Intelligent agents: individual development assignment

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Introduction

Intelligent agents[1]

- Sense environment
- Take action autonomously to achieve specific goals

Potential value[2,3]

- Efficiency gains
  (automation,
  complex decision-making)
- Foster innovation
  (new business models)

Use-cases[4-6]

- Healthcare
  (precision diagnosis,
  tailored treatment recommendations)
- eCommerce
  (personalized shopping experiences)
- Finance
  (fraud detection,
  algorithmic trading)

Assignment specifications

1. The agent can **identify and retrieve data.**
2. The **data is processed** in some way.
2. The processed **information is stored/saved/presented**.

Chosen domain: **academic research online**
- finding results on a website based on search terms (e.g., social media or a search engine)
- extracting the data and
- sending to an offline location.

[1]Russel and Norvig, 2021; [2]Brynjolfsson and McAfee, 2014; [3]Chui, Manyika and Miremadi, 2016; [4]Topol, 2019; [5]Cao, 2021; [6]Salau *et al.*, 2022

System layout

USER

GUI

Username
Search prompt
OpenAI API key
1

Search prompt
2

PROMPT PREPARATION AGENT

Simplified prompt
3

SEARCH AGENT

Reference data and LLM-generated summaries (from API calls)
4

SEMANTIC PARSING AGENT

Selected reference data and summaries
5

REFERENCING AGENT

Formatted references (+ summaries)
6

VALIDATION AGENT

Validated references (+ summaries)
7

WRITING AGENT

Validated references (+ summaries) + embeddings
8

DATABASE

All stored reference summaries
3

CONTEXT SEARCH AGENT

Selected reference data and summaries (from stored references)
4

Simplified prompt
3

Validated references (+ summaries)
9

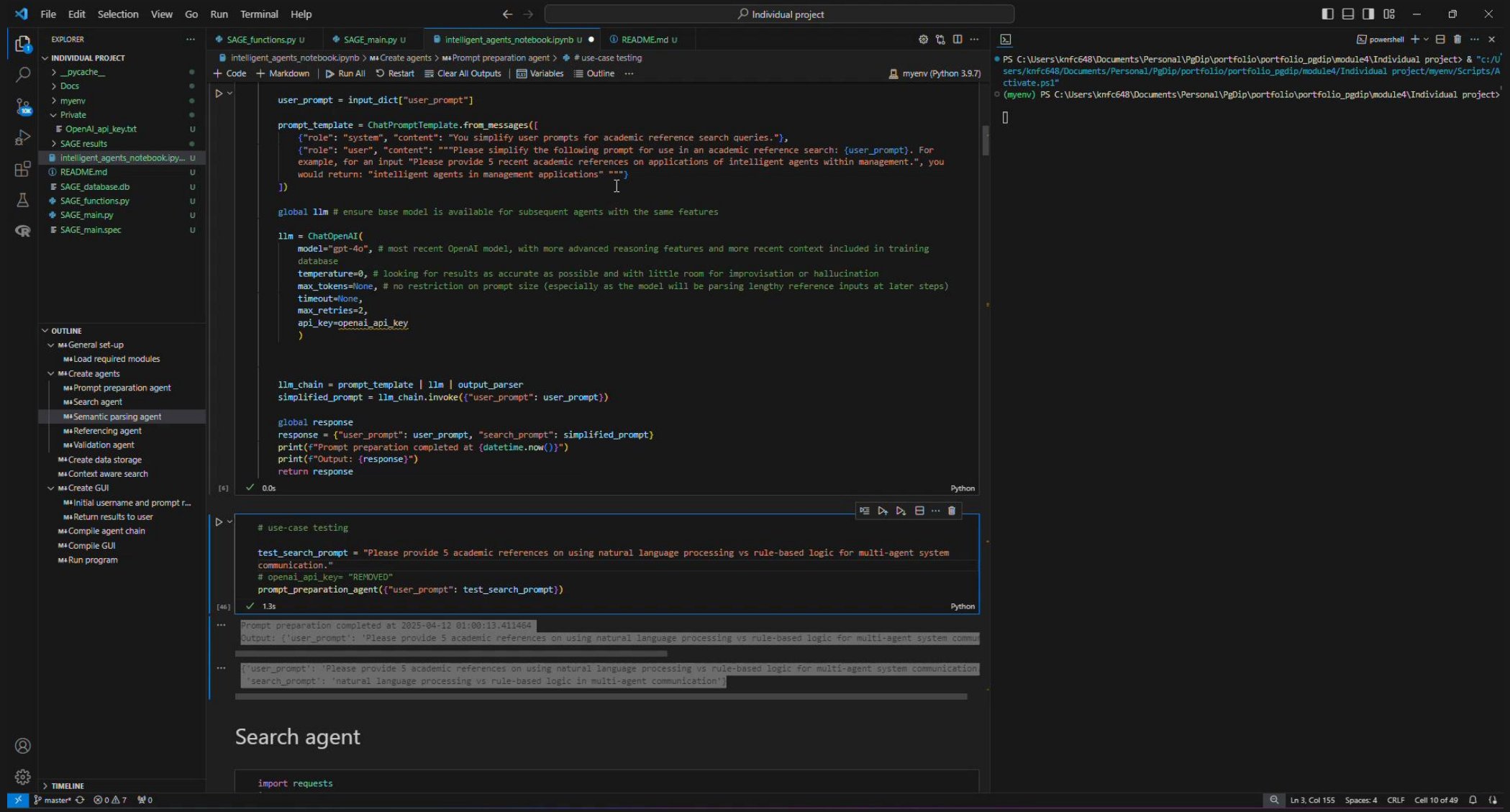
Validated references (+ summaries)
9

Validated references (+ summaries)
stored in .csv file
8

Validated references (+ summaries)
9

Benji, 2025; Woolridge, 2009; Juziuk, Weyns and Holvoet, 2014; Russel and Norvig, 2021

Application demo



Development issues and troubleshooting

LLM reference search

- ✗ Hallucinations[1]
  Outdated references
  Unable to circumvent with prompt engineernig
- ✓ Add API calls to structured databases
  (LLM for prompt simplification
  and reference prioritising)

Referencing

- ✗ Complex referencing rules
  (depending on citation source and chosen format)
- ✓ Simple and versatile scheme

Reference validation

- ✗ No clear way to identify problematic data
  (e.g. pages, authors)[2]
  Complex architecture required to prompt user for corrections
- ✓ Simple data type checks and URL validation
  LLM cross-check (formatting)

LLM output parsing

- ✗ Always return string outputs
  Difficult to ensure correct formating[3]
- ✓ Extensive data formatting enforcement
  (lists/dictionaries)

Reference storage

- ✗ Avoid saving duplicated references
- ⏭ Removing duplicates before storage
  (but how best to identify? DOI? combinations?)[4]

Context search

- ✗ Possibly helpful, but difficult to distinguish when old vs new references need to be prioritised
- ⏭ Allow user to turn context-aware search off

Plus: setting up API connections, managing dependencies, library updates, langchain documentation, etc

[1]Maes, 2024; [2]Choi et al., 2023; [3]Liu et al., 2024; [4]McKeown and Mir, 2021

Critical reflection

STRENGTHS

- Natural language queries (simplify user interactions)[1]
- API calls (overcome LLM hallucination issues, provide solid foundation for LLM parsing)[1, 2]
- Flexible and scalable database connections
- NLP-based agents (reference prioritisation, flexible formatting implementation)[3]
- Data validation (structured and flexible scheme)
- LLM-based reference summaries (simplify inspection)
- Retrieval of public data only (no privacy/ethical concerns)[4]
- Local data storage (low cost, high degree of user control)
- Modular code implementation

WEAKNESSES

- Archaic GUI
- Multiple dependencies
- Limited literature database scope
- Suboptimal reference validation scope (and limited capacity to handle and resolve issues)
- NLP-based agents (difficulty handling ambiguous or poorly-defined prompts, LLM bias, possibility of hallucination)[2,5]
- Poor scalability and real-time processing capability
- Simple in-memory vector database indexing strategy
- Limited error handling / debugging features

[1]Benji, 2025; [2]Maes, 2024; [3]Lalwani et al., 2024; [4]Data protection explained - European Commission, no date; [5]Yadav, Patel and Shah, 2021

Possible improvements

Area	Improvement
Referencing	Implement a formal reference format (and allow user to select others)
Search prompt	Integrate LLM-generated disambiguation or specification requests to the user
LLM agent	Allow user to edit default prompt instructions, or specify specific LLM of interest
Verification	Integrate user verification / approval before saving references
Validation	Additional reference validation rules or more complex validation steps
Context-aware search	Turn on / off depending on user needs
Database indexing	Develop indexing strategy to avoid saving duplicates
API handling	Batch processing, exponential back-off, usage/monitoring alerts
Error management	Comprehensive exception handling, diagnostic logging, and fallback recovery procedures

Conclusions and learning reflections

- Developed a multi-agent system that successfully:
  - ✓ finds results on (a) website(s) based on search terms (CrossRef, arXiv, Pubmed)
  - ✓ extracts and processes the data (API calls + LLM and rule-based processing)
  - ✓ stores the data in an offline location (structured + vector database, .csv file, and GUI)
- Explored many important and new computer science concepts (data validation and parsing, object-oriented programming, control flow, error handling/debugging/testing, GUI, etc.)
- Experienced advantages and pitfalls of different agent-based architectures (rule-based vs NLP) and challenges of working with multi-agent systems
- Identified strengths, weaknesses, and possible improvements for my proposed implementation
- Wrote my first computer program (with a little help from a few LLMs)

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