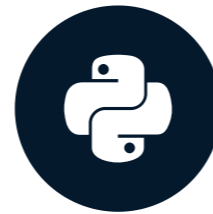


Introduction to Multi-Agent Systems

AI AGENTS WITH HUGGING FACE SMOLAGENTS



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VP of AI Curriculum, DataCamp

Scenario: Career Advisor Agent



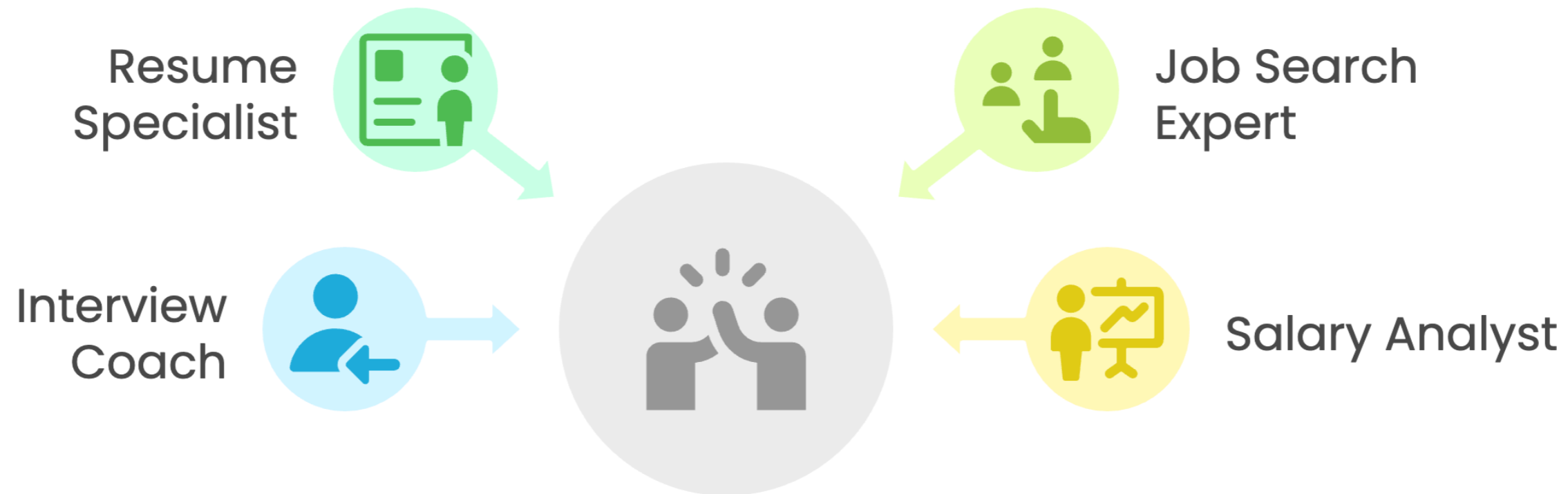
The request involves many tasks:

- Updating resumes
- Job searching
- Interview prep
- Salary research

Each task needs different tools and workflows!

Why Use Multi-Agent Systems?

- Use a team of specialized agents
- Each agent stays focused on one task or domain
- Prevents overload and confusion



A Specialized Resume Agent

```
resume_agent = CodeAgent(  
    tools=[WebSearchTool(), skill_translator, layout_generator],  
    model=InferenceClientModel(),  
    instructions="You are an expert in everything related to resumes.",  
    name="resume_agent",  
    description="Expert in resume writing and skill translation for career transitions"  
)
```

A Company Research Specialist

```
company_agent = CodeAgent(  
    tools=[WebSearchTool(), background_compatibility_checker],  
    model=InferenceClientModel(),  
    instructions="You are an expert in everything related to company research",  
    name="company_agent",  
    description="Expert in researching companies, culture, and hiring practices for job seekers"  
)
```

- Create additional specialized agents using the same pattern.

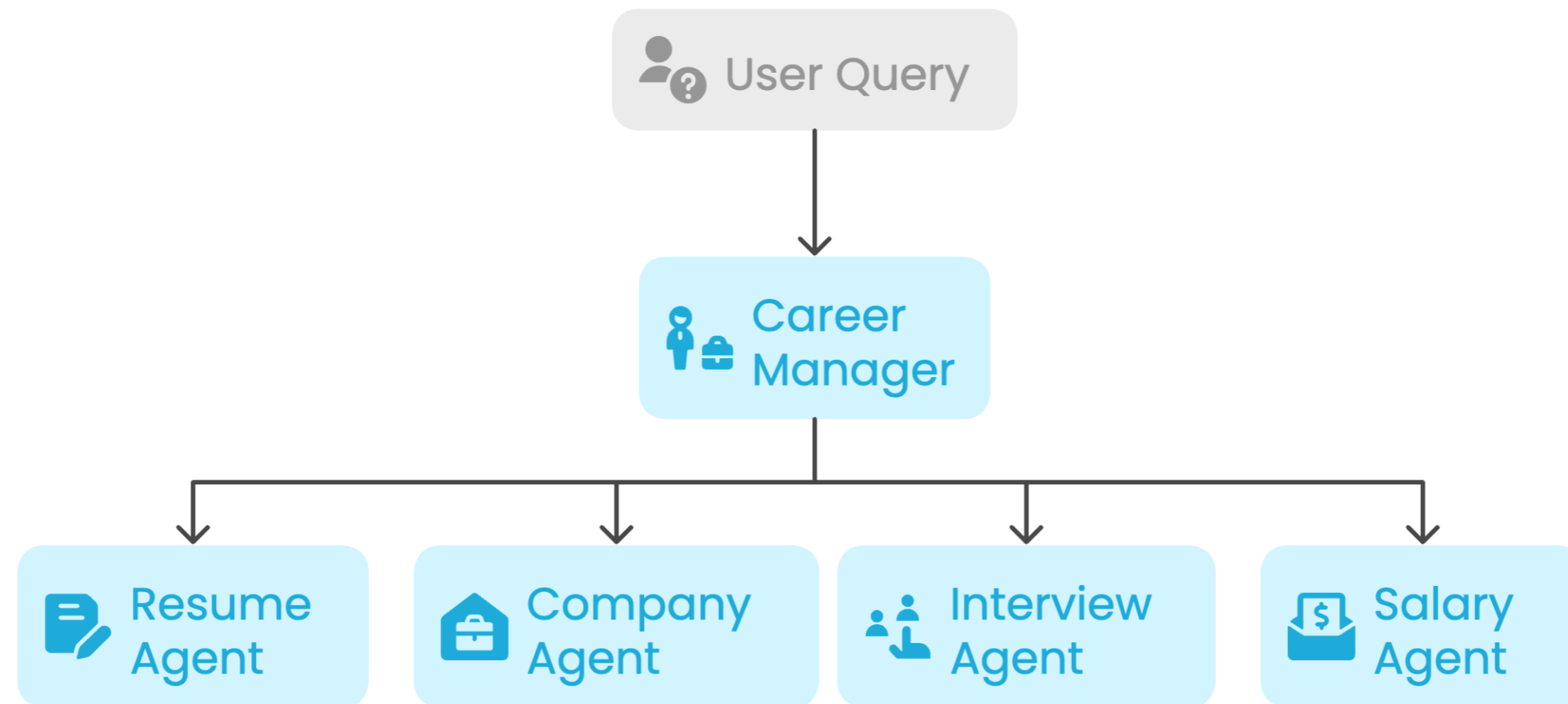
The Manager Agent

```
career_manager = CodeAgent(  
    tools=[],  
    model=InferenceClientModel(model_id="deepseek-ai/DeepSeek-R1"), # Reasoning model  
    instructions="You are an advisory agent to help professionals build stellar careers",  
    managed_agents=[resume_agent, company_agent, interview_agent, salary_agent]  
)
```

- Delegates tasks to the appropriate specialists based on their descriptions.
- Coordinates four specialist agents using the `managed_agents` parameter.
- Benefit from models with strong reasoning and coordination capabilities.

Multi-Agent Orchestration

```
result = career_manager.run("I want to switch from marketing to data science.  
Help me update my resume, find companies hiring, prepare for interviews, and understand salaries.")
```

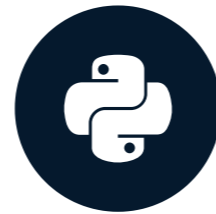


Let's practice!

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Managing Agent Memory

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What makes agents really usable?

Their ability to retain context and handle follow-up interactions naturally.

How do they do that?

Through memory.



Stateless by Default

Each `.run()` call is a fresh start.

- Example:

```
career_advisor.run("What career skills should I highlight?")
```

```
You should highlight Python, SQL, data visualization,  
machine learning fundamentals, and communication skills tailored to business outcomes.
```

```
career_advisor.run("Can you format those skills as bullet points?")
```

```
Sorry, I'm not sure which skills you're referring to. Could you clarify?
```

Retaining Memory Between Interactions

```
career_advisor.run("What career skills should I highlight?")
```

```
You should highlight Python, SQL, data visualization,  
machine learning fundamentals, and communication skills tailored to business outcomes.
```

- Pass `reset=False` :

```
career_advisor.run("Can you format those skills as bullet points?", reset=False)
```

```
Sure! Here are the skills as bullet points:
```

```
- Python  
- SQL  
- Data visualization  
...
```

Memory Helps You Debug, Too

User: What's the expected salary?

Agent: It's \$80,000

User: Wait, that seems wrong...

Agent: Sorry, I'm not sure what you mean

Inspect what happened in the agent's run:

- Reviewing all code the agent generated
- Tracing its reasoning, actions, and tool usage
- Debugging incorrect answers or broken logic

What Code Did the Agent Run?

The `.return_full_code()` method lets you see all executed code.

```
executed_code = career_advisor.memory.return_full_code()
print(executed_code)
```

```
# ...other steps omitted for brevity

salary = 80000 # <- hardcoded?

# script continues...
```

What Was the Agent Thinking?

```
conversation_steps = career_advisor.memory.get_succinct_steps()
print(conversation_steps[5])
```

```
{
  "step_number": 5,
  "tool_calls": [
    {"function": {"name": "python_interpreter"}},
    {"function": {"name": "web_search"}}
  ],
  "code_action": "import requests\nskills = requests.get('api.jobsearch.com').json()",
  "observations": "resume_agent found 15 relevant skills for transition",
  "token_usage": {"total_tokens": 334},
  ...
}
```

Save Agent Sessions for Analysis

```
import json

def save_agent_memory(agent):
    with open("agent_memory.json", "w") as f:
        json.dump(agent.memory.get_succinct_steps(), f, indent=2, default=str)

# Save memory to a file
save_agent_memory(career_advisor)
```

Logs can help with:

- Post-hoc analysis
- Regression testing
- Improving agent behavior over time

Fixing Agent Failures: What to Adjust

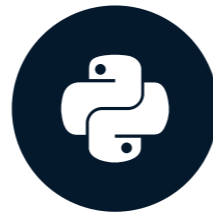
- **Memory issues:** Use `reset=False` or reset intentionally
- **Reasoning problems:** Try a stronger model
- **Inconsistent behavior:** Improve system prompt
- **Tool confusion:** Clarify tool docstrings

Let's practice!

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Agent Final Answer Validation

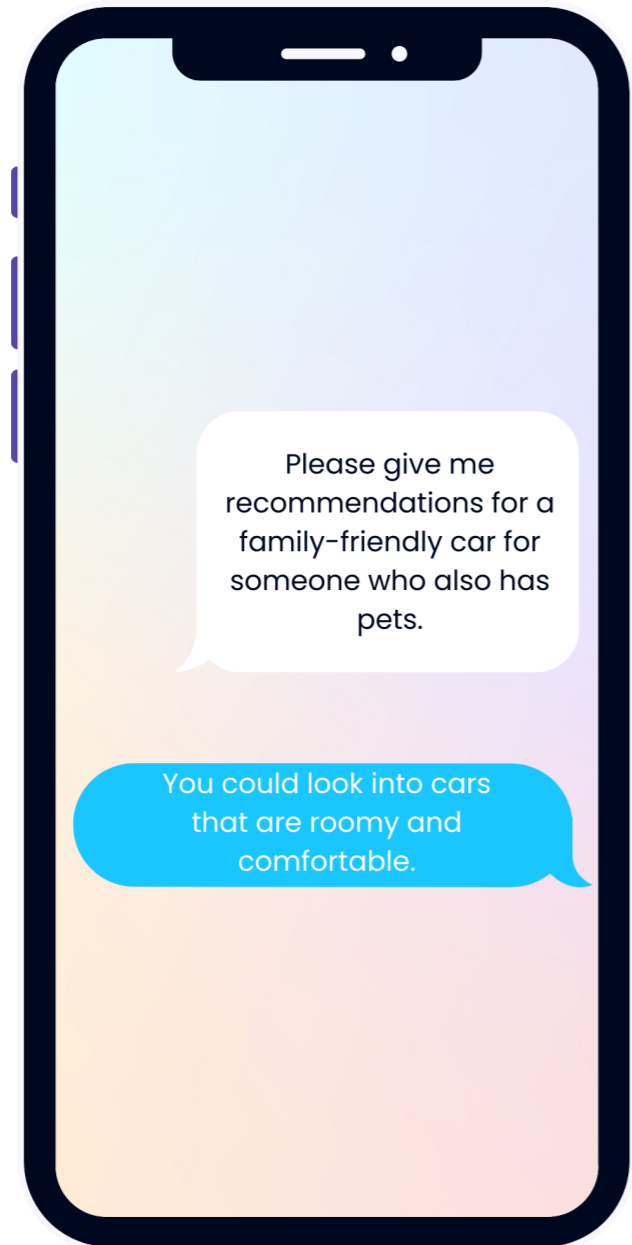
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Why Validation Matters



- Agent's answer was not helpful
- Customer experience was lost

To avoid this, smolagents lets you validate final answers!

Validating Agent Responses

```
def check_answer_length(final_answer, agent_memory):  
    # Check if the answer is substantial enough  
    if len(final_answer) < 200:  
        raise Exception("Car recommendation is too brief")  
    return True
```

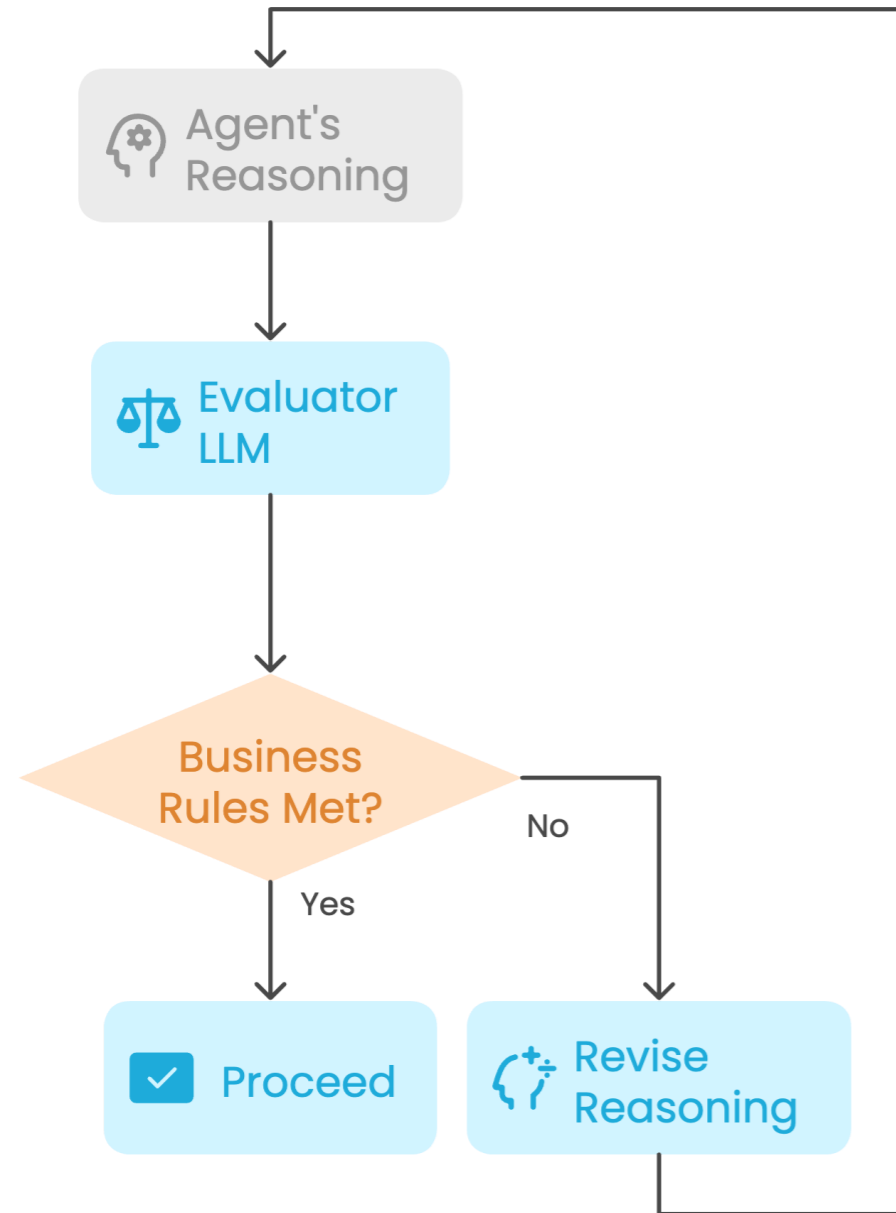
- If `final_answer` fails rule, raise an exception. Otherwise, return `True` .

Using Output Validation in Your Agent

```
car_advisor = CodeAgent(  
    tools=[WebSearchTool()],  
    model=InferenceClientModel(),  
    final_answer_checks=[check_answer_length],  
    verbosity_level=0  
)
```

- Run `check_answer_length` validation before responding.
- Retry automatically based on exception message defined in the function.

Meta-Evaluation: Using AI to Validate AI



```
validation_prompt = """
```

```
Reasoning process: {}
```

```
Agent's final answer: {}
```

```
Does the final answer logically follow  
from the reasoning and solve the user's  
question?
```

```
Respond only TRUE or FALSE.
```

```
No other text.
```

```
"""
```

Validating Reasoning with a Meta-Evaluator

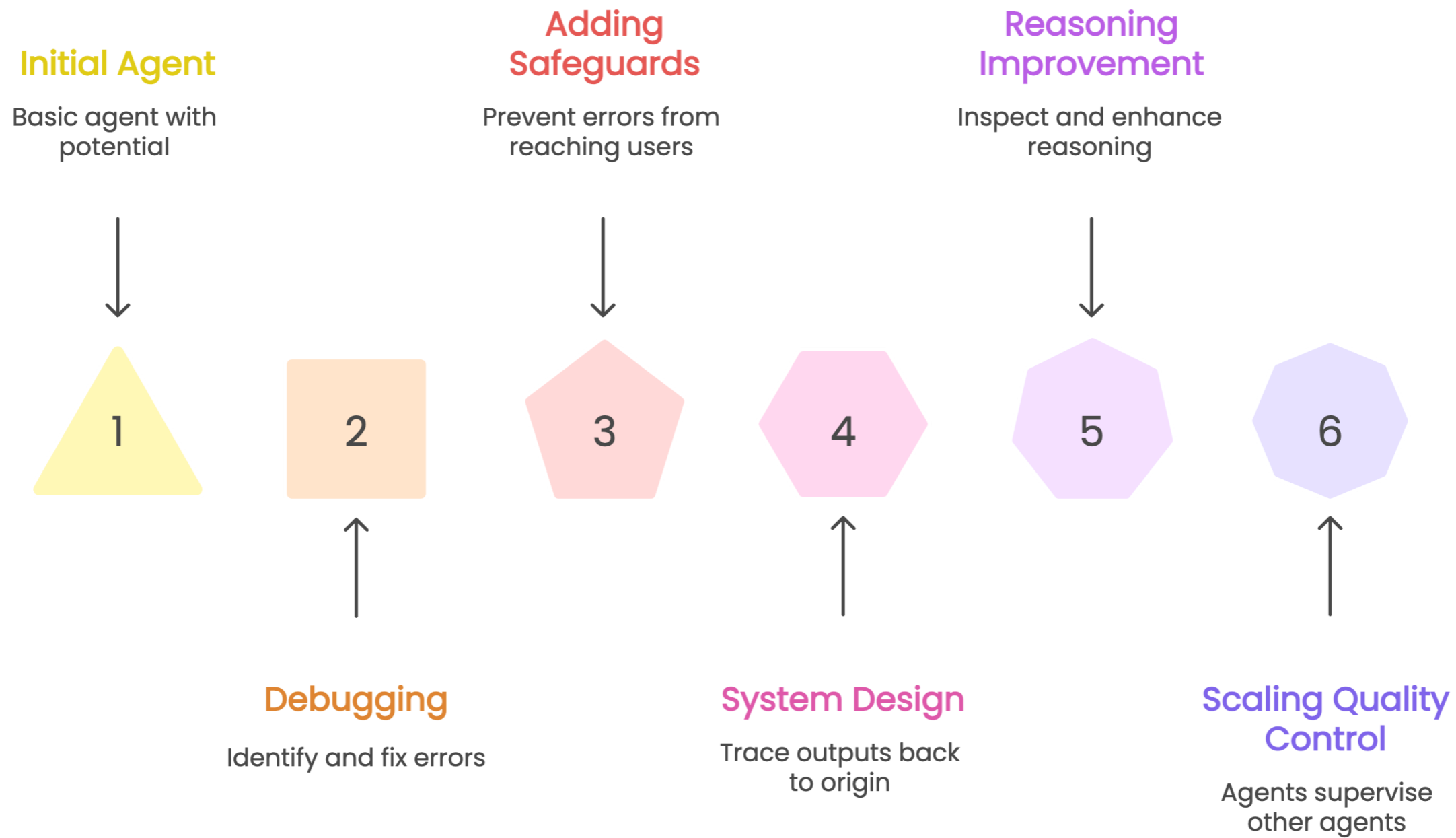
```
def check_reasoning_accuracy(final_answer, agent_memory):  
    evaluator_model = InferenceClientModel()  
    reasoning_steps = agent_memory.get_succinct_steps()  
    final_prompt = validation_prompt.format(reasoning_steps, final_answer)  
  
    message = ChatMessage(role='user', content=final_prompt)  
    evaluation = evaluator_model([message])  
  
    if evaluation.content == "FALSE":  
        raise Exception("The agent's reasoning process contains logical errors")  
    else:  
        return True
```

Combining Multiple Validations

```
car_advisor = CodeAgent(  
    tools=[WebSearchTool()],  
    model=InferenceClientModel(),  
    final_answer_checks=[check_answer_length, check_reasoning_accuracy],  
    verbosity_level=0  
)
```

More likely to catch and correct errors before the user ever sees them!

Designing Intelligent Systems

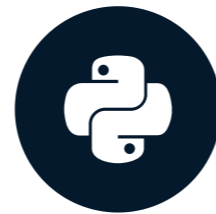


Let's practice!

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Congratulations!

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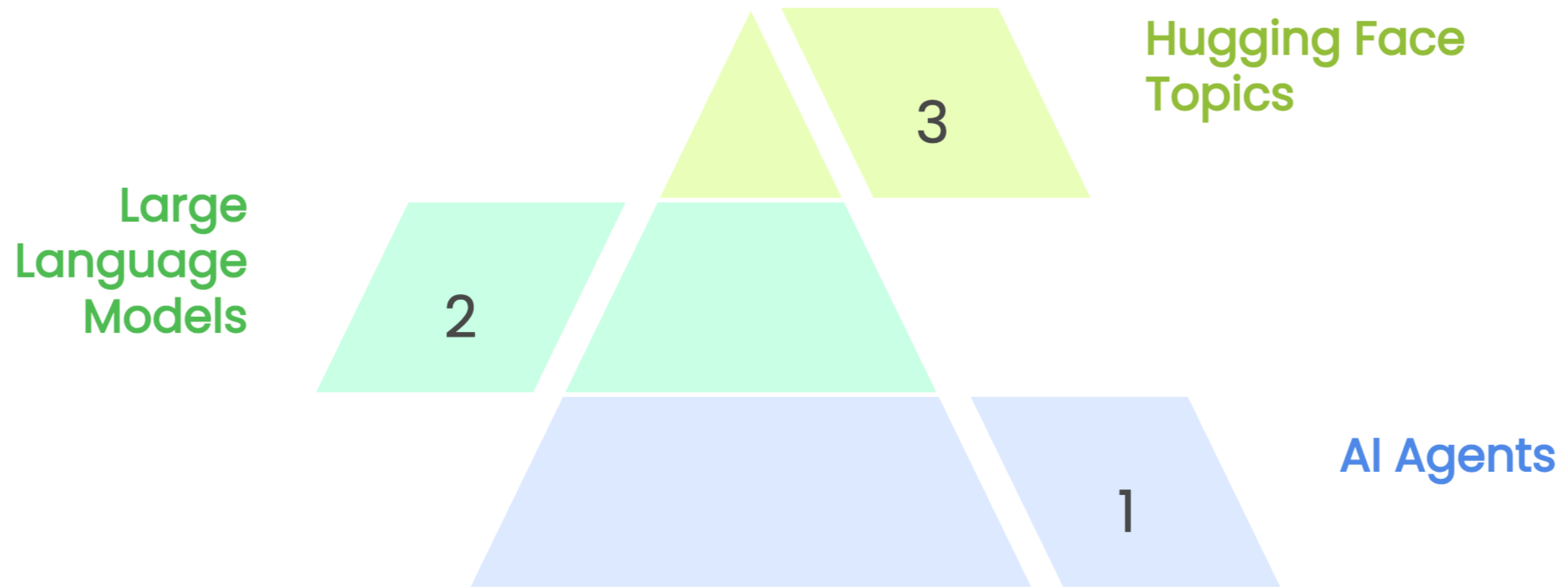
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What You Learned

- How code agents work, and why they're powerful.
- Built agents that can solve meaningful tasks.
- Extended their capabilities with custom tools.
- Experimented with multi-agent workflows.
- Patterns for debugging and managing agents.

This Is Only The Beginning



See You Soon!

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