publication rights licensed to ACM.

ACM ISBN 978-1-4503-XXXX-X/2018/06

<https://doi.org/XXXXXX.XXXXXXX>

117 1 Introduction

118 Despite the power of Large Language Models (LLMs), their inherent
 119 limitations—including high computational costs, catastrophic for-
 120 getting, and a deficiency in logical reasoning [10]—fundamentally
 121 constrain their potential in real-world applications requiring per-
 122 sistent knowledge accumulation. Consequently, while Retrieval-
 123 Augmented Generation (RAG) has become the dominant paradigm,
 124 recent work has made it clear that a shift from simple "retrieval
 125 augmentation" to true "memory systems" is necessary for continual
 126 learning [5, 6]. This aligns with industry analysis suggesting that
 127 successful AI agents depend more on structured data organization
 128 than on purely algorithmic breakthroughs [2].

129 However, current RAG and its variants still face significant chal-
 130 lenges. Basic RAG methods rely on "flat" text chunk retrieval, which
 131 prevents them from capturing complex inter-dependencies and
 132 leads to fragmented answers [4]. This issue is part of a broader chal-
 133 lenge of cognitive fragmentation, where the prompts used to guide
 134 agents are brittle and difficult to manage, hindering the construc-
 135 tion of complex behaviors [8]. Even advanced Knowledge Graph-
 136 Augmented RAG (KG-RAG) faces a difficult trade-off: a choice be-
 137 tween efficient but rigid static graphs, and flexible but slow and
 138 expensive dynamic graph traversal [7].

139 To break through these limitations, we advocate a paradigm
 140 shift from "retrieval augmentation" to a "cognitive architecture"
 141 inspired by human memory mechanisms [10]. While existing solu-
 142 tions like LangChain and MemGPT offer fragmented approaches,
 143 PromptX provides a unified platform built on three core innova-
 144 tions: 1) Prompt Markup Language (PML) for defining a parsable,
 145 structured cognitive model; 2) an associative memory network that
 146 operationalizes the cognitive process of "ecphory" [3, 7] for dynamic
 147 and long-term multi-hop retrieval; and 3) autonomous tool discov-
 148 ery via the Agent Context Protocol (ACP), leveraging hypermedia
 149 principles for navigation and action [9].

150 This work makes three primary contributions:

- 151 • We propose the first open-source implementation integrating
 152 PML-based cognitive architecture, Engram activation-diffusion
 153 memory, and the ACP protocol [1], providing production-ready
 154 support for AI applications like Claude and Cursor.
- 155 • We demonstrate reproducible end-to-end scenarios including
 156 conversational role evolution and autonomous tool orchestration,
 157 validated by **system internals and algorithms**.
- 158 • We provide comprehensive real-world deployment evidence span-
 159 ning 5 months, 50K+ downloads, 15+ enterprises, and 6 industry
 160 verticals, proving engineering feasibility and commercial value.

162 2 Design and Framework

164 PromptX unifies cognitive structure, associative memory, and au-
 165 tonomous tool orchestration into a three-layer architecture. The
 166 *identity layer* defines machine-parsable personas through PML syn-
 167 tax; the *memory layer* implements graph-based activation for con-
 168 ceptual retrieval beyond text similarity, and the *capability layer*
 169 enables hypermedia-driven tool discovery.

171 2.1 Core Capabilities

172 **Conversational Role Creation (Nuwa).** We propose a human-AI
 173 collaboration paradigm **ISSUE** designed to structure intelligent

175 teamwork, which consists of five steps: **Initiate** (humans define
 176 the problem and set priorities), **structure** (select an appropriate
 177 methodology or framework), **Socratic** (AI engages in guided ques-
 178 tioning to refine understanding), **Unify** (integrate insights into a
 179 coherent plan), and **Execute** (transform the plan into actionable
 180 tasks). Guided by the **ISSUE**, the role creation engine creates PML
 181 roles in 2-3 minutes via 3-5 questions, automatically generating
 182 structured cognitive architectures with modular components for
 183 reuse and version control.

184 **Rapid Tool Integration (Luban).** Integrate any API into AI-
 185 callable tools within 3 minutes, generating capability specifications
 186 with security constraints, validated in sandbox before registration
 187 for dynamic discovery.

188 **Engram Memory Networks.** Memory units containing four
 189 fields: *content* (raw experience), *schema* (conceptual sequence),
 190 *strength* (importance), *type* (ATOMIC/LINK/PATTERN). These units
 191 are organized in a graph database, where schemas define how con-
 192 cepts connect to one another. A graph neural network operates
 193 on the structure, allowing information to spread across related
 194 nodes - a process we called activation-diffusion - so that the system
 195 can retrieve associated memories through conceptual relationships,
 196 rather than relying on embedding similarity.

198 2.2 System Architecture

199 PromptX adopts a three-layer architecture (Figure 1). The *Clients* in
 200 Service Layer provides Desktop (Electron), CLI (Node.js) and API
 201 clients. The *Server* implements protocol parsing and request routing.
 202 The *Cognitive Engine* in Context Engineering Layer contains Nuwa
 203 and Luban. The *Memory* provides PML-based Repository, Engram
 204 Database, Graph Networks and Sandbox. The *Context Assembler*
 205 integrates memory retrieval, persona instructions, tool feedback
 206 and session episodes. The *Foundation LLM* supports multiple LLMs.
 207

208 2.3 PML Parsing Mechanism

209 PML (Prompt Markup Language) declares cognitive architecture as
 210 machine-parsable XML documents repo. The PML **ContentParser**
 211 parses role files to extract reference arrays, **ResourceManager**
 212 recursively loads thought/execution/knowledge files, and **SemanticRenderer**
 213 composes unified prompts. The reference mechanism
 214 implements single source of truth: each concept is defined once,
 215 modifications propagate globally, avoiding duplication. For exam-
 216 ple, a query optimizer role referencing an "explain-plan-analysis"
 217 thought file can be reused by multiple related roles; updating that
 218 file immediately affects all referrers.

219 2.4 ACP and Tool Definitions

220 PromptX introduces the Agent Context Protocol (ACP), a service-
 221 oriented extension of the MCP paradigm that transforms AI models
 222 from passive tool operators into active, professional agents. Unlike
 223 traditional methods that hardcode tool lists, ACP is inspired by
 224 HATEOAS principles, enabling dynamic tool discovery. It provides
 225 context-aware links that guide the agent to appropriate tools based
 226 on its current state. Responses contain an `available_actions`
 227 array, where each action specifies its relationship (`rel`), endpoint
 228 (`href`), and parameters. This allows the AI to autonomously match
 229 230 231 232

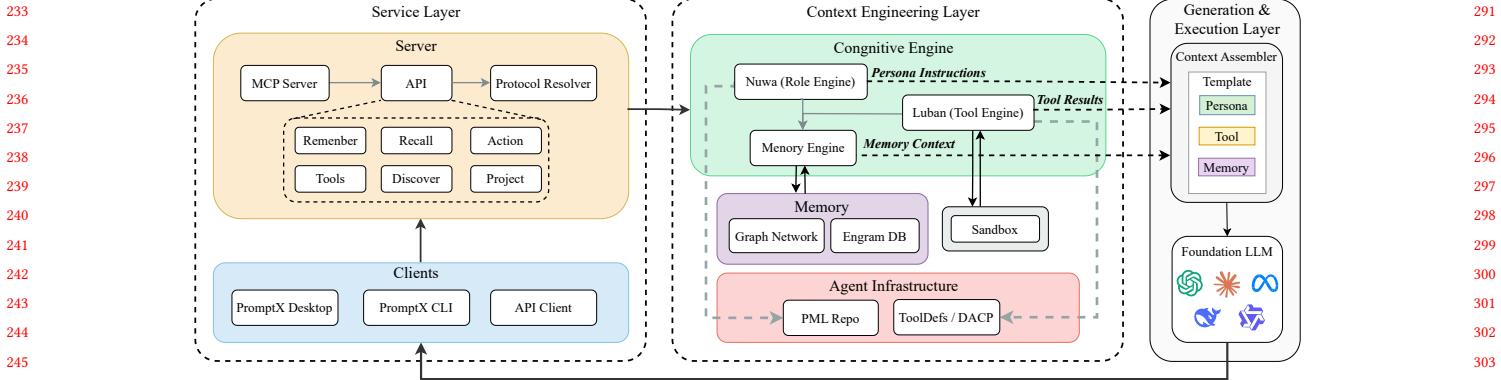


Figure 1: The System Architecture of PromptX. The diagram illustrates the three primary layers of our framework: the Service Layer for handling client interactions, the Context Engineering Layer for cognitive processing and memory management, and the Generation & Execution Layer for producing the final output.

Algorithm 1 Remember Agent: Experience Encoding

Require: Raw experience E , Role R
Ensure: Engram $G = (c, s, w, t)$

- 1: $c \leftarrow E$ ▷ Preserve original content
- 2: $keywords \leftarrow \text{EXTRACTKEYWORDS}(E)$
- 3: $s \leftarrow \text{JOIN}(keywords)$ ▷ Schema as keyword sequence
- 4: $w \leftarrow \text{COMPUTESTRENGTH}(E, R)$ ▷ Recency, frequency, importance
- 5: $t \leftarrow \text{CLASSIFYTYPE}(E)$ ▷ ATOMIC/LINK/PATTERN
- 6: $nodes \leftarrow \text{EXTRACTNODES}(s)$
- 7: **for** all pairs (n_i, n_j) co-occurring in s **do**
- 8: $\text{ADDEdge}(n_i, n_j, \text{weight})$
- 9: **end for**
- 10: $\text{UPDATECENTRALITY}(\text{Graph})$
- 11: **return** $G = (c, s, w, t)$

needs to tool capabilities based on dialogue context, shifting the interaction from merely “using tools” to “delegating tasks.”

This design boasts key advantages: dynamic tool discovery for runtime extension (no code changes), context/capability-based invocation (not static signatures), and auditable, traceable actions. Fundamentally, ACP adds the missing procedural accountability to existing frameworks, making LLM agents process-bound service entities rather than stateless APIs.

2.5 Core Flow: Memory System

PromptX’s memory system is managed by two core agents that are integrated into Server API: **Remember** and **Recall**. As illustrated in **Algorithm 1**, the **Remember agent** transforms raw experiences into structured Engrams, our fundamental memory units. Each Engram encapsulates the original content, its conceptual schema (extracted keywords), and its calculated importance. These schemas are interconnected within a graph network, forming the structural basis for associative memory.

The **Recall** agent retrieves relevant memories not through simple keyword matching, but via a graph-based activation-diffusion

process. When a query is received, activation spreads from the query’s core concepts through the graph network across multiple hops. This allows the system to uncover causally or conceptually related Engrams, even if they are not textually similar. For example, given the query “orders slow,” the system can traverse the graph to recall a three-day-old Engram suggesting an “index optimization,” demonstrating associative reasoning that goes far beyond direct keyword search. Detailed algorithms and implementation specifics are available in our online documentation and project repository.

3 Demonstration Scenario

An end-to-end scenario demonstrates PromptX’s capabilities through a user, Bob, who creates a stock analysis agent with long-term memory from scratch².

Step 1: Rapid Tool Integration (t=0–2.5 min). Bob first activates **Luban**, the tool creation expert, requesting: “I need a tool that can query real-time stock data from Alpha Vantage.” **Luban** autonomously researches the API documentation, completes the tool’s creation, and *completes validation via a dry-run test* within 3 minutes, all without manual coding.

Step 2: Conversational Role Creation (t=2.5–4 min). Next, Bob activates **Nuwa**, the role creation expert, instructing: “Create a stock trading character and use the tool you just created.” **Nuwa** understands the composite request, automatically plans and executes a series of tasks, and ultimately generates a new “Stock Trading Analyst” AI role bound to the new tool.

Step 3: Task Execution & Memory Formation (t=4–7 min, Session 1). Bob activates the new role and informs it of his holdings: “I currently hold Tesla and Amazon stocks, I hope to make a profit.” The agent analyzes the stocks and saves this core fact (“I hold TSLA and AMZN”) into memory as a structured *Engram*.

Step 4: Cross-Session Memory Recall (t=2 hours later, Session 2). To verify its long-term memory, Bob starts a *new session* and issues a compound command: “Activate the stock analyst, first recall the stocks I hold, then analyze today’s market.” The agent successfully *precisely recalls* Bob’s portfolio (Tesla and Amazon)

²A video walkthrough of this scenario is available at: <https://youtu.be/R6ENaj9i0oE>

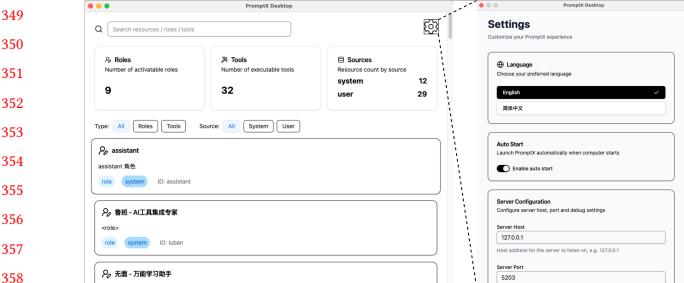


Figure 2: PromptX Desktop Interface. The main dashboard (left) provides dynamic resource discovery with 9 activatable roles, 32 executable tools, and hierarchical source organization (system/user). The settings panel (right) demonstrates multi-language support and server configuration, showcasing the system’s production-ready deployment capabilities.

from its memory network and then provides a fresh market analysis focused only on those two stocks, perfectly continuing the context.

Comparison. This scenario highlights key differences from existing approaches. *Stateless LLMs* would lose all context in a new session. *Traditional RAG systems* struggle to accurately and efficiently extract core facts from unstructured history. In contrast, **PromptX**, through its structured memory system, achieves precise cross-session knowledge recall and application, demonstrating a more robust and human-like long-term memory.

4 Implementation and Deployment

The PromptX demo is implemented in Node.js/TypeScript with an MCP server supporting streaming HTTP and PML parsing via xml2js. Its memory system supports both filesystem (JSON) and database (SQLite/PostgreSQL) storage, utilizing graph networks through in-memory adjacency lists and optimized activation-diffusion algorithms. The tool sandbox operates on Docker with 0.5 CPU cores, 512MB memory, and 30s timeout under whitelisted network access. Both Desktop (Electron) and CLI (Commander.js) clients are available. Released under MIT license, PromptX is available as a Docker image (`deepracticexs/promptx:latest`). The interface design is illustrated in Figure 2.

PromptX underwent a 5-month deployment across 15+ enterprises in 6 industries, **attracting over 3K+ GitHub stars and 50K+ downloads**. Applications span programming, law, education, tourism, fiction writing, and medicine. Table 1 summarizes key industrial deployments, integrating quantitative outcomes with qualitative feedback from our partners. Specific application certification documents are included in the **supplementary materials**³.

The system’s technical design was further validated by the open-source community, with one developer noting: “*The activation-diffusion retrieval finds conceptual connections I didn’t explicitly program—it reasons about relationships.*”

5 Conclusion

PromptX demonstrates a paradigm shift from retrieval-augmented generation to cognitive architecture, transforming AI agents from

³<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1wPhEQCKeaZIsQAcFnC7XKmXTtwY1gJL1?usp=sharing>

Table 1: Real-World Deployment Cases and Feedback

Industry	Application	Reported Impact & Feedback
Tourism	End-to-end Content & service agent pipeline	Cost -30%, revenue 2×. “Created 6 specialized agents... in one afternoon , code-free.”
Education	Memory-augmented AI teaching assistant	Personalized tutoring. “Memory networks enable AI to remember each student’s learning trajectory.. Students report feeling ‘understood.’”
Consulting	Sales knowledge systematization and onboarding automation	Recruitment acceleration. “Reduced ramp-up time from 6 months to 6 weeks... Impossible with traditional RAG.”

stateless responders into persistent collaborators capable of accumulating knowledge, developing expertise, and maintaining long-term relationships with users. Our open-source implementation integrates three technical innovations: PML for machine-parsable cognitive architecture, Engram activation-diffusion memory unifying raw experiences with conceptual sequences for associative reasoning, and MCP+HATEOAS for hypermedia-driven tool discovery supporting zero-configuration extension. Real-world deployment across 15+ enterprises, 6 industries, 5 months, and 50K+ downloads validates engineering feasibility and commercial value. Future work includes multi-agent collaboration, reinforcement learning for memory refinement, and cloud support for sharing roles and workflows. The community is invited to contribute at <https://github.com/Deepracticexs/PromptX>, to advance AI agents that can remember, learn and evolve.

References

- [1] Anthropic. 2024. Model Context Protocol (MCP) Specification. <https://modelcontextprotocol.io/>.
- [2] CB Insights. 2025. AI Agent Bible: The Essential Guide to Agentic AI. <https://www.cbinsights.com/research/ai-agent-bible/>.
- [3] Allan M. Collins and Elizabeth F. Loftus. 1975. A spreading-activation theory of semantic processing. *Psychological Review* 82, 6 (1975), 407–428.
- [4] Zirui Guo, Lianghao Xia, Yanhua Yu, Tu Ao, and Chao Huang. 2024. LightRAG: Simple and Fast Retrieval-Augmented Generation. (2024). arXiv:2410.05779 [cs.IR]
- [5] Bernal Jiménez Gutiérrez, Yiheng Shu, Yu Gu, Michihiro Yasunaga, and Yu Su. 2024. HippoRAG: Neurobiologically Inspired Long-Term Memory for Large Language Models. In *Proceedings of the Thirty-eighth Annual Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS '24)*.
- [6] Bernal Jiménez Gutiérrez, Yiheng Shu, Weijian Qi, Sizhe Zhou, and Yu Su. 2025. From RAG to Memory: Non-Parametric Continual Learning for Large Language Models. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2502.14802* (2025). arXiv:2502.14802 [cs.CL]
- [7] Zirui Liao. 2025. EchophyRAG: Re-Imagining Knowledge-Graph RAG via Human Associative Memory. arXiv:2510.08958 [cs.AI]
- [8] Hari Subramonyam, Roy Pea, Christopher Pondoc, Maneesh Agrawala, and Colleen Seifert. 2024. Bridging the Gulf of Envisioning: Cognitive Challenges in Prompt Based Interactions with LLMs. In *Proceedings of the 2024 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI '24)*. ACM, Article 1039, 19 pages.
- [9] Danai Vachtsevanou, Jérémie Lemee, Raffael Rot, Simon Mayer, Andrei Ciortea, and Ganesh Ramanathan. 2023. HyperBrain: Human-inspired Hypermedia Guidance using a Large Language Model. In *Proceedings of the 34th ACM Conference on Hypertext and Social Media*. 1–5.
- [10] Qinghua Zheng, Huan Liu, Xiaoqing Zhang, Caixia Yan, Xiangyong Cao, Tieliang Gong, Yong-Jin Liu, Bin Shi, Zhen Peng, Xiaocen Fan, Ying Cai, and Jun Liu. 2025. Machine Memory Intelligence: Inspired by Human Memory Mechanisms. *Engineering* (2025). doi:10.1016/j.eng.2025.01.012