Building Human-like Al Agents

Solving challenges around Computer Interaction,
Long-Term Memory, and Agent-Agent Communication

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Introduction

- Actions and Emergent Agent Architectures
- Building Human-like Al Agents
- Computer Interactions using AI
- Long-Term Memory and Personalization
- Agent to Agent communication
- Future Directions for Autonomous Al Agents



Building Al Agents

- 1. Why?
- 2. How?
- 3. Ingredients?
- 4. What can they do?



Key thesis: Humans will communicate with Al using natural language and Al will operate machines allowing for more intuitive and efficient operations

Software 3.0

Al Agents

1. Why?

A single call to a large Foundation Al model is not enough. A lot more can be unlocked by building *Al systems*

2. How?

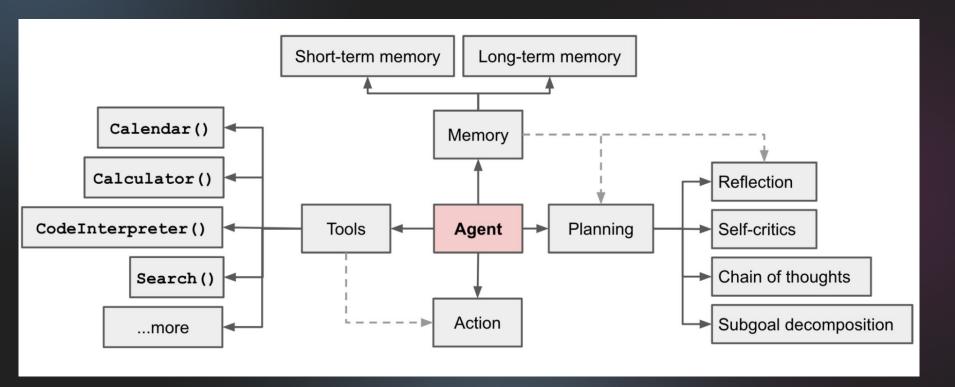
Using model chaining, reflection & other mechanisms

3. Ingredients?

Memory, context length, personalization, actions, internet access...

4. What can they do?

Al Agents



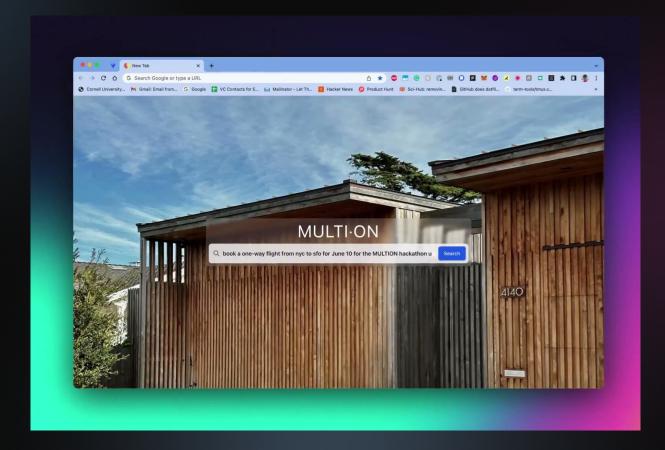
MULTI-ON

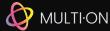
 Multiple Utility AI Language Tool for Internet Operations and Navigation (MULTION)

Agent with full R/W access to the internet

Name Origin: from Quantum Physics (neutron, muon, fermion, ...)

The first flight to be fully booked by an Al





MULTI·ON - Mobile Platform

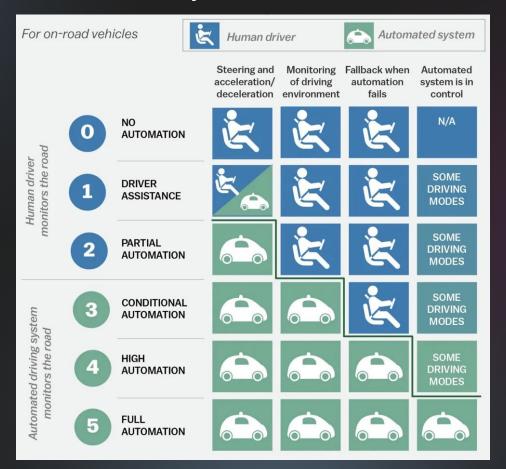


Can be present on any device & provide seamless interaction to the AI using a natural human interface to efficiently get your tasks done for you!

Why human-like Al Agents?

- 1. **Can do what you can do**: Able to use existing interfaces designed for humans & operate outside programmatic boundaries
- 2. **Digital extension of you**: Can act as an extension of the user and act on their behalf
- 3. **Less-restrictive boundaries**: Can handle logins, payments, etc. and interact with services without any API restrictions
- 4. Simple action space: Need only click & type action primitives
- Self-learning: Can learn from the user and self-improve with more interactions

5 levels of Autonomy



Computer Interactions

Agent Computer Interaction

Two routes





API (programmatic)

easy to build context safer & controllable high variability

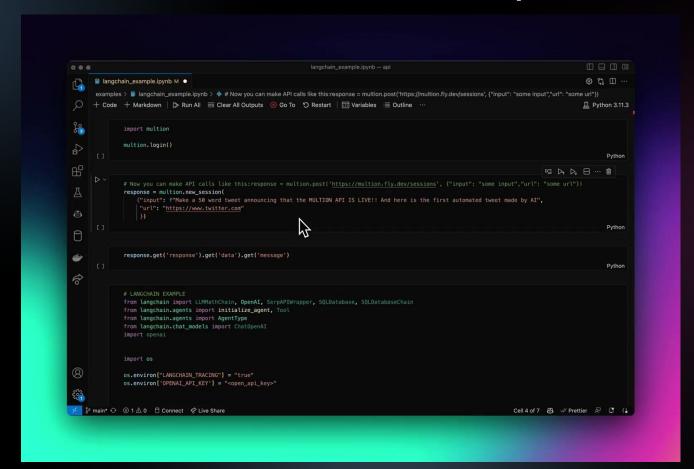
Direct interaction (browser or desktop control)

easy to take actions free-form interactions need to provide guarantees

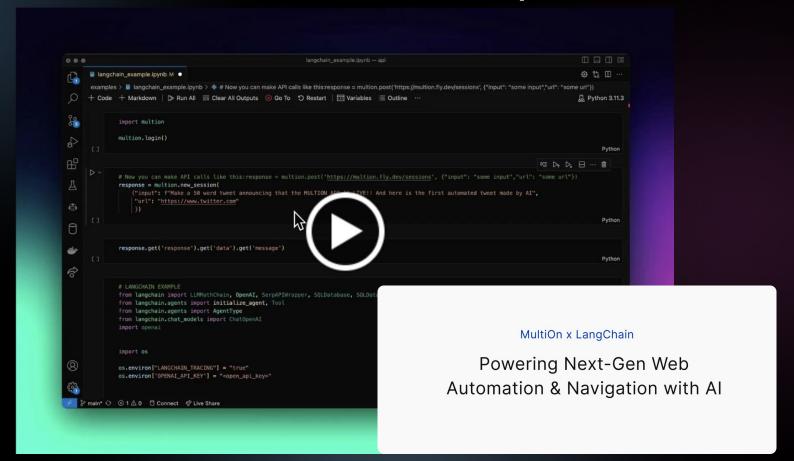




MultiOn Action API: An API for computer interaction

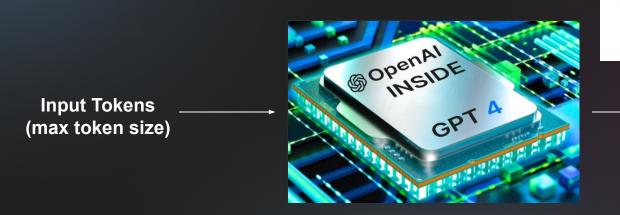


MultiOn Action API: An API for computer interaction



Memory & Personalization

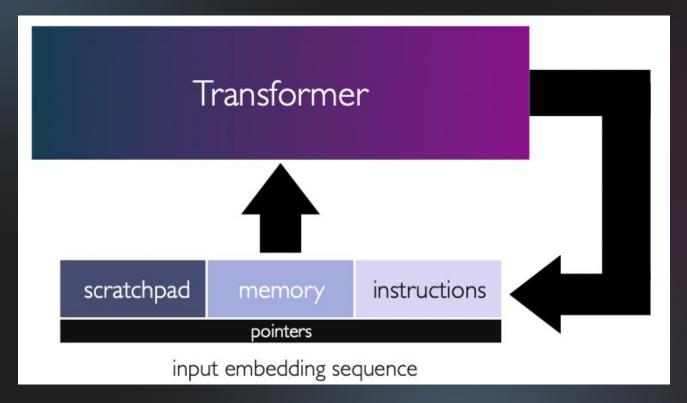
Al Models as Neural Compute Unit



MIPS32 Add Immediate Instruction 001000 00001 00010 0000000101011110 OP Code Addr 1 Addr 2 Immediate value Equivalent mnemonic: addi \$r1, \$r2, 350 An example simple MIPS32 processor instruction

Output Tokens (max token size)

Al Models as Neural Compute Unit



Looped Transformers

Long-term Memory

Works similar to disk (long-lived & persistent)



- Mechanisms
 - Embeddings
 - Retrieval models

- Open Questions:
 - Hierarchy
 - Temporal Coherence
 - Structure
 - Online adaptation

Personalization

 Agent-user Alignment: Enable agent to take actions that are aligned with the user preferences

- Everyone has different prefs & likes/dislikes:
 - Explicit: allergies, favourite dishes, flight seat prefs, ...
 - Implicit: choice between brands, out of 10 items in a listing which user likes better

Challenges

- Collecting user data & preferences:
 - actively asking for preferences
 - passive learning from interactions
- Learning from user preferences: supervised fine-tuning vs human-feedback
- On-fly adaptation
- Privacy

Multi Agent Autonomous Al systems







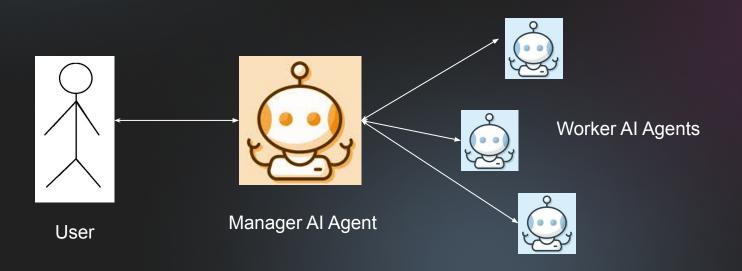




Why Multi-agent Systems

- Parallelization unlock: Breaking a task into smaller chunks and dividing between agents to improve efficiency & speeds
- 2. **Task Specialization**: An AI agent might seat between the user and each service: e.g. a spreadsheet AI agent, a slack AI agent, a web-browser AI agent, ...
- 3. **Challenges**:
 - a. **Agent to Agent Communication**: one AI might want to exchange or request info from another AI agent finish a task

- Exchanging info between fleets of agents
- Hierarchies
- Syncing primitives



 Robust communication protocols & Syncing primitives: Natural language is ambiguous, need mechanisms to reduce miscommunication!

Robust communication protocols & Syncing primitives

Manager state

Task X:

(status: not done)

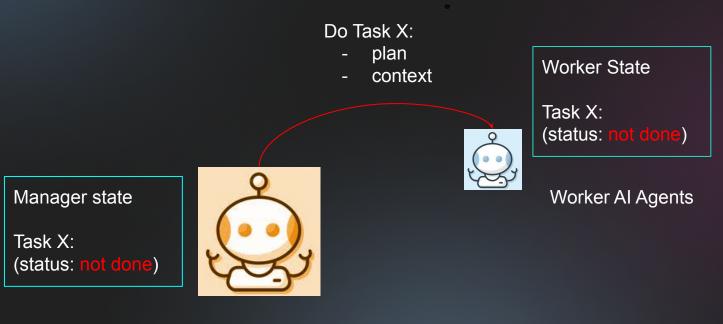




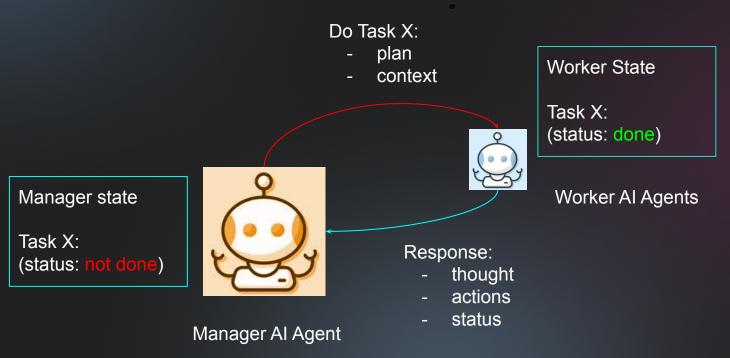
Worker Al Agents

Manager Al Agent

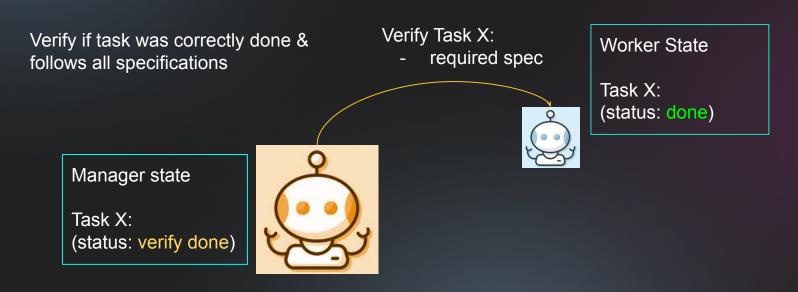
Robust communication protocols & Syncing primitives



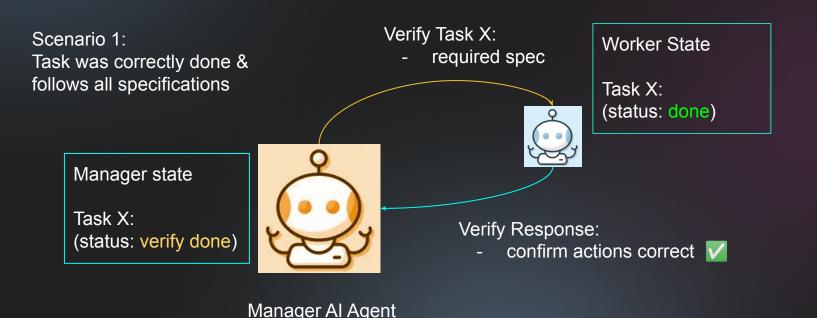
Manager Al Agent

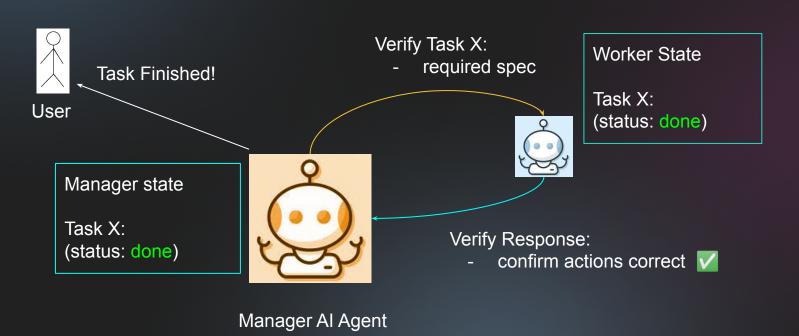


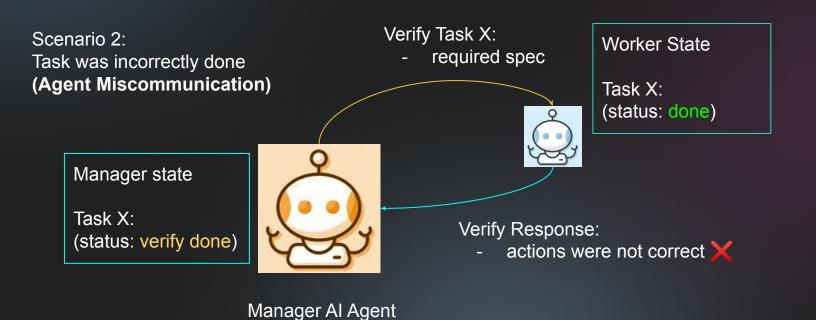
Robust communication protocols & Syncing primitives



Manager Al Agent







Robust communication protocols & Syncing primitives

Scenario 2:

Task was incorrectly done (Agent Miscommunication)

Re-do Task X:

- plan
- context
- feedback/corrections

Worker State

Task X:

(status: not done)

Manager state

Task X:

(status: not done)



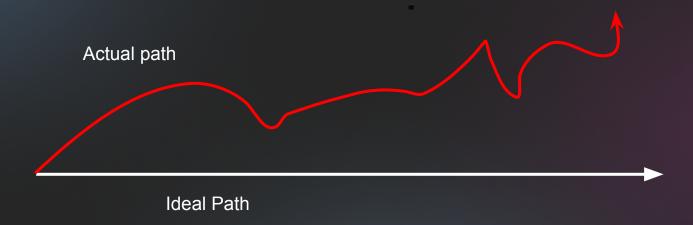
Manager Al Agent

Future Directions

Key Issues with Autonomous Agents

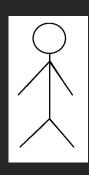
- 1. Reliability
- 2. Looping & Plan Divergence
- 3. Testing & Benchmarking
- 4. Real world-deployment & Observability
 - a. How do we trust a fully autonomous AI system
 - b. How do we build in human overrides

Plan Divergence

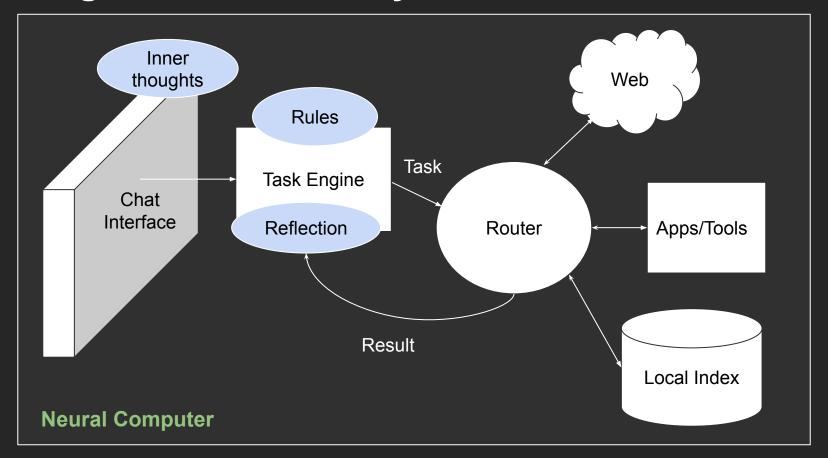


Al Agents like AutoGPT don't know how to correct on making a mistake!

Building Generalized Al Systems



User



Future needs for Al agents

- Error correction mechanisms & better agent frameworks
- Security & user permission models
- Sandboxing & deployment in risky settings

Thank you!