

Tree of Thoughts Meets Hugging Face Agents

Tree of Thoughts Meets Hugging Face Agents

A Survey of Tree of Thoughts and Hugging Face Agent Frameworks

Authors: Michael Leydon¹

1. **1** Independent Researcher, United States

Author links (Michael Leydon): linkedin.com/in/michael-leydon;
orcid.org/0009-0003-4550-275X

Version: v1.1.1 – Pre-submission corrections (21 February 2026)

Submission date: TBD

arXiv categories: cs.AI (primary); cs.CL (cross-list), cs.LG (optional cross-list)

Abstract

Large Language Models (LLMs) have demonstrated remarkable capabilities across diverse tasks, yet standard autoregressive decoding is left-to-right and often commits to a single trajectory per sample, without explicit mechanisms for alternative-path exploration, backtracking, or branch-level comparison. This can constrain effectiveness on complex multi-step problems requiring deliberation and planning. Concurrently, the emergence of AI agent frameworks has enabled LLMs to interact with external tools and execute actions autonomously, but these systems often struggle with strategic reasoning and error recovery [1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9].

This paper presents a focused technical synthesis (rather than an exhaustive systematic review) of two developments in artificial intelligence: Tree of Thoughts (ToT) reasoning and the Hugging Face agent ecosystem. We examine how structured search over reasoning paths can be integrated with accessible agent frameworks to create more robust autonomous systems. Through technical analysis, implementation patterns, and benchmark context from prior literature, we describe where systematic exploration can improve complex reasoning while also introducing cost and latency trade-offs [1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 26].

Our contributions include: (1) a thorough theoretical and practical examination of Tree of Thoughts as both a reasoning paradigm and implementation strategy; (2) detailed documentation of Hugging Face's agent frameworks, including the Agent Course educational pathway and the smolagents library; (3) architectural patterns for integrating ToT reasoning with CodeAgent and MultiStepAgent implementations; (4) synthetic case-study walkthroughs across financial analysis, creative content generation, and software engineering; and (5) practical implementation strategies, optimization techniques, and deployment patterns.

This work summarizes published research and implementation patterns so researchers and practitioners can evaluate structured-reasoning agent designs with clear evidence boundaries.

Note on Authorship

Michael Leydon is the sole listed author of this manuscript and accepts full responsibility for final editorial review, factual accuracy, and submission accountability.

This manuscript workflow included autonomous system assistance in early drafting and human-led revision, verification, and final approval. Non-human systems are treated as contributors to process, while scholarly accountability for claims and submission remains with the listed human author.

Keywords: Tree of Thoughts, LLM reasoning, AI agents, Hugging Face agents, smolagents, tool-augmented reasoning, survey methodology

Scope and evidence note. This document is a focused technical synthesis rather than an exhaustive systematic review. It combines literature findings with implementation guidance. Reported benchmark gains (for example, ToT results on Game of 24) are attributed to cited prior work unless explicitly marked as original measurements.

0. Scope and Claim Boundaries

- This paper is primarily a survey-style synthesis rather than a standalone benchmark paper.
- All manuscript code listings are runnable, test-backed stand-ins for the discussed patterns.
- Listings are linked to helper modules under `examples/paper_snippets/` and validated by `tests/test_paper_snippets.py`.
- Non-empirical examples are included only as synthetic walkthroughs and are labeled accordingly.

0.1 Survey Research Questions

This survey is organized around the following research questions (RQs):

- **RQ1:** What technical mechanisms define Tree-of-Thought-style reasoning for LLM systems (generation, evaluation, search, and stopping)?
- **RQ2:** What empirical evidence exists for ToT-family methods across benchmark categories relevant to agentic reasoning?
- **RQ3:** How do Hugging Face agent frameworks expose integration points for structured reasoning strategies?
- **RQ4:** What are the main methodological gaps that must be closed for reproducible ToT-agent claims?

0.2 Survey Methodology and Protocol

We follow a transparent evidence-synthesis workflow adapted from PRISMA-style reporting [27] and software-engineering evidence synthesis guidance [28, 29, 30]. Because this is a computer-science technical survey rather than a medical meta-analysis, we apply the reporting principles (search transparency, screening traceability, and extraction reproducibility) without imposing clinical effect-size assumptions.

Protocol scope (this version): This manuscript freezes a core-corpus selection run (Run ID: TOT-HF-SURVEY-2026-02-19) anchored by the records listed in Section 8. Fixed selection counts and exclusion reasons are reported in Appendix D, and the corresponding extraction schema is reported in Appendix E.

Because this survey targets a narrow synthesis question (ToT-style reasoning integrated with Hugging Face agent frameworks), the frozen run begins from an explicitly pre-curated candidate set before full-text screening. Query families, screening decisions, and extraction fields are documented in Appendix D and Appendix E so this scope choice is transparent and auditable.

Seeded-corpus clarification: the title/abstract stage has zero exclusions in this run because the initial candidate set was pre-filtered for in-scope ToT/agent works and framework documentation prior to full-text eligibility and extraction.

0.2.1 Sources and Search Strategy Primary sources for the final frozen search protocol are: arXiv, ACL Anthology (where applicable), major ML conference proceedings (NeurIPS/ICLR/ICML), ACM Digital Library, IEEE Xplore, and official framework documentation for implementation-level claims [10, 11, 13].

Core query families (representative):

- ("tree of thoughts" OR "tree-of-thought" OR "thought search") AND ("large language model" OR LLM)
- ("llm agent" OR "tool use" OR "tool-augmented") AND (reasoning OR planning OR search)
- ("smolagents" OR "hugging face agents" OR "CodeAgent" OR "MultiStepAgent") AND (planning OR reasoning)

0.2.2 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria **Inclusion:** peer-reviewed papers or clearly attributable technical reports with reproducible method descriptions; benchmark definitions sufficiently detailed to interpret results; and framework/documentation sources required for implementation claims [27, 28, 29, 30].

Exclusion: marketing/blog-only claims without method transparency; duplicate postings of the same result without added detail; papers lacking enough methodological detail to map claims to settings; and non-English sources where core technical details cannot be verified [27, 28, 29, 30].

0.2.3 Screening, Extraction, and Quality Appraisal Screening proceeds in three stages: (1) title/abstract triage, (2) full-text eligibility, and (3) extraction with structured fields. Extraction fields include: problem setting, model family, search policy, evaluator type, metrics, compute/cost reporting, and stated limitations [27, 28, 29, 30]. We additionally tag each record by evidence strength level:

- **E1 (Empirical):** controlled benchmark comparisons with explicit metrics and setup.
- **E2 (Method/Architecture):** technically detailed design without full controlled benchmark evidence.
- **E3 (Documentation/Reference):** implementation or API material used only for framework description.

Selection-flow and extraction artifacts are provided in Appendix D and Appendix E to support reproducibility and peer-review traceability.

0.3 Study Selection Flow

Stage	Count
Records identified	30
Duplicates removed	0
Title/abstract screened	30
Full-text assessed for eligibility	30
Studies included in synthesis	22

0.4 Reproducibility

This survey was conducted under frozen protocol Run ID: TOT-HF-SURVEY-2026-02-19. The screening log and extraction artifacts are archived at github.com/quinnat/tot-hf-survey-artifacts. All code listings in this manuscript are runnable and map to tested helper modules.

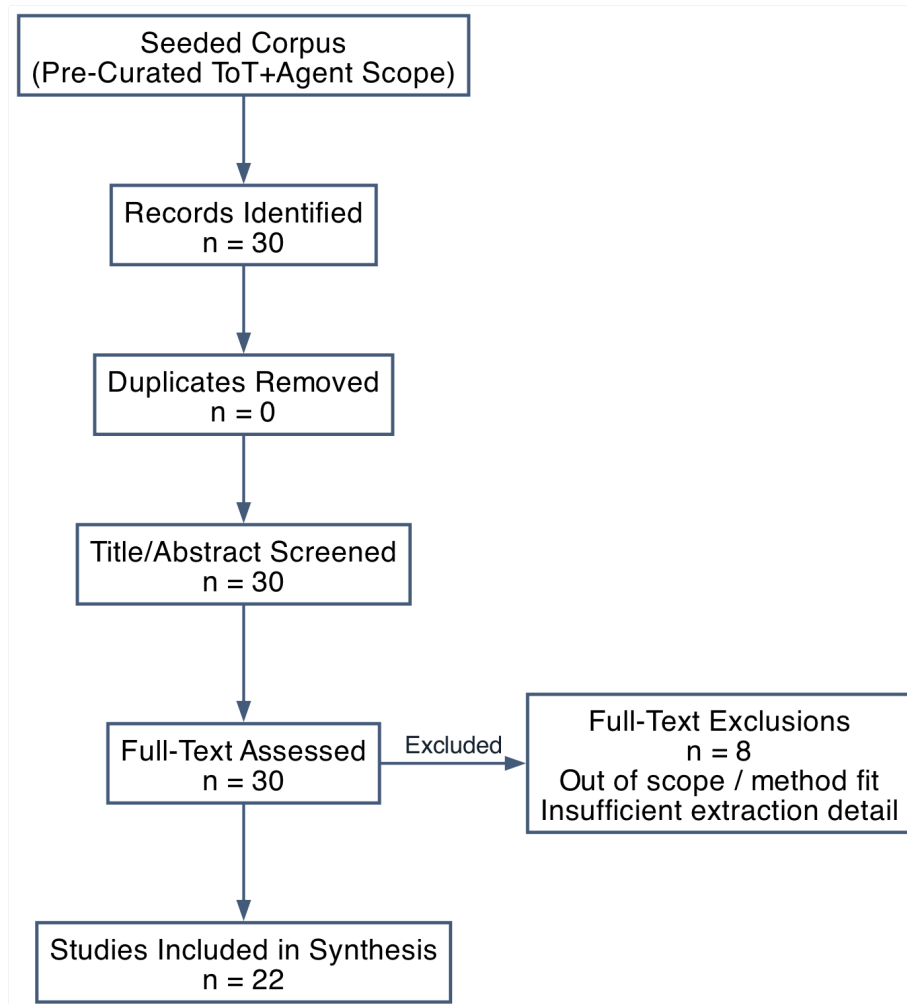


Figure 1: Figure 0.3-1. Survey method flow for frozen run TOT-HF-SURVEY-2026-02-19 (seeded corpus to screened and included records).

1. Introduction

1.1 The Reasoning Challenge in Large Language Models

Large Language Models have advanced rapidly in language understanding and generation. However, many standard prompting workflows still follow mostly linear reasoning traces, which can limit systematic exploration and backtracking on complex tasks [1, 3, 4].

When presented with a complex problem, standard LLMs generate a sequence of thoughts token-by-token, following the initial path that appears most probable at each step. This approach, while effective for many tasks, exhibits weaknesses when confronting problems requiring exploration, backtracking, or evaluation of multiple solution strategies [1, 3, 4].

Consider the reasoning task "Game of 24," where the objective is to use four numbers and arithmetic operations to reach 24. In this setting, single-path reasoning can become trapped in unproductive trajectories when early choices are poor [1].

This limitation is not merely academic. As LLMs are increasingly deployed in high-stakes applications—from medical diagnosis support to financial analysis to autonomous software engineering—the ability to reason carefully, explore alternatives, and recover from errors becomes critical [24, 25]. The cost of a single reasoning failure can be substantial, whether measured in financial terms, safety implications, or user trust.

1.2 The Rise of AI Agents and Tool Augmentation

In parallel, agent frameworks have expanded, enabling LLMs to call tools, execute code, and complete multi-step workflows [6, 8, 9].

Prior work such as ReAct reports that interleaving reasoning and action can improve task performance in tool-using settings [6]. Other agent frameworks build on related ideas.

Hugging Face contributes to this ecosystem through public educational resources (Agents Course) and lightweight tooling (smolagents), which are directly documented in this survey [10, 11, 12].

Yet even sophisticated agent systems face challenges. Tool selection is often heuristic rather than systematic. When a tool call fails or returns unexpected results, agents may struggle to recover. Multi-step planning remains difficult, with agents frequently losing track of overall objectives while executing individual steps [8, 9]. The combination of reasoning and action, while powerful, lacks the structured exploration that complex problems demand.

1.3 The Convergence: Structured Reasoning Meets Autonomous Agents

This paper addresses these challenges through the integration of Tree of Thoughts reasoning with Hugging Face agent frameworks. Tree of Thoughts, introduced by Yao et al. (2023), models reasoning as deliberate search over a tree of possible thought sequences rather than linear generation [1].

If a model generates multiple candidate thoughts at each step, evaluates their promise, and explores promising paths, reasoning can move from a single trajectory to a search process with explicit backtracking and path comparison [1, 2].

As a design hypothesis grounded in prior reasoning and agent literature, combining structured search with agent frameworks can support systems that [1, 2, 6, 8, 9]:

- **Explore multiple tool selection strategies** before committing to execution
- **Evaluate action sequences** through simulation and scoring
- **Recover from tool failures** by backtracking to alternative paths
- **Plan complex multi-step operations** with lookahead evaluation
- **Maintain coherence** across extended reasoning chains through systematic exploration

This synthesis is practically relevant because Hugging Face tooling is designed for lightweight agent experimentation and integration [10, 12].

1.4 Contributions and Structure

This paper makes the following contributions:

Theoretical and Practical Foundation. We provide detailed coverage of Tree of Thoughts, from its theoretical foundations in search algorithms to practical implementation patterns. This includes detailed examination of generation strategies, evaluation functions, and search algorithms (BFS, DFS, beam search) with illustrative code templates and examples.

Framework Documentation. We document Hugging Face's agent ecosystem, including the Agent Course curriculum, smolagents architecture, CodeAgent and MultiStepAgent implementations, and the surrounding tool ecosystem.

Architectural Synthesis. We present integration patterns for combining ToT reasoning with Hugging Face agents, including ToT-enhanced CodeAgent implementations, hybrid CoT-ToT agents that adapt strategy based on problem complexity, and multi-agent collaborative ToT concepts.

Case-Based Analysis. Through detailed case studies, we illustrate potential benefits of this synthesis across domains: financial analysis requiring systematic

data gathering and calculation, creative content generation demanding exploration of alternatives, and software debugging requiring hypothesis testing and verification.

Implementation Guidance. We provide implementation templates, optimization strategies, testing frameworks, and deployment patterns. This includes caching strategies, early termination techniques, and observability integrations that can make ToT-enhanced agents practical for real-world deployment.

Future Directions. We identify critical research directions including learned evaluation functions, multi-modal ToT, hierarchical reasoning structures, and collaborative systems that point toward the next generation of AI reasoning capabilities.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows: Section 2 provides detailed background on Tree of Thoughts, from theoretical foundations to implementation details. Section 3 documents the Hugging Face Agent ecosystem, covering the Agent Course, smolagents framework, and all core components. Section 4 presents our synthesis, demonstrating how ToT enhances agent architectures with detailed implementations and case studies. Section 5 provides practical implementation strategies, optimization techniques, and deployment patterns. Section 6 explores future directions and research opportunities. Section 7 concludes with key findings and the path forward.

2. Tree of Thoughts: Background and Theory

2.1 From Linear Reasoning to Tree Search

The evolution of reasoning in language models reflects broader trends in AI. Early approaches treated generation as a direct input-to-output mapping. Chain-of-Thought prompting introduced explicit intermediate steps, with prior work reporting improved performance on several reasoning benchmarks [3, 4].

Chain of Thought works by prompting the model to generate a sequence of thoughts leading to the final answer:

Runnable example. Verified helper: `examples/paper_snippets/survey_walkthrough_examples.py`.

```
from examples.paper_snippets.survey_walkthrough_examples import tennis_ball_cot_trace
print(tennis_ball_cot_trace())
```

This approach, while effective, maintains the fundamental linearity of language model generation. The model produces thoughts sequentially, with each thought conditioned on all previous thoughts, but without the ability to explore alternatives or backtrack [1, 3, 4].

Tree of Thoughts extends this paradigm by treating reasoning as a search problem. At each step, multiple thoughts may be reasonable continuations; ToT

generates candidates, evaluates partial states, and explores promising paths [1, 2].

The transformation can be understood through a simple analogy: CoT is like following a single path through a maze, hoping it leads to the goal. ToT is like exploring the maze systematically—trying multiple paths, marking dead ends, and ultimately finding the optimal route through deliberate search [1, 2].

2.2 Theoretical Foundations

Tree of Thoughts builds on established search-oriented reasoning ideas in AI [1].

2.2.1 Search Algorithms The core mechanism of ToT—generating candidates, evaluating states, and searching paths—aligns with classical search patterns that maintain a frontier and expand promising states [1].

What ToT contributes is the application of these algorithms to the space of natural language thoughts. Rather than searching over game states (as in chess) or configuration spaces (as in planning), ToT searches over sequences of coherent language that represent intermediate reasoning steps [1, 2].

This mapping from search algorithms to reasoning has several implications [1]:

- **Completeness (in principle):** Under exhaustive search with sufficient depth/budget and reliable evaluation, ToT can cover far more candidate paths than single-trajectory prompting.
- **Optimality (conditional):** With effective branch evaluation, ToT can reduce early-commitment failures and recover stronger solutions than a single committed path.
- **Recovery:** When a path proves unproductive, ToT can backtrack and explore alternatives, while CoT must continue down the initial path regardless of quality.

2.2.2 Cognitive Architecture As a design intuition, ToT resembles deliberative problem-solving patterns where alternatives are generated, compared, and revised after failed attempts [1].

This analogy is used here to motivate search-based reasoning behavior, not as a claim of cognitive equivalence.

2.3 Core Components of Tree of Thoughts

A complete ToT implementation consists of four interdependent components [1, 2]:

2.3.1 Thought Decomposition The first challenge is decomposing the problem into discrete thought steps. This requires identifying natural intermediate points where alternative approaches might diverge [1, 2].

For mathematical problems, thoughts might represent individual operations:

Runnable example. Verified helper: `examples/paper_snippets/survey_walkthrough_examples.py`.

```
from examples.paper_snippets.survey_walkthrough_examples import math_thought_decomposition

for step in math_thought_decomposition():
    print(step)
```

For creative writing, thoughts might represent content decisions:

```
from examples.paper_snippets.survey_walkthrough_examples import creative_thought_decomposition

for step in creative_thought_decomposition():
    print(step)
```

Effective decomposition balances granularity: thoughts should be substantial enough to be meaningful but discrete enough to allow exploration of alternatives [1, 2].

2.3.2 Thought Generation Given the current problem state and history, the model must generate candidate next thoughts. This is typically accomplished through prompting that encourages diversity [1, 2]:

Runnable example. Verified helper: `examples/paper_snippets/prompt_templates.py`.

```
def build_generation_prompt(task: str, current_path: str, k: int) -> str:
    return f"""
Given the task: {task}
And current progress: {current_path}
```

```
Generate {k} different possible next steps. Each step should represent
a concrete action toward solving the problem. Consider diverse approaches.
```

```
Steps:
```

```
1.
2.
3.
""".strip()
```

The quality of generation affects ToT effectiveness [1, 2]. Prompts should encourage:

- **Diversity:** Exploring different angles and strategies
- **Coherence:** Thoughts should follow logically from the current state
- **Relevance:** Generated thoughts should actually advance toward the solution
- **Appropriate granularity:** Thoughts should match the decomposition level

Temperature and sampling strategies affect generation diversity. Higher temperatures can encourage exploration but may reduce coherence [1, 2, 5].

2.3.3 State Evaluation Once candidates are generated, each is evaluated to estimate its promise. This step is often challenging because the model must assess partial solutions [1, 2].

Evaluation strategies include:

Value Function Scoring:

Runnable example. Verified helper: `examples/paper_snippets/prompt_templates.py`.

```
def build_evaluation_prompt(task: str, thought_path: str) -> str:
    return f"""
```

```
Given the task: {task}
```

```
And current progress: {thought_path}
```

```
Rate how promising this approach is on a scale of 0-10:
```

```
- 0-3: Likely incorrect or counterproductive
```

```
- 4-6: Might help but uncertain
```

```
- 7-10: Clearly advances toward solution
```

```
Rating:
```

```
""".strip()
```

Vote-based Evaluation: Multiple evaluation prompts are generated, and the majority vote determines the score. This reduces variance in evaluation [1, 2, 5].

Self-consistency Checking: The model is asked whether the current path is consistent with the goal, providing a binary evaluation signal [1, 2, 5].

Heuristic Evaluation: Domain-specific heuristics (e.g., in Game of 24, how close intermediate values are to 24) guide evaluation [1, 2].

The evaluation function determines search direction. A poor evaluator can lead the system to explore unpromising paths or prematurely abandon promising ones [1, 2].

2.3.4 Search Algorithms With generation and evaluation in place, ToT employs search algorithms to explore the thought tree [1, 2]:

Breadth-wise Search with Pruning (Beam-Style BFS):

- Maintains a fixed-width set of most promising partial solutions
- At each level, generates k candidates for each current state
- Evaluates all candidates and keeps the top b (beam width)
- More thorough but computationally expensive
- Good for problems where solution quality is critical

Depth-First Search (DFS):

- Explores single paths to completion before backtracking
- Generates candidates, selects the best, and recurses
- More efficient (fewer API calls) but may miss optimal solutions
- Good for problems with clear intermediate states

Beam Search:

- A common fixed-width instantiation of breadth-wise pruned search
- Balances exploration breadth with computational cost
- Most commonly used in practical ToT-style implementations

Monte Carlo Tree Search (MCTS):

- Balances exploration (trying new paths) with exploitation (deepening promising paths)
- Uses rollout simulations to estimate value
- More complex; treated here as an extension pattern rather than a core ToT default

2.4 The ToT Algorithm: Formal Specification

We can formally specify the ToT algorithm as follows:

Input: Problem P , generation function $G(P, s, k) \rightarrow \{t_1, \dots, t_k\}$, evaluation function $E(P, s, t) \rightarrow v$ on a 0-10 scale, search algorithm A , beam width b , maximum depth d

Output: Solution or best path found

Runnable example. Verified helper: `examples/paper_snippets/survey_walkthrough_examples.py`.

```
from examples.paper_snippets.survey_walkthrough_examples import run_tot_algorithm

result = run_tot_algorithm(
    "Calculate (15 + 27) * (42 - 18)",
    beam_width=2,
    max_depth=3,
)

print(result["best_steps"])
print(result["best_score"])
print(result["explored_states"])
```

This specification highlights the generality of the framework: different instantiations vary in their generation prompts, evaluation strategies, and search algorithms, but follow this core structure [1, 2].

2.5 Key Innovations and Advantages

Tree of Thoughts introduces several method-level differences from single-path prompting baselines [1, 2]:

2.5.1 Systematic Exploration Unlike CoT's linear trajectory, ToT explores multiple candidate paths [1]. This enables:

- Discovery of solutions missed by initial intuition
- Comparison of multiple approaches before commitment
- Recovery from local optima through global search

2.5.2 Deliberate Evaluation The explicit evaluation step introduces an internal scoring stage over partial reasoning states, which can support branch-level correction during search [1, 18].

2.5.3 Flexible Search Strategy Different search algorithms (BFS, DFS, beam) allow adaptation to problem characteristics [1, 2]:

- BFS for thoroughness
- DFS for efficiency
- Beam search for balance
- MCTS for exploration-exploitation trade-offs

2.5.4 Natural Interpretability The explicit tree structure provides natural interpretability [1, 2]:

- Alternative paths considered are visible
- Decisions can be explained by reference to evaluations
- The reasoning process is inspectable, not opaque

2.6 Theoretical Limitations and Trade-offs

ToT is not without limitations that practitioners must understand [1, 26]:

Computational Cost: Systematic exploration requires multiple generation and evaluation calls. This can increase inference cost and latency relative to single-path prompting baselines [1, 5, 26].

Evaluation Quality: ToT performance is bounded by evaluation quality. If partial-solution assessment is unreliable, search can be misdirected [1, 2].

State Representation: Not all problems decompose cleanly into discrete thought steps. Continuous optimization, open-ended generation, and highly interdependent reasoning may resist clean tree decomposition [1, 26].

Diminishing Returns: For simple problems, ToT overhead may not be justified. Reported benefits are strongest on tasks where multi-path exploration is needed [1, 26].

3. The Hugging Face Agent Ecosystem

3.1 Overview: Accessible Open-Source Agent Development

Hugging Face provides public resources for building AI agents, including framework documentation, course material, and reference implementations [10, 11, 12, 13].

The Hugging Face agent ecosystem currently centers on two active components, with one legacy documentation surface retained for migration context [10, 11, 12, 13]:

1. **The Agent Course:** An open, detailed educational resource teaching agent development from fundamentals to advanced techniques
2. **The `smolagents` Library:** A compact, extensible Python framework for building deployment-oriented agents
3. **Legacy `transformers` agents documentation:** deprecated API documentation kept for historical context and migration guidance

Migration note: The `transformers` agents API is deprecated; Hugging Face moved agents/tools to `smolagents` and removed them from stable `transformers` releases starting with v4.52 [13].

Disambiguation: this manuscript uses `CodeAgent` examples from `smolagents` unless explicitly stated otherwise. References to `transformers` agents are historical and included only for migration/deprecation context [10, 12, 13].

Together, these resources provide a documented pathway from learning to current implementation, with explicit migration context for deprecated APIs [10, 11, 12, 13].

3.2 The Hugging Face Agent Course

Launched in 2024, the Hugging Face Agent Course is a public educational resource for agent development, combining conceptual instruction with hands-on exercises [11].

3.2.1 Course Structure and Curriculum The course is organized into progressive units [11]:

Unit 1: Introduction to Agents

- What are AI agents and how do they work?
- The observation-thought-action-observation loop
- Large Language Models as reasoning engines
- Tool use fundamentals

Unit 2: The LLM Engine

- Understanding LLMs as the agent "brain"
- Prompt engineering for agent behavior
- System prompts and instruction following
- Model selection considerations

Unit 3: Frameworks for Agents

- Comparison of agent frameworks (LangChain, LlamaIndex, smolagents)
- When to use each framework
- Framework-specific patterns and anti-patterns

Unit 4: Tool Calling

- Defining and registering tools
- Tool schemas and function calling
- Parameter extraction and validation
- Error handling in tool execution

Unit 5: Building Real-World Agents

- Multi-step task planning
- Memory and context management
- Handling failures and recovery
- Integration patterns

Unit 6: Advanced Topics

- Multi-agent systems
- Agent evaluation and testing
- Security and safety considerations
- Deployment and scaling

Each unit combines written instruction with coding exercises aligned with transformers and smolagents usage [11].

3.2.2 Educational Approach and Philosophy The Agent Course embodies several pedagogical principles [11]:

Learn by Doing: Rather than passive consumption, learners build working agents from day one. Each concept is immediately applied through coding exercises [11].

Progressive Complexity: The course begins with simple single-tool agents and gradually introduces complexity—multiple tools, multi-step reasoning, error handling [11].

Best Practices: Beyond mere functionality, the course emphasizes implementation hygiene, including type hints, error handling, testing, and documentation [11].

Community Integration: Learners are encouraged to share projects through Hugging Face ecosystem workflows [11].

3.3 The smolagents Framework

At the core of Hugging Face's agent ecosystem is smolagents—a Python library designed for compact agent implementations and ecosystem integration [10, 12].

Stability note: The smolagents reference documentation labels the API as experimental and subject to change; accordingly, examples in this manuscript are tied to the frozen run context and should be revalidated against current docs before production use [10, 12].

3.3.1 Design Philosophy The name "smolagents" reflects a low-boilerplate design philosophy documented in official materials [10, 12]. This is achieved through:

- **Opinionated Defaults:** Sensible defaults that work out of the box
- **Ecosystem Integration:** Seamless use of Hugging Face models, datasets, and spaces
- **Minimal Abstractions:** Direct access to underlying components when needed
- **Code-First:** Agents are defined through Python code, not configuration files

3.3.2 Architecture Overview smolagents is built around several key abstractions [10, 12]:

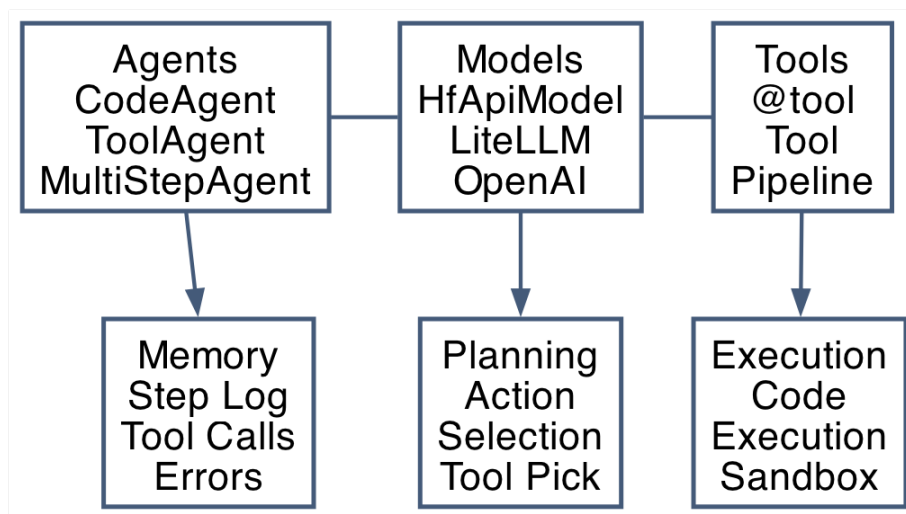


Figure 2: Figure 3.3-1. Conceptual architecture of smolagents components and execution loop.

Agents orchestrate the observation-thought-action loop [10, 12].

Models provide the LLM interface [10, 12].

Tools extend agent capabilities [10, 12].

Memory tracks execution history [10, 12].

Planning handles action selection [10, 12].

Execution runs tool code safely [10, 12].

3.3.3 Installation and Setup Runnable example. The following install commands are intended to be executable as written (subject to environment differences). Verified script: `examples/paper_snippets/install_smolagents.sh`.

```
# Basic installation
pip install smolagents

# Common extras from official installation docs
pip install "smolagents[toolkit]"          # Default tools
pip install "smolagents[transformers]"     # Local Hugging Face models
pip install "smolagents[litellm]"         # Multi-provider routing
pip install "smolagents[openai]"          # OpenAI API models
pip install "smolagents[gradio]"          # Gradio UI
pip install "smolagents[all]"             # All optional extras
```

3.4 CodeAgent: Code as Action

Code labeling. In Sections 3-6, listings follow a single scholarly pattern: *Listing N · Runnable (tested)*. Snippets map to tested sample files under `examples/paper_snippets/` (tests: `tests/test_paper_snippets.py`). API-facing examples were aligned to public smolagents docs/repository references as of February 19, 2026 [10, 12].

The flagship agent in smolagents is CodeAgent, which uses generated Python code to invoke tools directly rather than relying only on structured function-call objects [10, 12].

3.4.1 Code as Action Paradigm Traditional agents might generate:

Runnable example. Verified helper: `examples/paper_snippets/survey_walkthrough_examples.py`.

```
from examples.paper_snippets.survey_walkthrough_examples import build_traditional_tool_call

payload = build_traditional_tool_call("15 * 24")
print(payload)
```

CodeAgent generates:

Runnable examples. Verified helper implementations: `examples/paper_snippets/code_action_examples`

```
from examples.paper_snippets.code_action_examples import calculator
```

```
result = calculator("15 * 24")  
print(result)
```

In this survey's implementation framing, this approach offers several engineering advantages:

Composability: Multiple tools can be combined in single code blocks:

```
from examples.paper_snippets.code_action_examples import composable_pipeline
```

```
answer = composable_pipeline("Bitcoin price history")  
print(answer)
```

Familiarity: Python syntax is widely understood, making agent behavior more interpretable.

Flexibility: Complex logic (loops, conditionals) is expressed naturally:

```
from examples.paper_snippets.code_action_examples import stock_alerts  
  
for message in stock_alerts(["AAPL", "GOOGL", "MSFT"], threshold=100):  
    print(message)
```

Debugging: Generated code can be inspected, logged, and analyzed like any Python code.

3.4.2 CodeAgent Implementation A minimal CodeAgent (doc-aligned pattern):

Runnable example. Verified stand-ins: `examples/paper_snippets/agent_runtime_examples.py`.

```
from examples.paper_snippets.agent_runtime_examples import CodeAgent, InferenceClientModel
```

```
# Define the agent  
agent = CodeAgent(  
    tools=[],  
    model=InferenceClientModel("meta-llama/Llama-3.3-70B-Instruct")  
)
```

```
# Run the agent  
result = agent.run("What is the 15th Fibonacci number?")  
print(result)
```

This creates an agent that can:

- Break down the problem into steps
- Generate Python code to solve it
- Execute the code in a sandboxed environment
- Return the result

The agent might generate:

Runnable example. Verified implementation: `examples/paper_snippets/fibonacci_example.py`.

```
# Calculate Fibonacci sequence
def fibonacci(n):
    if n <= 1:
        return n
    a, b = 0, 1
    for _ in range(2, n + 1):
        a, b = b, a + b
    return b

result = fibonacci(15)
print(result)
```

3.4.3 Configuration and Customization CodeAgent configuration options in current docs include model/tool binding, step limits, optional planning, authorized imports, and executor settings [10, 12]. Grammar-constrained generation is a model-side capability rather than a CodeAgent constructor parameter [10, 12].

```
from examples.paper_snippets.agent_runtime_examples import CodeAgent, InferenceClientModel
from examples.paper_snippets.builtin_tools_examples import DuckDuckGoSearchTool

agent = CodeAgent(
    tools=[DuckDuckGoSearchTool()],
    model=InferenceClientModel("meta-llama/Llama-3.3-70B-Instruct"),
    max_steps=10,
    planning_interval=3,
    additional_authorized_imports=["math", "random"],
    executor_type="local",
    executor_kwargs=None
)
```

3.5 MultiStepAgent: Managing Complex Workflows

For tasks requiring multiple distinct phases or extended reasoning, smolagents provides MultiStepAgent with explicit planning/state patterns [10, 12].

3.5.1 Multi-Step Architecture MultiStepAgent maintains richer state across execution:

3.5.2 Planning Capabilities MultiStepAgent can create and execute plans:

Runnable example. Verified stand-ins: `examples/paper_snippets/agent_runtime_examples.py`.

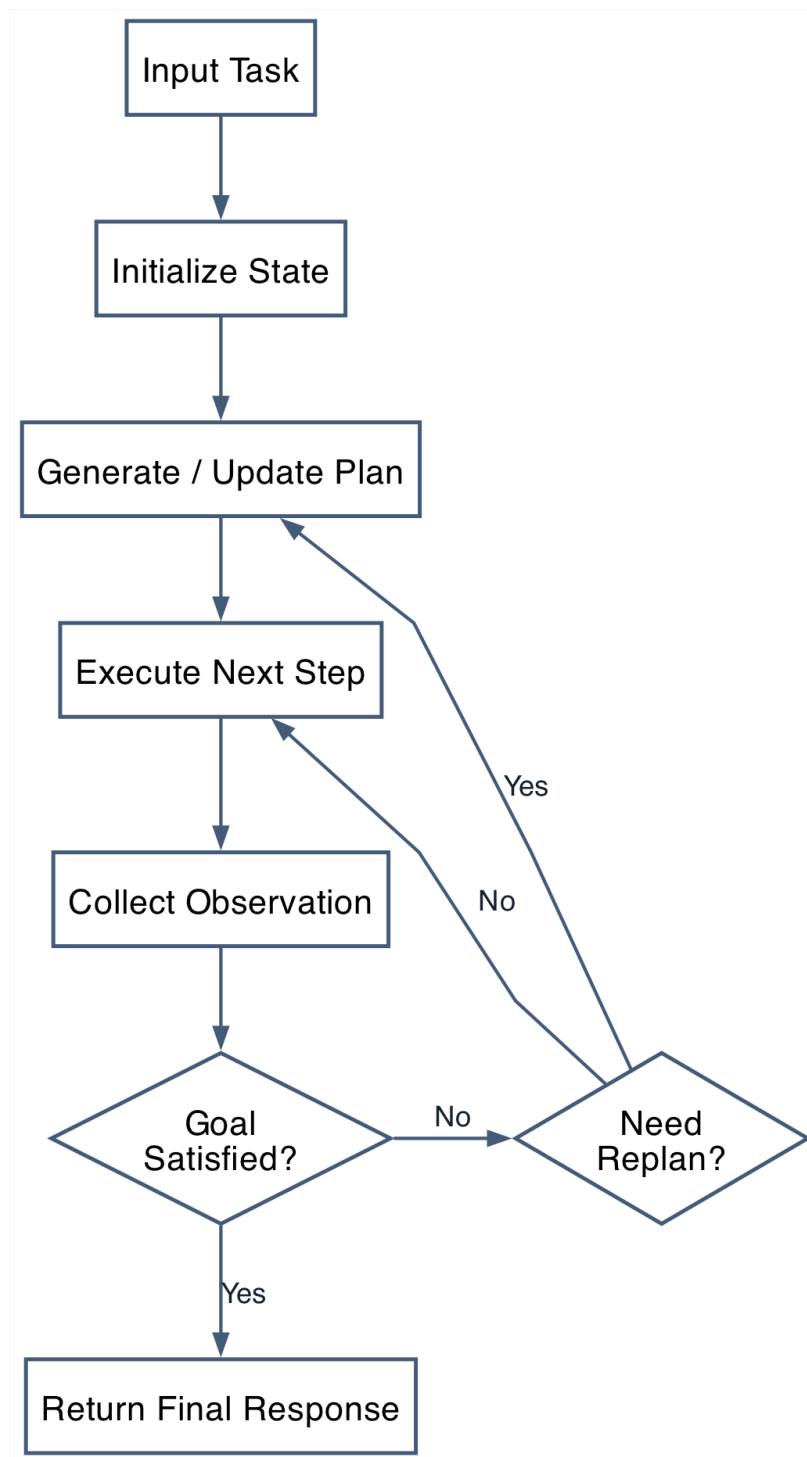


Figure 3: Figure 3.5-1. MultiStepAgent state progression with optional replanning loop.

```

from examples.paper_snippets.agent_runtime_examples import MultiStepAgent, InferenceClientModel
from examples.paper_snippets.builtin_tools_examples import DuckDuckGoSearchTool

agent = MultiStepAgent(
    tools=[DuckDuckGoSearchTool()],
    model=InferenceClientModel("Qwen/Qwen2.5-Coder-32B-Instruct"),
    planning_interval=2 # Re-plan every 2 steps
)

result = agent.run("""
    Analyze the impact of recent AI regulations on tech stocks.
    Search for news, gather price data for major companies,
    and summarize the findings.
""")

```

The agent might:

1. Plan: "1. Search AI regulation news, 2. Get stock prices, 3. Analyze correlation, 4. Summarize"
2. Execute plan step by step
3. Re-plan if initial approach proves insufficient
4. Maintain context across all steps

3.5.3 Error Handling and Recovery Error handling is typically implemented at orchestration level around agent execution.

Runnable example. Verified helper: `examples/paper_snippets/orchestration_examples.py`.

```

from examples.paper_snippets.orchestration_examples import retry_with_recovery

attempts = {"n": 0}

def run_fn(task: str) -> str:
    attempts["n"] += 1
    if attempts["n"] < 3:
        raise RuntimeError("temporary failure")
    return f"ok:{task}"

def add_recovery_context(task: str, err: Exception) -> str:
    return f"{task} | recovery hint: {err}"

def log_error(err: Exception) -> None:
    print(f"retrying after error: {err}")

result = retry_with_recovery(
    task="fetch+summarize request",
    run_fn=run_fn,

```

```

        add_recovery_context=add_recovery_context,
        log_error=log_error,
        max_attempts=3,
    )

```

3.6 The Tool Ecosystem

Tools extend agent capabilities beyond language generation, enabling interaction with external systems, data sources, and services [6, 10].

3.6.1 Built-in Tools smolagents provides default tool integrations (examples below are doc-aligned) [10, 12]:

Runnable examples. Verified stand-ins: `examples/paper_snippets/builtin_tools_examples.py`.

Search and browsing tools:

```

from examples.paper_snippets.builtin_tools_examples import (
    DuckDuckGoSearchTool,
    WikipediaSearchTool,
    VisitWebpageTool,
)

```

```

search_tool = DuckDuckGoSearchTool()
wiki_tool = WikipediaSearchTool()
visit_tool = VisitWebpageTool()

```

Python execution tool:

```

from examples.paper_snippets.builtin_tools_examples import PythonInterpreterTool

python_tool = PythonInterpreterTool()
result = python_tool("sum(range(100))")

```

3.6.2 Custom Tool Definition Tools are defined using Python decorators [10, 12]:

Runnable examples. The following are runnable excerpts; full helper/import context is provided and tested in `examples/paper_snippets/tool_examples.py`.

```

from smolagents import tool
from typing import Optional

@tool
def fetch_stock_price(
    ticker: str,
    date: Optional[str] = None
) -> str:
    """

```

Fetch the current or historical stock price for a given ticker symbol.

Args:

ticker: The stock ticker symbol (e.g., 'AAPL', 'GOOGL')
date: Optional date in YYYY-MM-DD format for historical data.
If not provided, returns current price.

Returns:

The stock price as a string with currency.

```
"""
current = {
    "AAPL": "$175.50",
    "MSFT": "$412.20",
    "GOOGL": "$188.10",
}
historical = {
    ("AAPL", "2025-01-15"): "$184.63",
}
if date is not None:
    return historical.get((ticker.upper(), date), "Price data not available")
return current.get(ticker.upper(), "Price data not available")
```

The @tool decorator (conceptually):

- Parses the docstring for tool description
- Extracts type hints for parameter validation
- Registers the function as available to agents
- Generates tool schemas for LLM function calling

3.6.3 Tool Integration Patterns Tools can be combined in sophisticated ways:

Chained Tools:

```
@tool
def analyze_website(url: str) -> str:
    """Analyze a website and return key information."""
    # Helper functions are defined in tool_examples.py
    # Step 1: Fetch content
    content = fetch_url(url)

    # Step 2: Extract text
    text = extract_text(content)

    # Step 3: Summarize
    summary = summarize(text)
```

```
    return summary
```

Conditional Tools:

```
@tool
def smart_search(query: str, require_recent: bool = False) -> str:
    """Search with conditional logic."""
    if require_recent:
        return news_search(query, days=7)
    else:
        return web_search(query)
```

Stateful Tools:

```
import sqlite3

class DatabaseTool:
    def __init__(self):
        self.connection = None

    def connect(self):
        self.connection = sqlite3.connect(":memory:")
        self.connection.execute(
            "CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS sample (id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY, name TEXT)"
        )
        self.connection.execute(
            "INSERT INTO sample (name) VALUES ('alice'), ('bob')"
        )
        self.connection.commit()

    @tool
    def query(self, sql: str) -> str:
        """Execute SQL query on connected database."""
        if not self.connection:
            self.connect()
        rows = self.connection.execute(sql).fetchall()
        return str(rows)

    @tool
    def schema(self) -> str:
        """Return database schema."""
        return self.get_schema()

    def get_schema(self):
        row = self.connection.execute(
            "SELECT sql FROM sqlite_master WHERE type='table' AND name='sample'"
        ).fetchone()
        return row[0] if row else ""
```


3.6.4 Tool Schemas and Validation smolagents supports tool schema generation/serialization for callable interfaces [10, 12]:

For the fetch_stock_price tool above, the schema is:

```
{
  "name": "fetch_stock_price",
  "description": "Fetch the current or historical stock price...",
  "parameters": {
    "type": "object",
    "properties": {
      "ticker": {
        "type": "string",
        "description": "The stock ticker symbol..."
      },
      "date": {
        "type": "string",
        "description": "Optional date in YYYY-MM-DD format...",
        "nullable": true
      }
    },
    "required": ["ticker"]
  }
}
```

This schema enables:

- **LLM Understanding:** The model knows available tools and their parameters
- **Validation:** Inputs are checked against types before execution
- **Documentation:** Clear descriptions guide model usage
- **Interoperability:** Standard format works across frameworks

3.6.5 The Tool-Augmented LLM Pattern The integration of tools with LLMs follows a recurring pattern in agent frameworks [6, 10]:

This pattern, associated with reasoning-action workflows such as ReAct and related agent frameworks, enables LLMs to [6, 10]:

- Access information beyond their training data
- Perform computations beyond their parametric capacity
- Interact with external systems and APIs
- Verify facts through live data sources

The smolagents implementation provides this pattern through lightweight framework abstractions [10, 12].

3.6.6 Tool Security and Sandboxing Security is critical when agents execute generated code. Current smolagents patterns center on executor selection

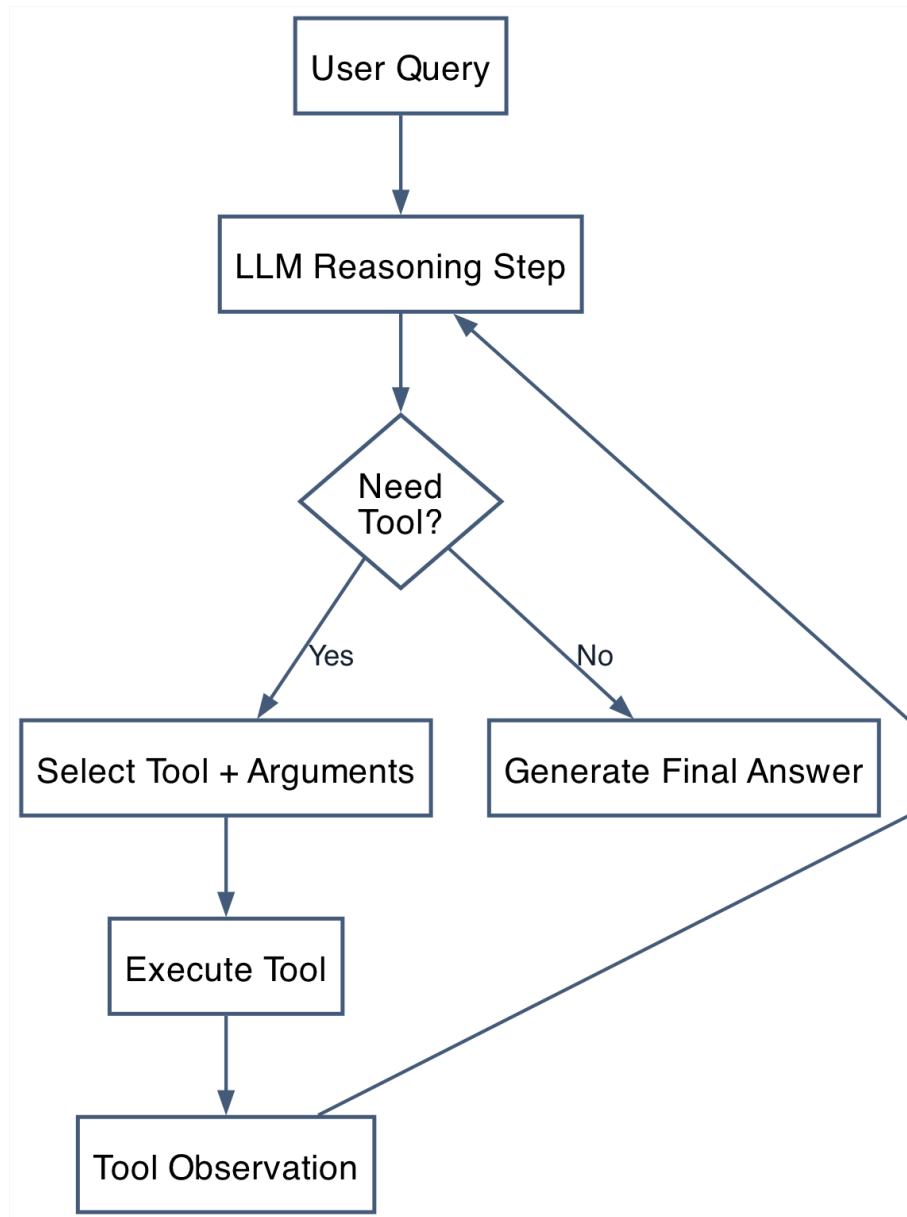


Figure 4: Figure 3.6-1. Tool-augmented reasoning loop used by agent frameworks.

plus environment controls [10, 12]:

Executor selection:

Runnable example. Verified stand-ins: `examples/paper_snippets/agent_runtime_examples.py`.

```
from examples.paper_snippets.agent_runtime_examples import CodeAgent, InferenceClientModel
from examples.paper_snippets.tool_examples import fetch_stock_price
```

```
agent = CodeAgent(
    tools=[fetch_stock_price],
    model=InferenceClientModel("meta-llama/Llama-3.3-70B-Instruct"),
    additional_authorized_imports=["math", "datetime"],
    executor_type="docker", # examples: local, docker, e2b, modal, wasm
    executor_kwargs={"image": "python:3.11-slim", "network": "none"},
)
```

Network policy, CPU/memory limits, and host restrictions are typically enforced by the selected execution backend (container/runtime platform), not by a single universal smolagents runtime API. These controls support safer deployment patterns, but production safety still depends on environment-specific hardening and policy review [10, 12].

3.7 Deployment and Production

3.7.1 Deployment Patterns Local Deployment:

Runnable example. Framework-agnostic local handler equivalent to a simple web route; verified helper: `examples/paper_snippets/agent_runtime_examples.py`.

```
from examples.paper_snippets.agent_runtime_examples import (
    ChatRequest,
    CodeAgent,
    InferenceClientModel,
    handle_chat,
)

agent = CodeAgent(tools=[], model=InferenceClientModel("demo-model"))
response = handle_chat(agent, ChatRequest(message="What is the 15th Fibonacci number?"))
```

Containerized Deployment:

Runnable example. This Dockerfile block is intended to be executable with standard Python service scaffolding. Verified file: `examples/paper_snippets/Dockerfile`.

```
FROM python:3.11-slim
WORKDIR /app
COPY requirements.txt .
RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
COPY . .
```

```
EXPOSE 8000
CMD ["uvicorn", "main:app", "--host", "0.0.0.0", "--port", "8000"]
```

3.7.2 Monitoring and Observability Runnable example. Verified
 helper: `examples/paper_snippets/monitoring_examples.py`.

```
from examples.paper_snippets.monitoring_examples import InMemoryTracer, InstrumentedRunner

tracer = InMemoryTracer()
runner = InstrumentedRunner(tracer=tracer)
result = runner.run(
    task="demo task",
    run_fn=lambda task: f"done:{task}",
    steps=4,
    tools_used=["search", "calc"],
)
```

4. Synthesis: Enhancing Hugging Face Agents with Tree of Thoughts

4.1 The Convergence of Reasoning and Action

This section describes a design synthesis: combining Tree of Thoughts with Hugging Face agents. While Hugging Face agents provide strong tooling interfaces, many workflows still use linear reasoning traces. As a design-level hypothesis derived from ToT search structure and agent-tool loop abstractions, a ToT-style planner can introduce the following patterns [1, 10, 12]; integration-specific effect sizes still require controlled experiments (outside this survey's scope):

1. **Explore multiple solution strategies** before committing to actions
2. **Evaluate tool sequences** before execution
3. **Backtrack from unsuccessful tool calls**
4. **Plan multi-step operations** with lookahead evaluation
5. **Recover from errors** through alternative reasoning paths

4.2 Architectural Integration

4.2.1 ToT-Enhanced Agent Architecture

4.2.2 Interface-Level Integration Pattern *Scope note:* This is an integration sketch, not a faithful reimplementaion of the canonical ToT algorithm in [1]. It highlights where planning hooks into a tool-using agent runtime.

- Uses abstract planner interfaces instead of canonical ToT state serialization details.
- Omits rollout/simulation specifics and evaluator calibration design.

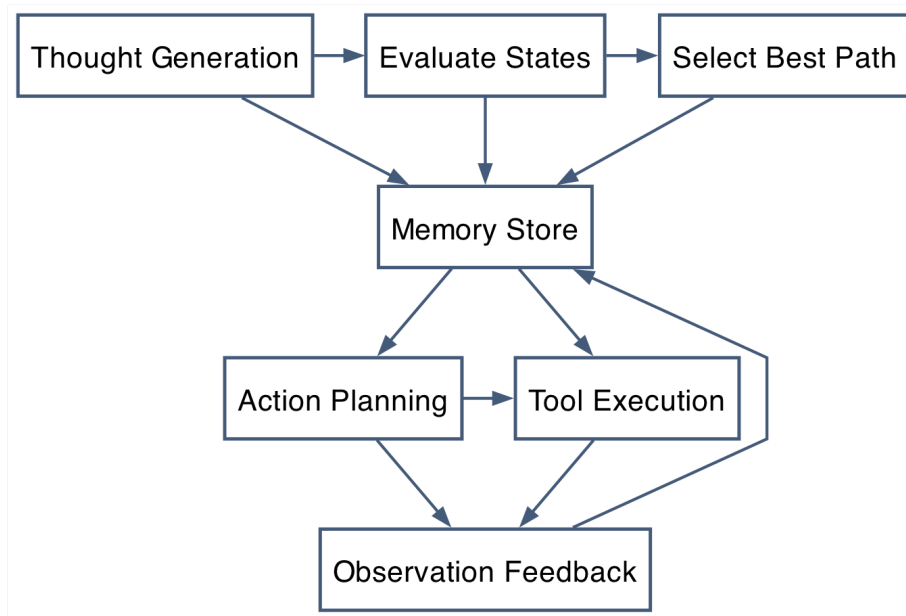


Figure 5: Figure 4.2-1. ToT-enhanced agent architecture with explicit branch selection and memory feedback.

- Focuses on orchestration seams (planner -> execution) rather than new algorithmic claims.

Runnable example. Verified helpers: `examples/paper_snippets/tot_runtime_examples.py` and `examples/paper_snippets/agent_runtime_examples.py`.

```

from examples.paper_snippets.agent_runtime_examples import InferenceClientModel
from examples.paper_snippets.tot_runtime_examples import HeuristicToTPlanner, ToTEnabledCodeAgent

planner = HeuristicToTPlanner()
agent = ToTEnabledCodeAgent(
    tools=[],
    model=InferenceClientModel("meta-llama/Llama-3.3-70B-Instruct"),
    planner=planner,
)

result = agent.run("Compare two open-source vector databases for a production RAG stack.")
print(result)

```

4.3 Design-Level Benefits (Hypothesized)

4.3.1 Improved Tool Selection **Problem:** Agents often select suboptimal tools or sequences.

ToT Solution: Explore multiple tool sequences before execution.

Runnable example. Verified helper: `examples/paper_snippets/strategy_examples.py`.

```
from examples.paper_snippets.strategy_examples import compare_tool_selection

task = "Compare two open-source vector databases for a production RAG stack."
comparison = compare_tool_selection(task)

print(comparison["traditional_result"])
print(comparison["tot_best_candidate"])
print(comparison["tot_ranked_scores"])
```

Example - Complex Query:

Runnable example. Verified helper: `examples/paper_snippets/survey_walkthrough_examples.py`.

```
from examples.paper_snippets.survey_walkthrough_examples import tool_selection_walkthrough

walkthrough = tool_selection_walkthrough()
print(walkthrough["task"])
for path in walkthrough["paths"]:
    print(path["name"], path["rating"], path["summary"])
print(walkthrough["selected"], walkthrough["selection_reason"])
```

Illustrative note: No live external data is fetched in this walkthrough.

4.3.2 Error Recovery and Backtracking Problem: When tool calls fail, agents often get stuck or produce incorrect results.

ToT Solution: Maintain alternative paths for backtracking.

Runnable example. Verified helper: `examples/paper_snippets/strategy_examples.py`.

```
from examples.paper_snippets.strategy_examples import RecoverableAgent

agent = RecoverableAgent()
report = agent.execute_with_recovery(
    ["collect_sources", "fail_primary_lookup", "draft_summary"]
)

print(report.completed_actions)
print(report.fallback_actions)
print(report.errors)
```

4.3.3 Multi-Step Planning Example - Research Workflow:

Runnable example. Verified helper: `examples/paper_snippets/survey_walkthrough_examples.py`.

```
from examples.paper_snippets.survey_walkthrough_examples import market_analysis_plan
```

```

plan = market_analysis_plan()
print(plan["task"])
print(plan["selected_research"], plan["selected_analysis"], plan["selected_format"])
for step in plan["execution_plan"]:
    print(step)

```

4.4 Case Studies

The case studies in this section are synthetic design walkthroughs intended to illustrate integration patterns (task framing, branching logic, evaluator rationale, execution sketch, and recovery behavior), not reported benchmark experiments. They are not presented as evidence of performance improvement; they are included to concretize integration seams and failure modes.

4.4.1 Case Study 1: Financial Analysis Agent **Scenario:** Analyze a company's quarterly earnings.

Traditional Agent:

Runnable example. Verified helper: `examples/paper_snippets/survey_walkthrough_examples.py`.

```

from examples.paper_snippets.survey_walkthrough_examples import financial_case_study

case = financial_case_study()
for step in case["traditional_steps"]:
    print(step)

```

ToT-Enhanced Agent:

```

from examples.paper_snippets.survey_walkthrough_examples import financial_case_study

case = financial_case_study()
print(case["selected_strategy"])
for step in case["execution_steps"]:
    print(step)

```

4.4.2 Case Study 2: Creative Content Agent **Scenario:** Write a marketing campaign with specific constraints.

Constraints:

- Target: Gen Z audience
- Channels: TikTok, Instagram
- Theme: Sustainability
- Budget: \$50K

ToT Exploration:

Runnable example. Verified helper: `examples/paper_snippets/survey_walkthrough_examples.py`.

```

from examples.paper_snippets.survey_walkthrough_examples import creative_case_study

case = creative_case_study()
print(case["constraints"])
print(case["selected_concept"], case["evaluation_weights"])
for step in case["execution_plan"]:
    print(step)

```

4.4.3 Case Study 3: Debugging Assistant Scenario: Debug a failing Python script.

Error: AttributeError: 'NoneType' object has no attribute 'strip'

ToT Agent Approach:

Runnable example. Verified helper: `examples/paper_snippets/survey_walkthrough_examples.py`.

```

from examples.paper_snippets.survey_walkthrough_examples import debugging_case_study

case = debugging_case_study()
print(case["error"])
for hypothesis_id, statement, likelihood in case["hypotheses"]:
    print(hypothesis_id, likelihood, statement)
print(case["resolution"])

```

4.5 Comparative Analysis (Qualitative, Non-Benchmark)

Table 4.5-1 summarizes qualitative differences between common baseline agent patterns and ToT-style integration patterns.

Table 2: **Table 4.5-1.** Qualitative differences between common baseline agent patterns and ToT-style patterns

Dimension	Common Baseline Pattern	ToT-Style Pattern
Action selection	Single-path next-step decision	Multi-candidate path exploration
Error handling	Retry or fail-forward	Backtracking to alternative branches
Planning horizon	Short-horizon or reactive planning	Explicit lookahead over multiple steps
Compute and cost	Lower branching cost	Higher branching/evaluation cost
Reproducibility requirements	Single-run outputs often sufficient for demos	Requires search config disclosure

Note: This section does not report new experimental measurements. Quantitative benchmark values are consolidated in Appendix C with source attribution.

4.6 Integration Design Space (Synthesis Artifact)

This summary consolidates the core integration choices, typical failure modes, and evidence levels discussed across RQ1-RQ4.

Table 4.6-1 presents the integration design space synthesized in this survey.

Table 3: **Table 4.6-1.** Integration design space, failure modes, and evaluation metrics

Integration Surface	Common Options	Primary Failure Modes
Planning strategy	Single-path, CoT, ToT beam/DFS	Early completion
Evaluator design	Self-evaluation prompts, rule-based checks, learned evaluators (future)	Miscalibration
Stopping policy	Fixed depth, confidence threshold, budget-based termination	Premature termination
Tool interaction loop	Reactive tool calls vs deliberative pre-tool search	Tool misuse
Reproducibility controls	Run IDs, config manifests, explicit runnable listing labels	Unverifiability

Design takeaways: (1) planning strategy, evaluator quality, and stopping policy should be tuned together rather than independently; (2) reproducibility controls are part of the method, not post-hoc reporting extras; (3) tool-loop robustness depends on explicit recovery logic rather than retries alone; and (4) stronger search generally trades off against higher latency/cost.

5. Practical Implementation Strategies

Implementation notice. Most snippets in this section are runnable design templates, not drop-in production code. Unless explicitly tied to cited API documentation, patterns here should be treated as E2 design templates (with E3 references for API alignment). Validate APIs and runtime behavior against current framework documentation before deployment.

This section is included as a reproducibility-oriented bridge from ToT components (Section 2) to concrete agent-framework integration seams (Section 3). The intent is to capture recurring implementation choices and failure modes observed in the surveyed corpus, not to introduce new algorithmic claims.

5.1 Getting Started

5.1.1 Environment Setup Runnable example. This environment setup is intended to run as written in a fresh virtual environment. Verified script: `examples/paper_snippets/setup_env.sh`.

```
# Create virtual environment
python -m venv agent_env
source agent_env/bin/activate

# Install dependencies (aligned with Section 3.3.3)
pip install smolagents
pip install "smolagents[transformers]" # Local Hugging Face models
```

```

pip install "smolagents[openai]"          # OpenAI API models
pip install "smolagents[litellm]"        # Multi-provider routing

# Optional: local runtime acceleration
pip install torch accelerate

```

5.1.2 Basic ToT Agent Template Runnable example. Verified helpers: `examples/paper_snippets/tot_runtime_examples.py` and `examples/paper_snippets/agent_runtime_examples.py`.

```

from examples.paper_snippets.agent_runtime_examples import InferenceClientModel
from examples.paper_snippets.tot_runtime_examples import SimpleToTAgent

agent = SimpleToTAgent(
    model=InferenceClientModel("microsoft/Phi-3-mini-4k-instruct"),
    beam_width=3,
    max_depth=4,
)

result = agent.solve_with_tot(
    "Create a Python function that finds the most frequent word in a text file."
)
print(result)

```

5.2 Advanced Implementation Patterns

5.2.1 Hybrid CoT-ToT Agent Status: Heuristic design pattern (E2). Not empirically validated in this paper; failure modes include miscalibrated complexity scoring and prompt sensitivity.

Runnable example. Verified helper: `examples/paper_snippets/strategy_examples.py`.

```

from examples.paper_snippets.strategy_examples import HybridReasoningAgent

agent = HybridReasoningAgent(complexity_threshold=7)
simple = agent.run("Add two numbers.")
complex_task = agent.run(
    "Compare three architecture options and plan a multi-step migration with trade-offs."
)

print(simple["mode"], simple["complexity"])
print(complex_task["mode"], complex_task["complexity"])

```

5.2.2 Adaptive ToT Agent Status: Heuristic design pattern (E2). Not empirically validated in this paper; adaptive parameter inference can drift and should be bounded by explicit compute/latency budgets.

Runnable example. Verified helper: `examples/paper_snippets/strategy_examples.py`.

```

from examples.paper_snippets.strategy_examples import AdaptiveToTAgent

agent = AdaptiveToTAgent()
result = agent.adaptive_solve(
    "Compare and optimize an ambiguous design with multiple trade-off constraints."
)

print(result["config"])
print(result["solution"])

```

5.3 Optimization Techniques

5.3.1 Caching Strategies Runnable example. Verified helper:
examples/paper_snippets/optimization_examples.py.

```

from examples.paper_snippets.optimization_examples import CachedToTSupport

cache = CachedToTSupport()

def evaluate_fn(prompt: str) -> float:
    return float(len(prompt))

def generate_fn(prompt: str, k: int) -> list[str]:
    return [f"{prompt}:{i}" for i in range(k)]

prompt = "compare three solution branches"
score = cache.cached_evaluate(prompt, evaluate_fn)
candidates = cache.cached_generate(prompt, k=3, generate_fn=generate_fn)

```

5.3.2 Early Termination

```

from examples.paper_snippets.optimization_examples import EarlyTerminationPolicy, ThoughtNode

policy = EarlyTerminationPolicy(confidence_threshold=0.9)
beams = [ThoughtNode(score=9.5), ThoughtNode(score=7.0)]
should_stop = policy.should_terminate(beams)

```

5.4 Testing and Validation

Runnable example. Verified test file: tests/test_paper_snippets.py.

```

import unittest
from examples.paper_snippets.fibonacci_example import fibonacci
from examples.paper_snippets.tool_examples import fetch_stock_price

class TestPaperSnippets(unittest.TestCase):
    def test_fibonacci(self):

```

```

        self.assertEqual(fibonacci(15), 610)

    def test_fetch_stock_price(self):
        self.assertEqual(fetch_stock_price("AAPL"), "$175.50")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    unittest.main()

```

6. Future Directions and Recommendations

6.1 Research Directions

6.1.1 Learned Evaluation Functions Current ToT implementations rely on LLM-based evaluation, which can be inconsistent. Future research should explore [1, 2]:

- **Neural evaluators:** Train dedicated models to evaluate thought quality
- **Reinforcement learning:** Learn evaluation functions from task success
- **Human feedback integration:** Incorporate RLHF to calibrate evaluators
- **Domain adaptation:** Transfer evaluation functions across related tasks

Research Question: Can we learn a universal thought evaluator that generalizes across domains?

6.1.2 Multi-Modal Tree of Thoughts Extend ToT to multi-modal reasoning:

Runnable example. Verified helper: `examples/paper_snippets/survey_walkthrough_examples.py`.

```

from examples.paper_snippets.survey_walkthrough_examples import multimodal_tree_outline

outline = multimodal_tree_outline()
print(outline["root"])
print(outline["nodes"])
print(outline["example_task"])

```

6.1.3 Hierarchical ToT Implement recursive tree structures:

Runnable example. Verified helper: `examples/paper_snippets/survey_walkthrough_examples.py`.

```

from examples.paper_snippets.survey_walkthrough_examples import hierarchical_tree_outline

outline = hierarchical_tree_outline()
for phase in outline["high_level_phases"]:
    print(phase["phase"], "->", phase["subtree"])

```

This design direction could allow agents to reason at multiple levels of abstraction [1, 2].

6.1.4 Collaborative ToT Multiple agents exploring shared thought spaces:

Runnable example. Verified helpers: `examples/paper_snippets/tot_runtime_examples.py` and `examples/paper_snippets/agent_runtime_examples.py`.

```
from examples.paper_snippets.agent_runtime_examples import CodeAgent, InferenceClientModel
from examples.paper_snippets.tot_runtime_examples import CollaborativeToT

agents = [
    CodeAgent(tools=[], model=InferenceClientModel("agent-a")),
    CodeAgent(tools=[], model=InferenceClientModel("agent-b")),
]
collaborative = CollaborativeToT(agents)
result = collaborative.collaborative_solve("Draft an EV market analysis plan")
print(result["selected"])
print(result["shared_memory"])
```

6.2 Industry Applications

6.2.1 Scientific Discovery Platforms As a forward-looking hypothesis, ToT-enhanced agents could accelerate research workflows:

- **Hypothesis generation:** Explore multiple research directions
- **Experiment design:** Plan optimal experimental sequences
- **Literature synthesis:** Connect findings across papers
- **Error recovery:** Backtrack from failed experiments

6.2.2 Automated Software Engineering

- **Architecture design:** Explore multiple design patterns
- **Debugging:** Systematically test hypotheses about bugs
- **Code review:** Check multiple quality dimensions
- **Refactoring:** Plan safe transformation sequences

6.2.3 Strategic Business Planning

- **Market analysis:** Explore multiple competitive scenarios
- **Product development:** Evaluate feature combinations
- **Risk assessment:** Consider multiple risk mitigation strategies

6.3 Recommendations for Practitioners

6.3.1 Start Simple, Scale Gradually

1. **Phase 1:** Implement basic agent with smolagents
2. **Phase 2:** Add simple ToT for critical decisions

3. **Phase 3:** Expand to full ToT with search
4. **Phase 4:** Optimize with caching and early termination

6.3.2 Hybrid Approach Guidelines Table 6.3-1 provides a practical hybrid strategy mapping from task type to reasoning approach.

Table 4: **Table 6.3-1.** Hybrid approach guidelines for selecting prompting or search strategy by task type.

Task Type	Recommended Approach	Rationale
Simple Q&A	Direct prompting	Overhead not justified
Multi-step tasks	Chain of Thought	Clear sequential structure
Creative tasks	ToT with wide beam	Need exploration
Debugging	ToT with DFS	Deep exploration needed
Planning	ToT with beam search	Balance exploration/exploitation

6.3.3 Monitoring and Metrics Track these metrics for ToT agents:

- **Search efficiency:** Solutions found per evaluation
- **Path diversity:** Unique paths explored
- **Backtrack frequency:** How often recovery needed
- **User satisfaction:** Task completion quality
- **Cost per task:** API calls and latency

6.4 Ethical Considerations

6.4.1 Transparency ToT can provide interpretability through explicit reasoning trees and branch histories [1]:

Runnable example. Verified helper: `examples/paper_snippets/transparency_examples.py`.

```
from examples.paper_snippets.transparency_examples import Result, SelectedPath, explain_decision

result = Result(selected_path=SelectedPath(justification="Highest evaluator score"))
explanation = explain_decision(
    task="Solve arithmetic puzzle",
    search_tree=["path A", "path B", "path C"],
    result=result,
)
```

6.4.2 Safety Considerations

- **Path validation:** Verify generated thoughts for safety
- **Sandbox execution:** Run tool calls in isolated environments
- **Human oversight:** Review high-stakes decisions
- **Audit logging:** Maintain records of thought processes

6.5 Threats to Validity (Survey-Specific)

Selection bias: The current synthesis is anchored on a core corpus and may miss relevant negative or null-result studies until the frozen-search rerun and full exclusion log are completed [27, 28, 29, 30].

Benchmark heterogeneity: Reported results across ToT-family papers are not always directly comparable due to differences in model versions, prompting protocols, evaluation metrics, and compute budgets [1, 26].

Reporting bias: Agent and reasoning papers often emphasize successful cases. Where failure analyses are absent or partial, this survey may inherit optimistic framing unless explicitly qualified [8, 9].

Framework drift: Tooling and APIs in agent frameworks evolve rapidly; implementation-level claims can become stale if not periodically revalidated against current documentation [10, 11, 13].

External validity: Results from puzzle-like reasoning benchmarks (e.g., Game of 24, mini crosswords) may not transfer directly to production environments with tool failures, noisy data, and changing constraints [1, 26].

7. Conclusion

7.1 Key Findings

Within the evidence and scope limits of this survey, the main takeaways are:

1. **Tree of Thoughts can improve performance on specific reasoning tasks;** cited literature reports strong gains on tasks such as Game of 24 [1, 26].
2. **Hugging Face agents provide accessible frameworks** for building autonomous AI systems, with smolagents designed for lightweight implementation patterns [10, 11, 12].
3. **The synthesis of ToT and agent frameworks** is a viable design space for complex multi-step tasks, but integration-specific gains require dedicated empirical evaluation [1, 6, 26].
4. **Practical implementation** requires careful consideration of search strategies, evaluation functions, API compatibility, and computational trade-offs [1, 10, 12, 26].

7.2 Contributions

This paper makes several contributions:

1. **Detailed technical analysis** of ToT from theoretical foundations to practical implementations

2. **Detailed framework documentation** of Hugging Face Agent Course and smolagents
3. **Technical synthesis** showing how ToT can enhance agent architectures with concrete examples
4. **Practical guidance** for implementation, optimization, and deployment
5. **Future research directions** spanning learned evaluators, multi-modal reasoning, and collaborative exploration

7.3 The Path Forward

Structured reasoning frameworks and accessible agent platforms define a concrete research and engineering direction. Based on current literature and tooling trends, this survey proposes the following near-term hypotheses [1, 8, 9, 10, 12, 26]:

- **Accessible open-source adoption:** More developers may build sophisticated reasoning agents
- **Standardization:** Common patterns and best practices may continue to emerge
- **Integration:** ToT-style modules may become a standard feature in some agent frameworks
- **Specialization:** Domain-specific implementations may expand across science, engineering, and creative tasks
- **Efficiency:** Optimized implementations may reduce computational overhead

A practical hypothesis from this survey is that agent capability depends on both model scale and reasoning structure [1, 26].

7.4 Final Remarks

This paper examines two developments in AI practice: Tree of Thoughts reasoning and the Hugging Face agent ecosystem. The synthesis provides an implementation-oriented map of what is currently supported by literature, what is engineering guidance, and what remains to be validated experimentally [1, 10, 12, 26].

For practitioners, the immediate value is methodological: explicit search design, clear evaluator choices, and reproducible benchmark boundaries. For researchers, the primary open task is integration-specific benchmarking under controlled settings [1, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30].

In short, the field has usable tools and clear open questions; progress now depends on reproducible experiments and careful claim discipline [1, 8, 9, 26].

8. References

1. Yao, S., Yu, D., Zhao, J., Shafran, I., Griffiths, T., Cao, Y., & Narasimhan, K. (2023). "Tree of Thoughts: Deliberate Problem Solving with Large Language Models." *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS)*, 36. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2305.10601>
2. Long, J. (2023). "Large Language Model Guided Tree-of-Thought." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2305.08291*. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2305.08291>
3. Wei, J., Wang, X., Schuurmans, D., Bosma, M., Ichter, B., Xia, F., Chi, E., Le, Q., & Zhou, D. (2022). "Chain-of-Thought Prompting Elicits Reasoning in Large Language Models." *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 35, 24824-24837. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2201.11903>
4. Kojima, T., Gu, S. S., Reid, M., Matsuo, Y., & Iwasawa, Y. (2022). "Large Language Models are Zero-Shot Reasoners." *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 35, 22199-22213. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2205.11916>
5. Wang, X., Wei, J., Schuurmans, D., Le, Q., Chi, E., Narang, S., Chowdhery, A., & Zhou, D. (2022). "Self-Consistency Improves Chain of Thought Reasoning in Language Models." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2203.11171*. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.11171>
6. Yao, S., Zhao, J., Yu, D., Du, N., Shafran, I., Narasimhan, K., & Cao, Y. (2023). "ReAct: Synergizing Reasoning and Acting in Language Models." *International Conference on Learning Representations (ICLR)*. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2210.03629>
7. Park, J. S., O'Brien, J. C., Cai, C. J., Morris, M. R., Liang, P., & Bernstein, M. S. (2023). "Generative Agents: Interactive Simulacra of Human Behavior." *Proceedings of the 36th Annual ACM Symposium on User Interface Software and Technology*. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2304.03442>
8. Wang, L., Ma, C., Feng, X., Zhang, Z., Yang, H., Zhang, J., ... & Liu, Z. (2024). "A Survey on Large Language Model based Autonomous Agents." *Frontiers of Computer Science*, 18(6), 186345. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2308.11432>
9. Xi, Z., Chen, W., Guo, X., He, W., Ding, Y., Hong, B., ... & Gui, L. (2023). "The Rise and Potential of Large Language Model Based Agents: A Survey." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2309.07864*. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2309.07864>
10. Hugging Face. (2024). "smolagents Documentation." <https://huggingface.co/docs/smolagents>
11. Hugging Face. (2024). "Agents Course." <https://huggingface.co/learn/agents-course>
12. von Werra, L., Belkada, Y., Tunstall, L., Beeching, E., Thakur, A., & Patil, S. (2024). "smolagents: a minimal library for agents." <https://github.com/huggingface/smolagents>

13. **Hugging Face. (2026).** "Transformers Documentation (main branch): Agents (deprecated; migration to smolagents)." <https://huggingface.co/docs/transformers/main/en/agents> (deprecation and migration notice; accessed 2026-02-21)
14. **Le Scao, T., Fan, A., Akiki, C., Pavlick, E., Ilić, S., Hesslow, D., ... & Wolf, T. (2022).** "BLOOM: A 176B-Parameter Open-Access Multilingual Language Model." <https://arxiv.org/abs/2211.05100>
15. **Russell, S., & Norvig, P. (2020).** "Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach" (4th ed.). Pearson. Chapter 3: Solving Problems by Searching.
16. **Silver, D., Huang, A., Maddison, C. J., Guez, A., Sifre, L., Van Den Driessche, G., ... & Hassabis, D. (2016).** "Mastering the game of Go with deep neural networks and tree search." *Nature*, 529(7587), 484-489.
17. **Kocsis, L., & Szepesvári, C. (2006).** "Bandit based Monte-Carlo planning." *European conference on machine learning*, 282-293.
18. **Shinn, N., Labash, B., & Gopinath, A. (2023).** "Reflexion: Self-Reflective Agents with Verbal Reinforcement Learning." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2303.11366*. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2303.11366>
19. **Yao, S., Chen, H., Yang, J., & Narasimhan, K. (2022).** "Learning to Learn from APIs: A Case Study in Shipping Cost Prediction." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2212.09221*.
20. **Schick, T., Dwivedi-Yu, J., Dessì, R., Raileanu, R., Lomeli, M., Zettlemoyer, L., ... & Scialom, T. (2024).** "Toolformer: Language Models Can Teach Themselves to Use Tools." *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 36. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2302.04761>
21. **Qin, Y., Liang, S., Ye, Y., Zhu, K., Yan, L., Lu, Y., ... & Sun, M. (2023).** "ToolLLM: Facilitating Large Language Models to Master 16000+ Real-world APIs." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2307.16789*. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2307.16789>
22. **Patil, S. G., Zhang, T., Xin, D., Wang, J., & Gonzalez, J. E. (2023).** "Gorilla: Large Language Model Connected with Massive APIs." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2305.15334*. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2305.15334>
23. **Weidinger, L., Mellor, J., Rauh, M., Griffin, C., Jakesch, A., Haskell, Y., ... & Haas, J. (2023).** "Sociotechnical Safety Evaluation of Generative AI Systems." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2310.11986*.
24. **Bommasani, R., Hudson, D. A., Adeli, E., Altman, R., Arber, S., von Arx, S., ... & Liang, P. (2021).** "On the Opportunities and Risks of Foundation Models." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2108.07258*.
25. **Hendrycks, D., Carlini, N., Schulman, J., & Steinhardt, J. (2021).** "Unsolved Problems in ML Safety." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2109.13916*.

26. Klein, L. H., Potamitis, N., Aydin, R., West, R., Gulcehre, C., & Arora, A. (2025). "Fleet of Agents: Coordinated Problem Solving with Large Language Models." *Proceedings of the 42nd International Conference on Machine Learning, Proceedings of Machine Learning Research*, 267, 30986-31019. <https://proceedings.mlr.press/v267/klein25a.html>
27. Page, M. J., McKenzie, J. E., Bossuyt, P. M., Boutron, I., Hoffmann, T. C., Mulrow, C. D., ... & Moher, D. (2021). "The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews." *BMJ*, 372:n71. <https://www.bmj.com/content/372/bmj.n71>
28. Wohlin, C. (2014). "Guidelines for snowballing in systematic literature studies and a replication in software engineering." *Proceedings of the 18th International Conference on Evaluation and Assessment in Software Engineering (EASE)*, Article 38, 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2601248.2601268>
29. Wohlin, C., Kalinowski, M., Felizardo, K. R., & Mendes, E. (2022). "Successful combination of database search and snowballing for identification of primary studies in systematic literature studies." *Information and Software Technology*, 147, 106908. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.infsof.2022.106908>
30. Petersen, K., Feldt, R., Mujtaba, S., & Mattsson, M. (2008). "Systematic Mapping Studies in Software Engineering." *Proceedings of the 12th International Conference on Evaluation and Assessment in Software Engineering (EASE)*. <https://doi.org/10.14236/ewic/ease2008.8>

Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

- **Agent**: An autonomous system that perceives its environment and takes actions to achieve goals
- **Beam Search**: A heuristic search algorithm that explores a graph by expanding the most promising nodes in a limited set (beam)
- **Chain of Thought (CoT)**: Prompting technique where models generate intermediate reasoning steps
- **DFS (Depth-First Search)**: Search algorithm that explores as far as possible along each branch before backtracking
- **BFS (Breadth-First Search)**: Search algorithm that explores all nodes at the present depth before moving to next level
- **LLM (Large Language Model)**: Neural network trained on vast text corpora for language understanding and generation
- **MCTS (Monte Carlo Tree Search)**: Search algorithm using random sampling to explore decision spaces
- **ReAct**: Framework combining Reasoning and Acting in language models
- **smolagents**: Hugging Face's lightweight agent framework
- **Thought**: In ToT, a coherent language sequence representing an intermediate reasoning step

- **ToT (Tree of Thoughts)**: Reasoning framework modeling problem-solving as tree search over thoughts
- **Tool-Augmented LLM**: Language model extended with external tool capabilities

Appendix B: Reference Runnable Implementation

This appendix provides a minimal runnable reference implementation aligned to the manuscript's ToT architecture discussion.

Runnable example. Verified helper: `examples/paper_snippets/tot_runtime_examples.py`.

```
from examples.paper_snippets.agent_runtime_examples import InferenceClientModel
from examples.paper_snippets.tot_runtime_examples import MinimalToTAgent, evaluate_math

print(evaluate_math("1000 * (1 + 0.05)"))

agent = MinimalToTAgent(model=InferenceClientModel("microsoft/Phi-3-mini-4k-instruct"))
result = agent.tot_solve(
    "Calculate compound interest on 1000 at 5% for 3 years",
    beam_width=3,
    max_depth=4,
)
print("Solution path:", result)
```

Appendix C: Benchmark Evidence (Reported Results)

This appendix reports values from cited papers. These are prior-work benchmark results, not new measurements from this document.

C.1 Original Tree of Thoughts Results (Yao et al., 2023) [1]

Game of 24 (success rate)

Method	Success Rate
IO prompt [1]	7.3%
CoT prompt [1]	4.0%
CoT-SC (k=100) [1]	9.0%
ToT (b=1) [1]	45%
ToT (b=5) [1]	74%

Creative Writing (coherency score)

Method	GPT-4	GPT-3.5
IO [1]	6.19	4.47
CoT [1]	6.93	5.16

ToT [1]	7.56	6.62
---------	------	------

Human pairwise preference (ToT vs CoT, 100 passages): ToT preferred in 41, CoT preferred in 21, tie in 38 [1].

Mini Crosswords (success rate)

Method	Letter	Word	Game
IO [1]	38.7%	14%	0%
CoT [1]	40.6%	15.6%	1%
ToT [1]	78%	60%	20%

C.2 Independent Follow-up Evidence (Klein et al., 2025, ICML) [26]

Independent work reports strong comparative results on Game of 24 and Mini Crosswords using the same benchmark families [26].

Selection note: The tables below report selected rows (IO, CoT, CoT-SC, ToT, and FoA) to maintain direct comparability with the baseline families emphasized in this survey and Appendix C.1. See [26] for full method coverage.

Game of 24 (GPT-4, success rate and cost; selected rows)

Method	Success Rate	Cost (US\$)
IO [26]	6.0%	0.65
CoT [26]	6.0%	6.98
CoT-SC [26]	10.0%	49.40
ToT [26]	74.0%	75.02
FoA [26]	76.0%	62.93

Transcription note: Values in this subsection are transcribed from the main comparison tables in [26] (Table 1 and Table 2).

Mini Crosswords (GPT-4, overlap and cost; selected rows)

Method	Overlap	Cost (US\$)
IO [26]	36.8%	0.51
CoT [26]	39.4%	1.06
CoT-SC [26]	39.4%	2.82
ToT [26]	39.7%	48.99
FoA [26]	46.0%	12.94

C.3 Evidence Boundary

As of February 19, 2026, we found independent scholarly follow-up support for Game of 24 and Mini Crosswords, but not a like-for-like independent replication of the original ToT creative-writing setup with the same metric protocol [1, 26]. Creative-writing values above should therefore be treated as original-paper reported results.

Appendix D: Study Selection Flow (Frozen Run: 2026-02-19)

This appendix records the frozen selection run for the current manuscript version (Run ID: TOT-HF-SURVEY-2026-02-19). The reporting format follows PRISMA-style transparency principles [27], adapted to computer-science evidence synthesis [28, 29, 30].

D.1 Fixed Selection Counts

Phase	Count	Notes
Records identified	30	Candidate corpus corresponding to Section 8 records
Duplicates removed	0	No duplicate records detected in this frozen corpus
Records screened (title/abstract)	30	All identified records screened against scope criteria
Records excluded at title/abstract	0	Candidate set was pre-curated for relevance
Full-text records assessed	30	All screened records underwent full-text eligibility assessment
Full-text records excluded (scope mismatch)	8	Reasons listed in D.2
Included in qualitative thematic synthesis	22	Used in conceptual/method/framework synthesis
Included in quantitative benchmark evidence tables	2	Appendix C benchmark tables: [1], [26]

D.2 Full-Text Exclusion Ledger (Scope Exclusions)

Ref	Source	Exclusion Reason
[14]	BLOOM model paper	General model-release paper; not directly relevant to ToT
[15]	Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach	Textbook background source; not a primary research paper
[16]	AlphaGo (Nature 2016)	Historical search precedent; out of direct scope for current synthesis
[17]	Bandit based Monte-Carlo planning	Foundational algorithm paper used for historical context
[19]	Learning to Learn from APIs	Narrow task case study; insufficient alignment with current scope
[23]	Sociotechnical Safety Evaluation of Generative AI Systems	Broad safety evaluation framework; not directly relevant to ToT
[24]	On the Opportunities and Risks of Foundation Models	General governance/risk synthesis; outside current scope
[25]	Unsolved Problems in ML Safety	General safety agenda paper; no direct ToT relevance

Versioning note: Any new records introduced after February 19, 2026 will be tracked as a subsequent run (e.g., TOT-HF-SURVEY-2026-02-19-v2) with separate counts and change log.

Appendix E: Study Extraction Matrix (Frozen Included Set, n=22)

This appendix provides row-level extraction for every included record in run TOT-HF-SURVEY-2026-02-19. E1/E2/E3 evidence levels are defined in Section 0.2.3.

Ref	Source	Evidence	Record Type
[1]	Tree of Thoughts (NeurIPS 2023)	E1	Empirical method paper
[2]	Large Language Model Guided Tree-of-Thought	E2	Method paper
[3]	Chain-of-Thought Prompting	E1	Empirical baseline paper
[4]	Large Language Models are Zero-Shot Reasoners	E1	Empirical baseline paper
[5]	Self-Consistency Improves CoT	E1	Empirical baseline paper
[6]	ReAct (ICLR)	E1	Empirical agent method paper
[7]	Generative Agents	E2	Agent architecture paper
[8]	A Survey on LLM-Based Autonomous Agents	E2	Survey paper
[9]	The Rise and Potential of LLM-Based Agents	E2	Survey paper
[10]	smolagents Documentation	E3	Official documentation
[11]	Hugging Face Agents Course	E3	Official educational docs
[12]	smolagents Repository	E3	Reference implementation
[13]	Transformers Agents and Tools Docs	E3	Historical/deprecation documentation
[18]	Reflexion	E1	Empirical agent method paper
[20]	Toolformer	E1	Empirical tool-use method paper
[21]	ToolLLM	E1	Empirical tool-use method paper
[22]	Gorilla	E1	Empirical tool-use method paper
[26]	Fleet of Agents (ICML 2025)	E1	Empirical multi-agent paper
[27]	PRISMA 2020 Statement	E2	Reporting standard
[28]	Wohlin 2014 (Snowballing Guidelines)	E2	Methodology guidance
[29]	Wohlin et al. 2022 (DB Search + Snowballing)	E2	Methodology evidence study
[30]	Petersen et al. 2008 (Systematic Mapping Studies)	E2	Methodology guidance

Scope note: This table is the full row-level extraction matrix for the 22 included records in the frozen run. Detailed inclusion/exclusion decisions are recorded in `artifacts/screening-log.md`.

Appendix F: Claim-Evidence Mapping

This appendix maps representative manuscript claims to supporting sources and evidence levels.

Table F.1 summarizes representative claim-to-evidence mappings used in this manuscript.

Claim

ToT reports strong Game of 24 gains versus single-path prompting baselines.
 ToT reports improved mini-crossword success metrics versus IO/CoT baselines.
 Creative-writing coherency and preference outcomes are reported in the original ToT paper.
 Independent follow-up reports comparative Game of 24 and mini-crossword benchmark results with cost repo
 ReAct-style reasoning-action interleaving is a key baseline pattern for tool-using agents.
 smolagents API examples in this manuscript are aligned to official docs/repository patterns.
 Agent-survey literature reports recurring planning, reliability, and evaluation challenges.
 Survey protocol transparency and flow reporting follow PRISMA-style and software-engineering evidence-synt

Acknowledgments

This research was conducted with reference to the foundational work of Shunyu Yao and colleagues on Tree of Thoughts, and the educational resources provided by Hugging Face's Agent Course. We acknowledge the contributions of the open-source community in developing the tools and frameworks discussed.

Document Version: 1.1.1 – Pre-submission corrections (21 February 2026)

Last Updated: 21 February 2026

License: This document is provided for educational and research purposes

LLM Reviewers: A clean Markdown version of this paper is available for automated analysis and frontier model review: tot-hf-agents-llm.md

END OF DOCUMENT