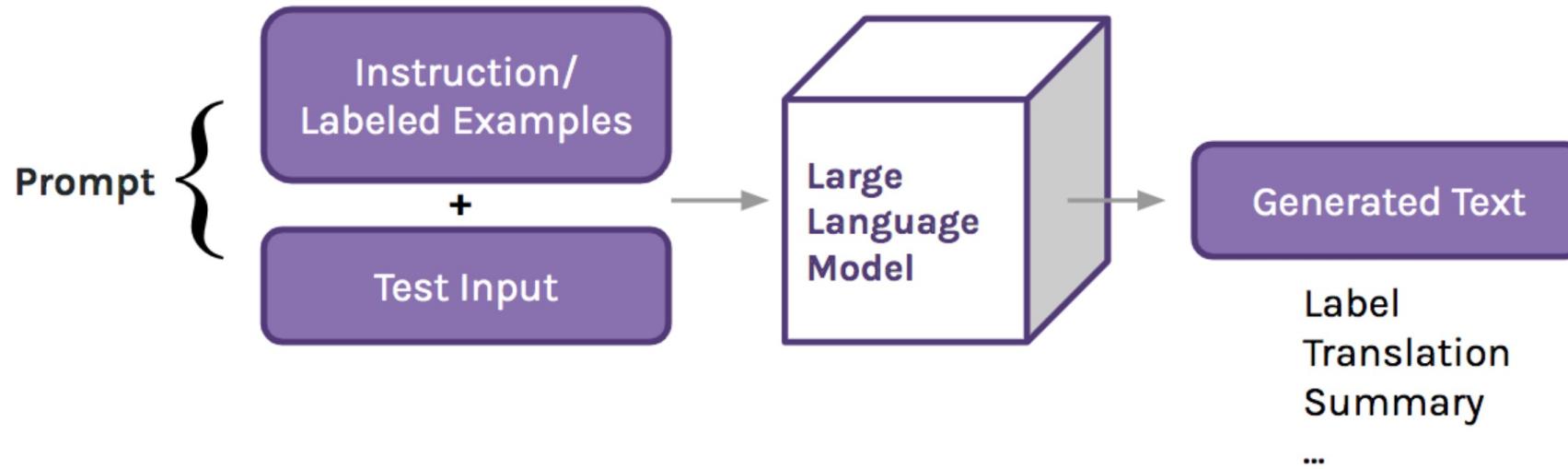


Language Models as Agents

Yinxu Tang

Background

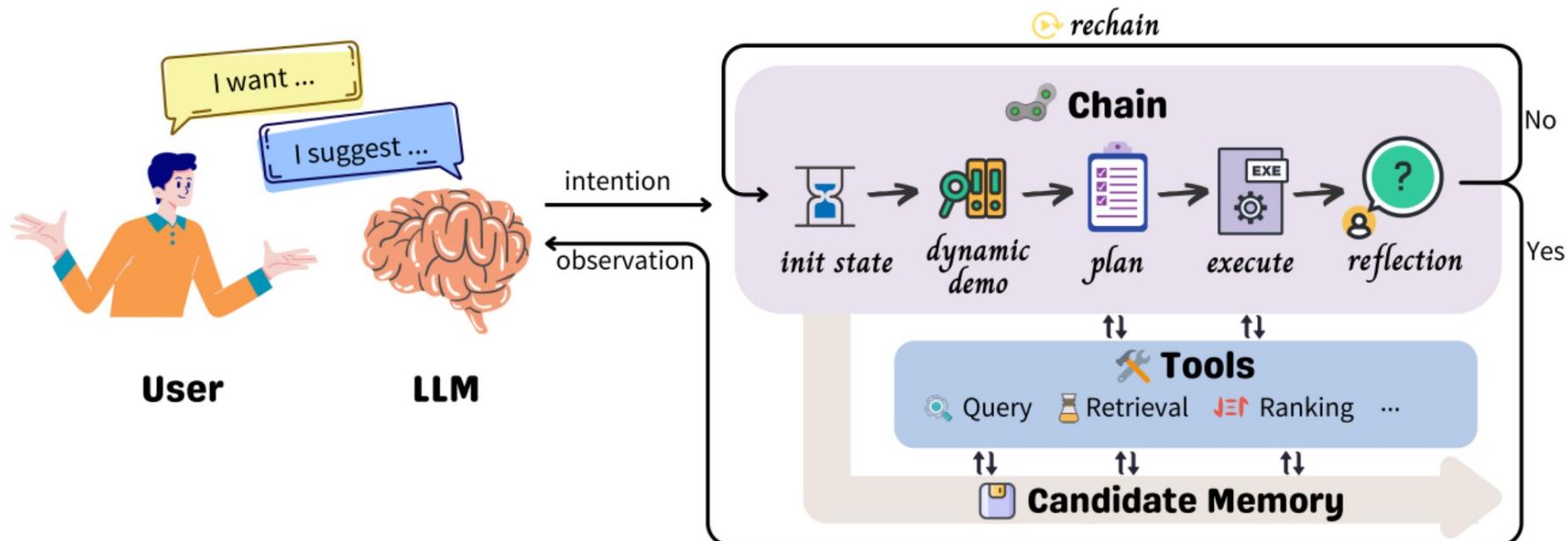
- Language tasks (*e.g.*, label, translation, summary)



Flow chart of how in-context learning works with LLMs.

Background

- LLM-based agents
 - Built on the actual language models
 - Plan tasks, respond to queries, or solve problems with a range of tools



An example framework.

Language Models as Agents

I. Reasoning and Acting

II. Use of External Tools

Language Models as Agents

I. Reasoning and Acting

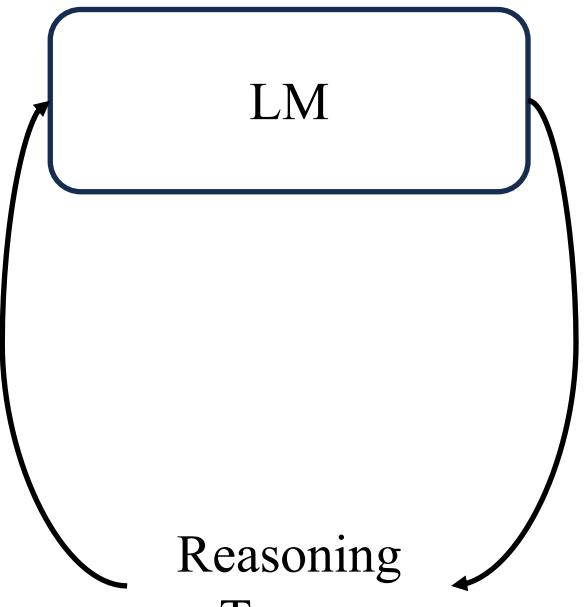
II. Use of External Tools

Reasoning and Acting

- Language models (LM) get better at reasoning and acting, separately.

Reasoning

- Self-conditioned reasoning traces



e.g., Chain-of-thought, Self-consistency

Input

Q: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?

A: Roger started with 5 balls. 2 cans of 3 tennis balls each is 6 tennis balls. $5 + 6 = 11$. The answer is 11.

Q: The cafeteria had 23 apples. If they used 20 to make lunch and bought 6 more, how many apples do they have?

Model Output

A: The cafeteria had 23 apples originally. They used 20 to make lunch. So they had $23 - 20 = 3$. They bought 6 more apples, so they have $3 + 6 = 9$. The answer is 9. ✓

Reasoning

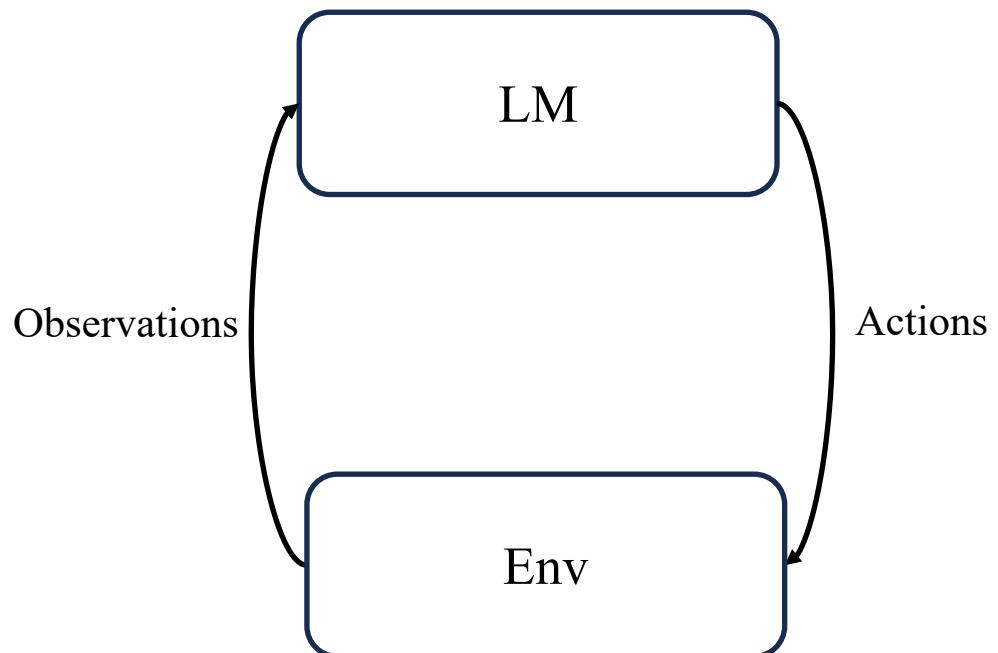
- Self-conditioned reasoning traces



e.g., Chain-of-thought, Self-consistency

Acting

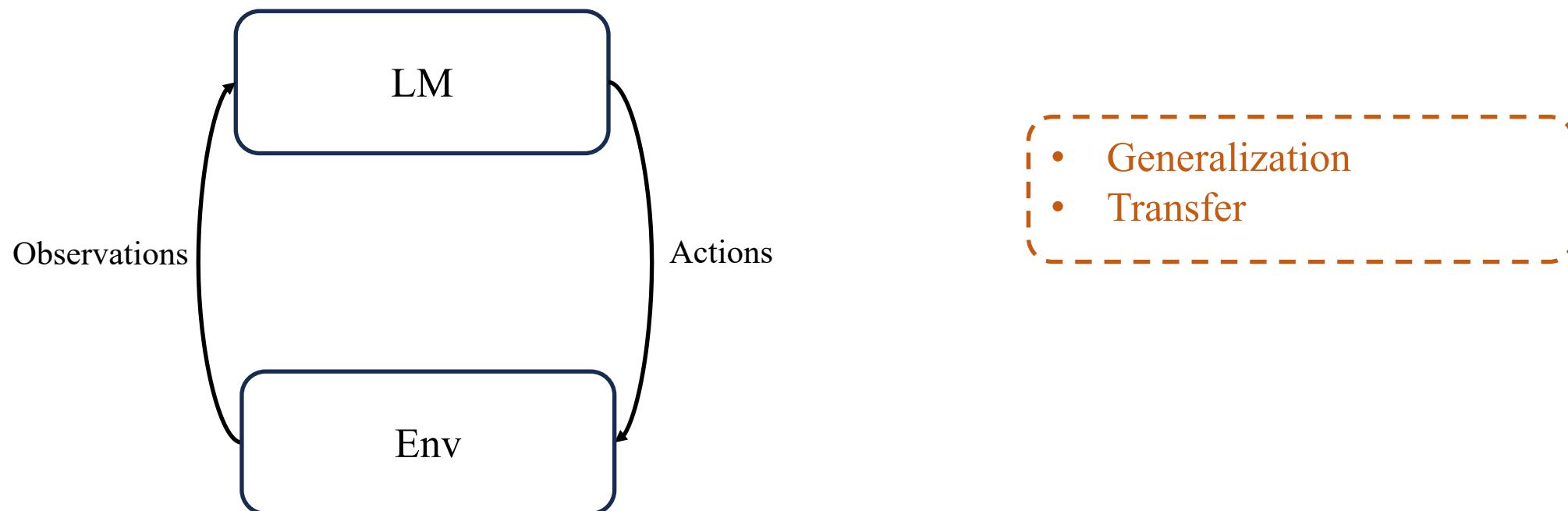
- Interaction with external environments
- Generate text actions/plan



e.g., Saycan, WebGPT

Acting

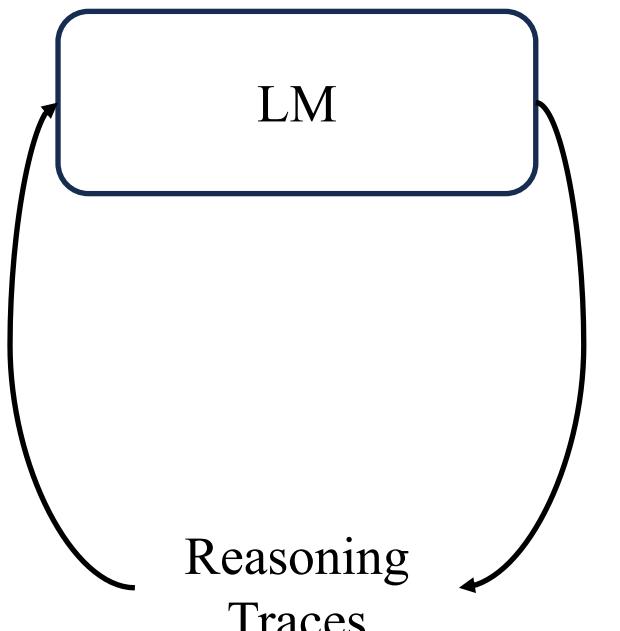
- Interaction with external environments
- Generate text actions/plan



e.g., Saycan, WebGPT

ReAct: Reasoning and Acting

- ReAct^[1]: generate both

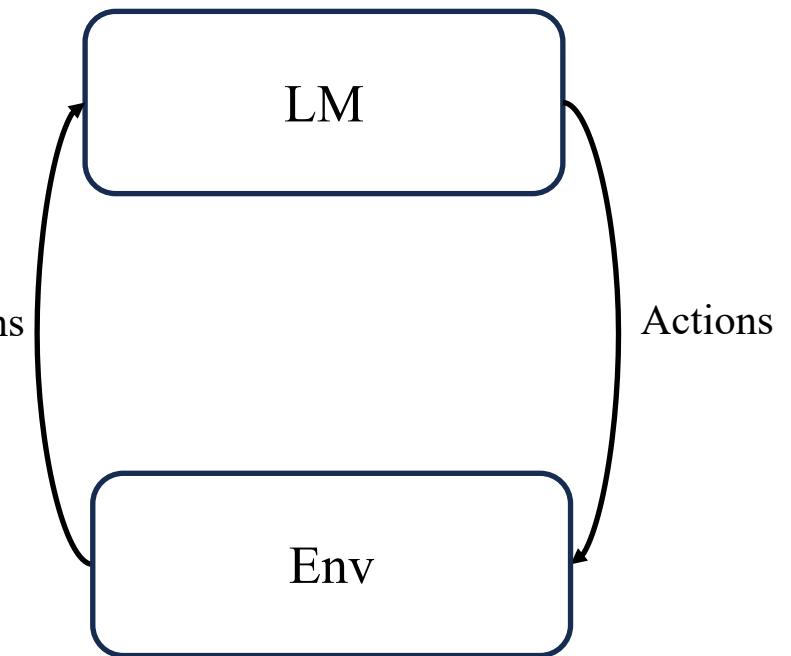


e.g., Chain-of-thought, Self-consistency

Reasoning only



Observations



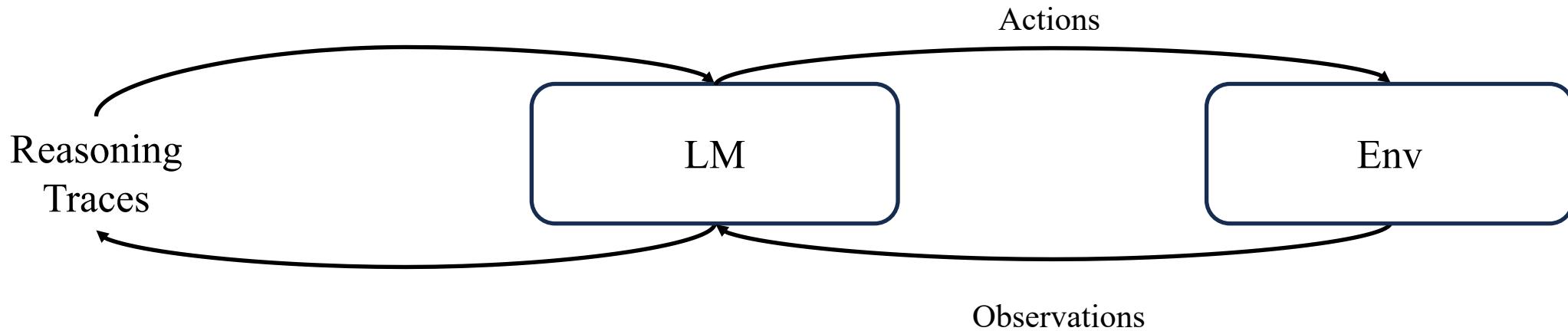
e.g., Saycan, WebGPT

Acting only

[1] Yao S, Zhao J, Yu D, Du N, Shafran I, Narasimhan K, Cao Y. “React: Synergizing reasoning and acting in language models.” In NeurIPS Foundation Models for Decision Making Workshop, 2022.

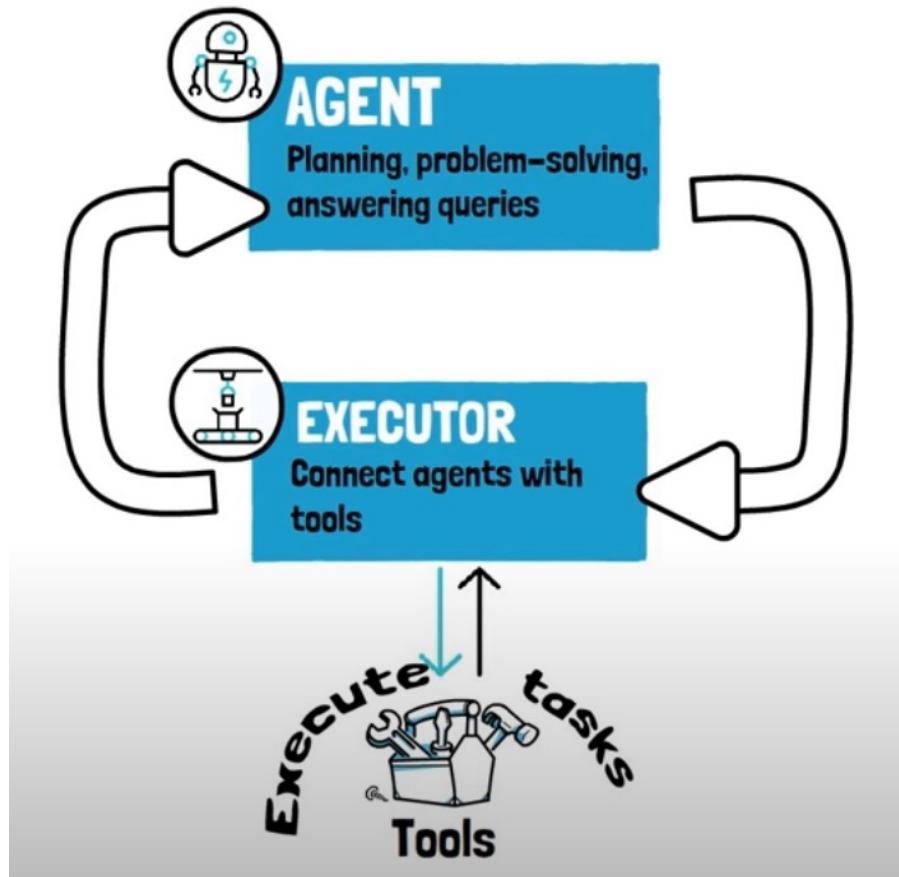
ReAct: Reasoning and Acting

- ReAct: generate both
 - **Reasoning traces** (to update **internal** model belief)
 - **Actions** (to obtain **external** environment feedback)
- Reasoning guides acting, acting supports reasoning



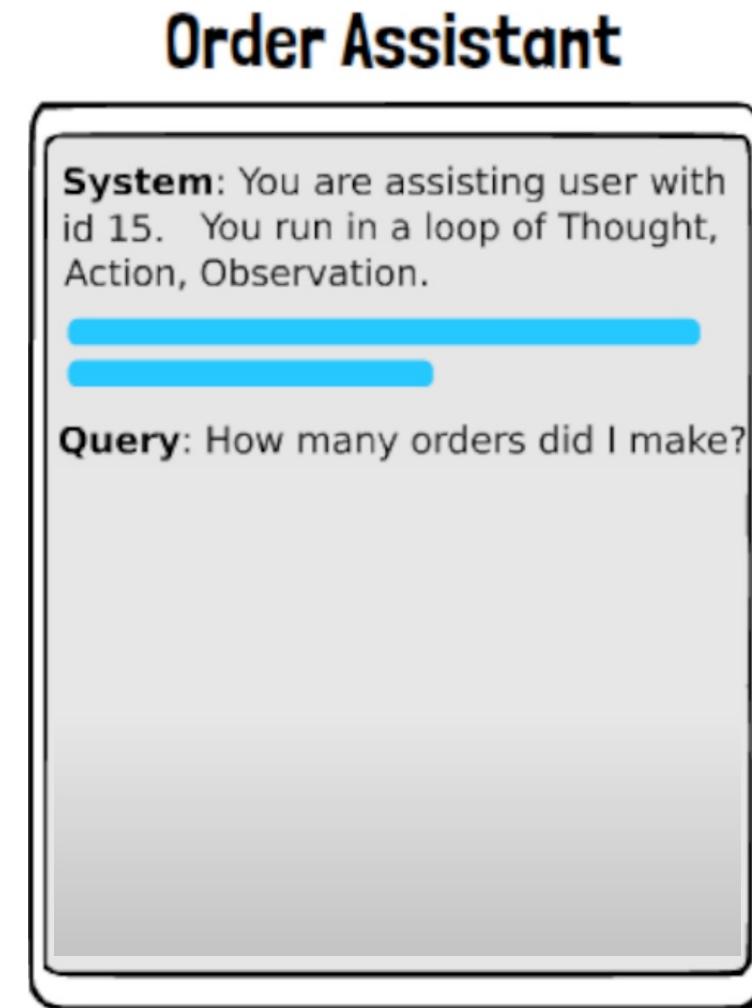
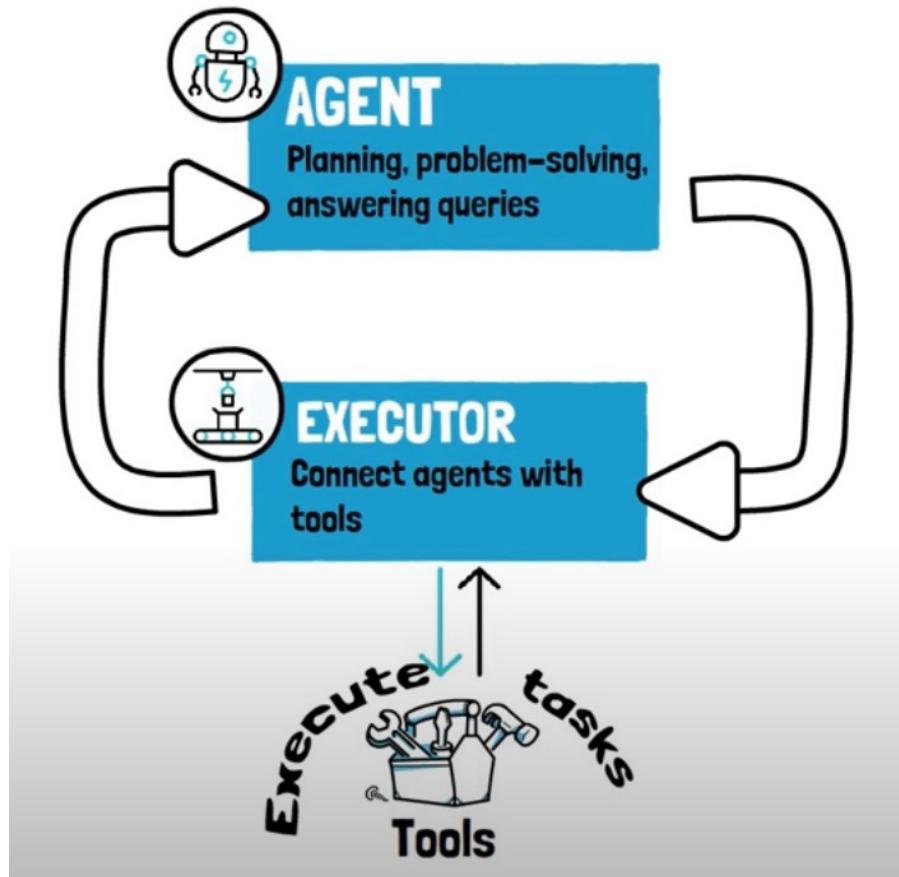
ReAct: An Example of Order Assistant

- Building blocks



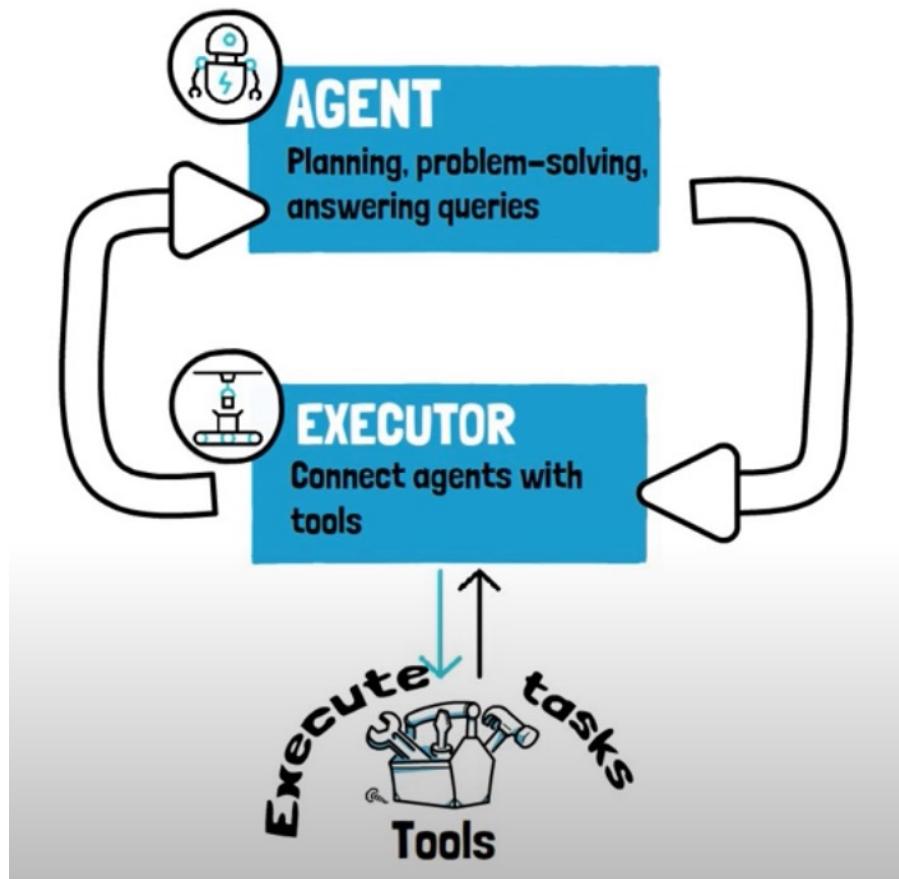
ReAct: An Example of Order Assistant

- Loop: thought-action-observation steps



ReAct: An Example of Order Assistant

- Loop: thought-action-observation steps



Order Assistant

System: You are assisting user with id 15. You run in a loop of Thought, Action, Observation.

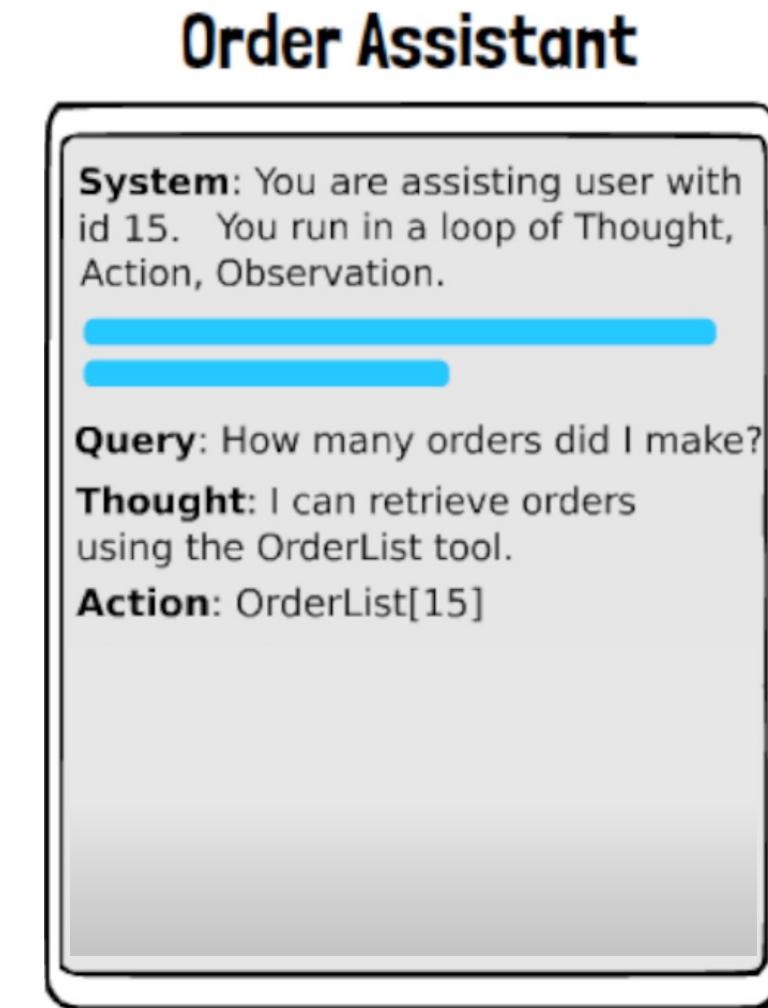
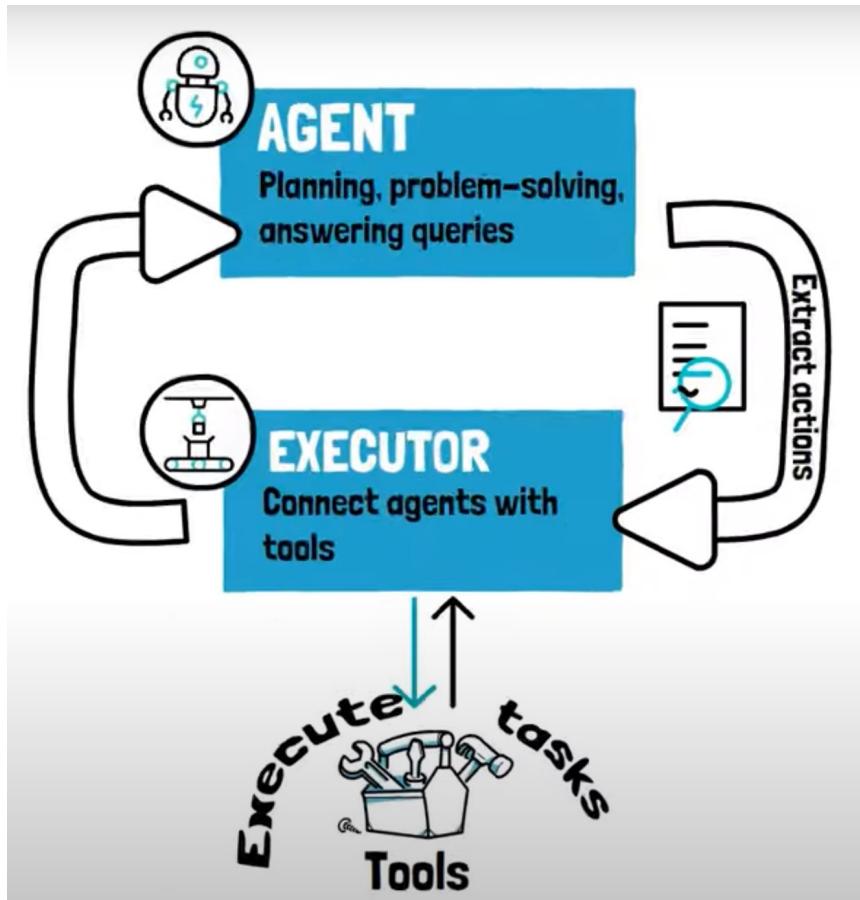
Query: How many orders did I make?

Thought: I can retrieve orders using the OrderList tool.

Action: OrderList[15]

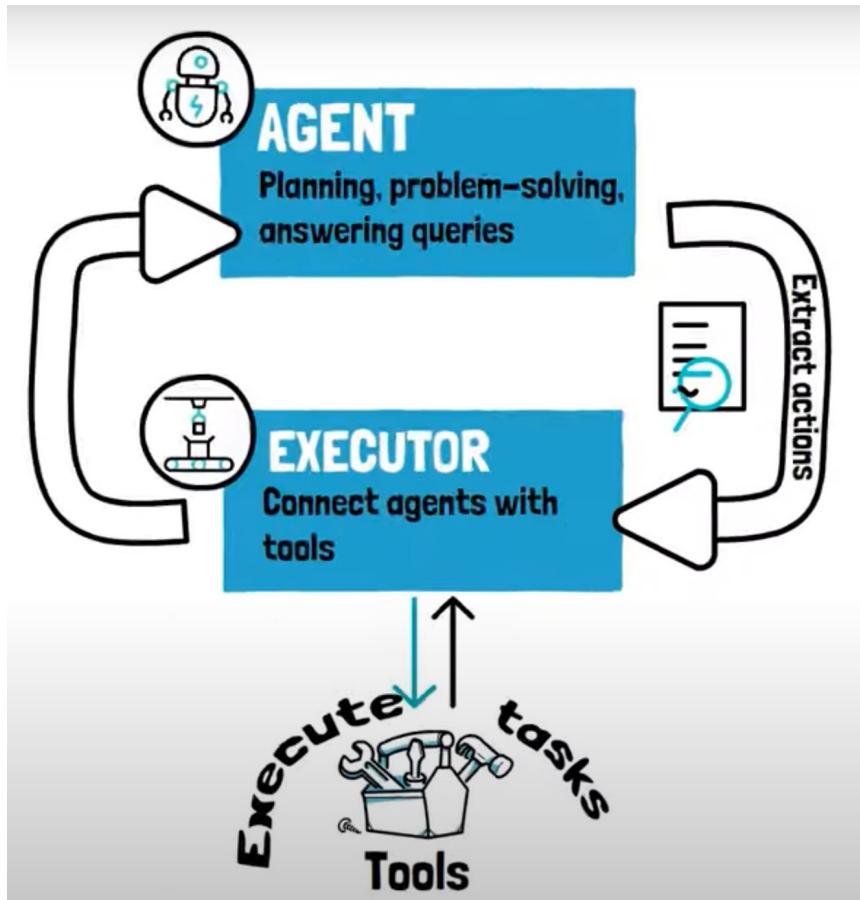
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ReAct: An Example of Order Assistant

- Loop: thought-action-observation steps



Order Assistant

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Query: How many orders did I make?

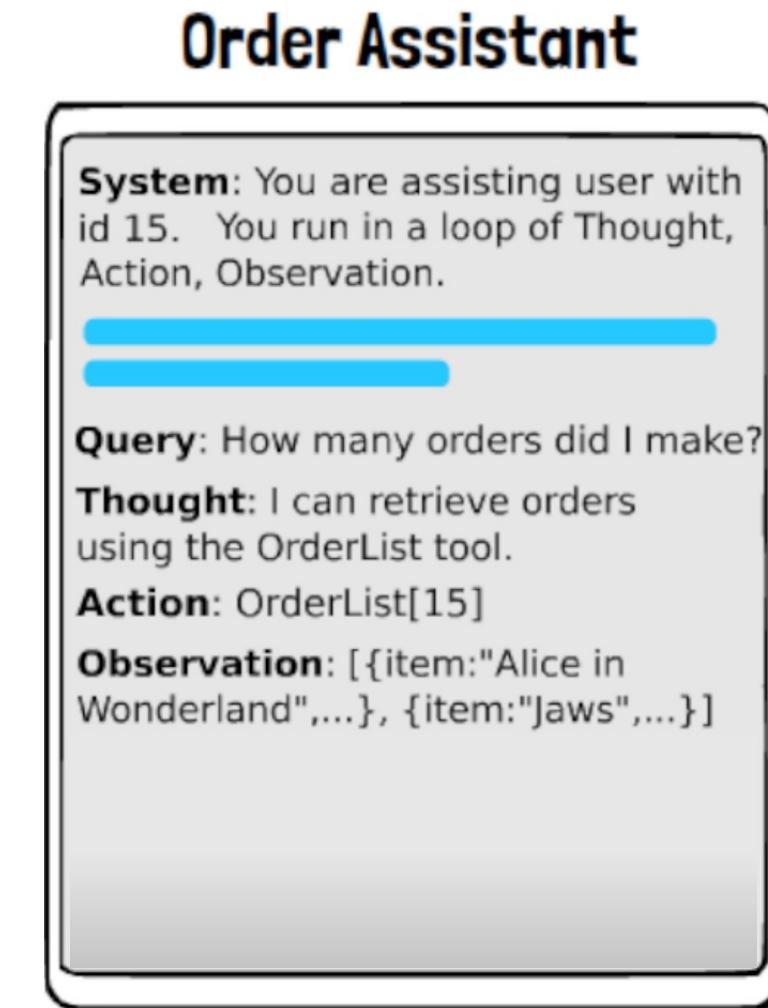
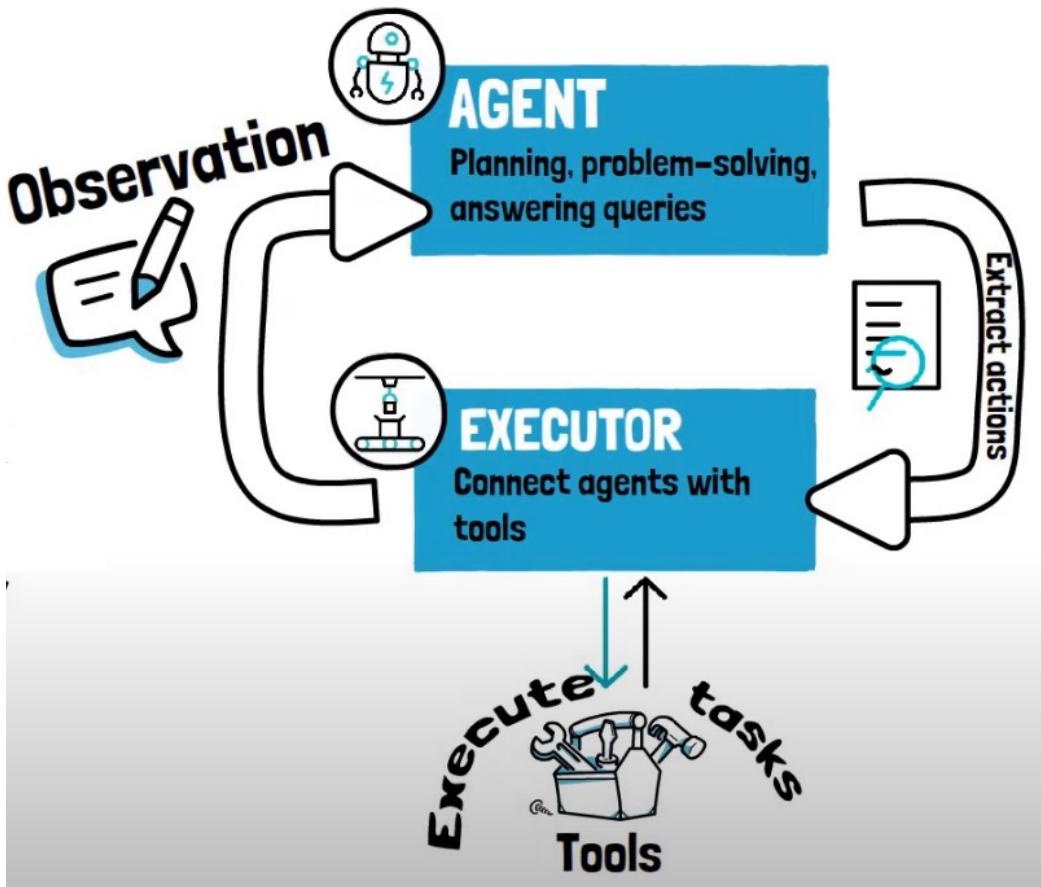
Thought: I can retrieve orders using the OrderList tool.

Action: OrderList[15]

Observation: [{item:"Alice in Wonderland",...}, {item:"Jaws",...}]

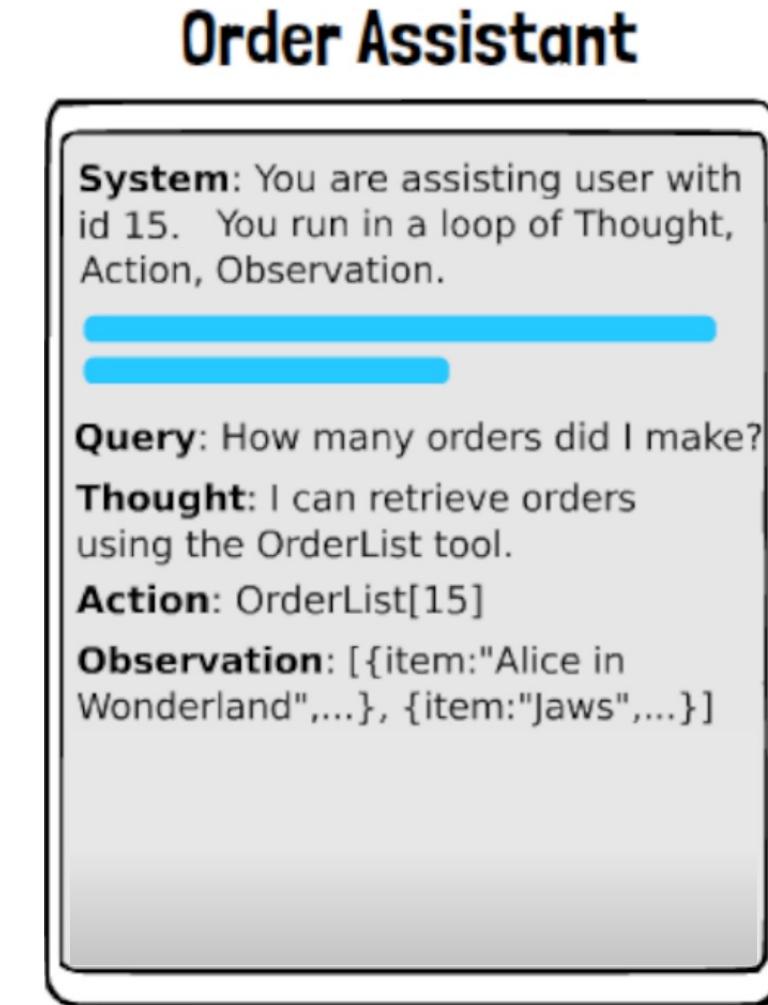
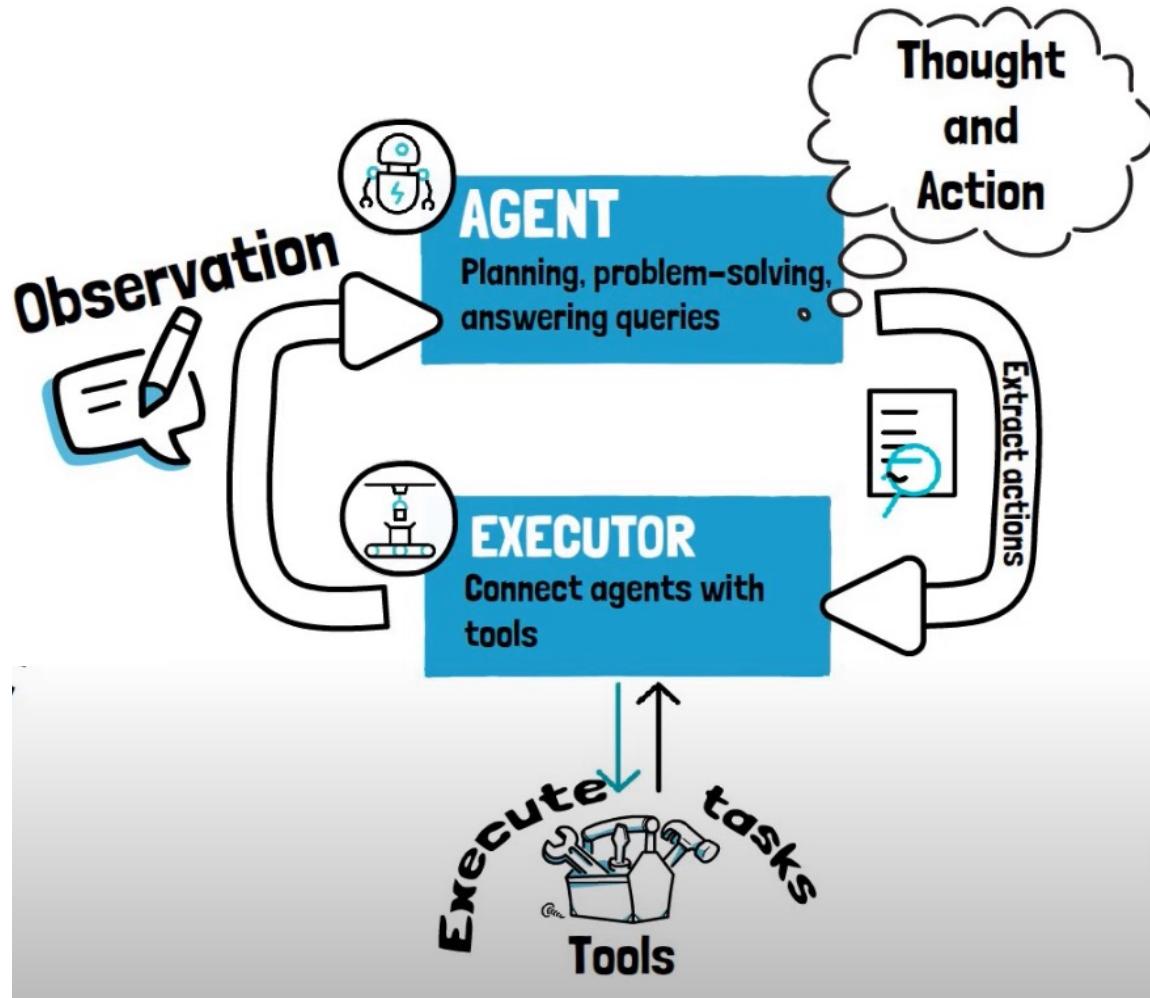
ReAct: An Example of Order Assistant

- Loop: thought-action-observation steps



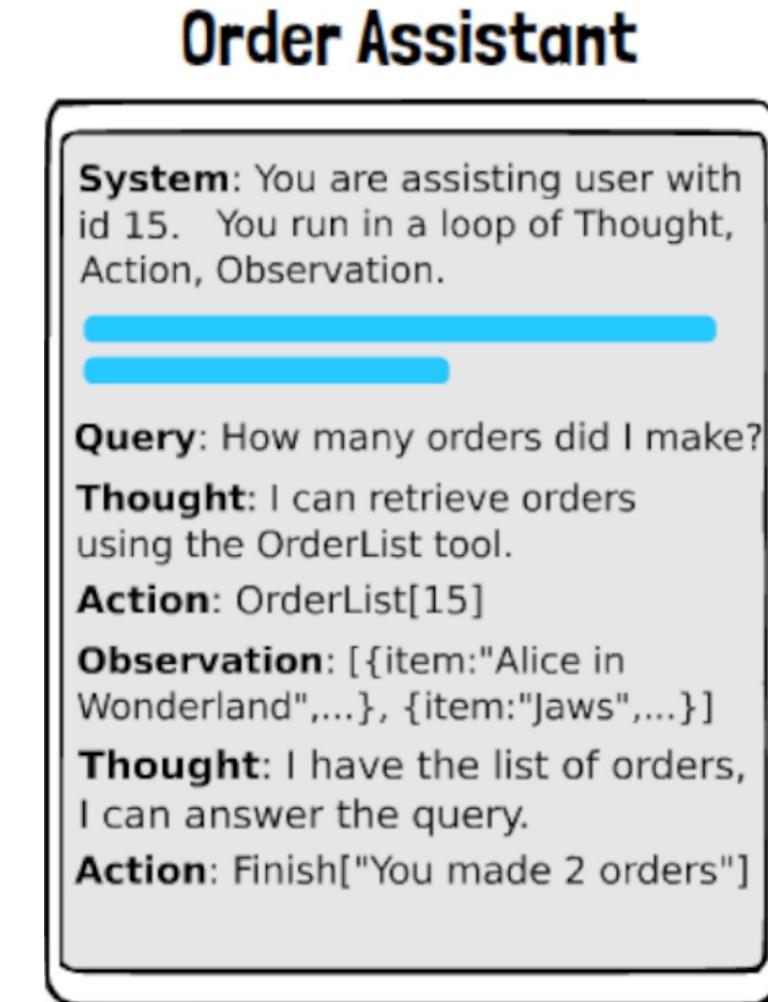
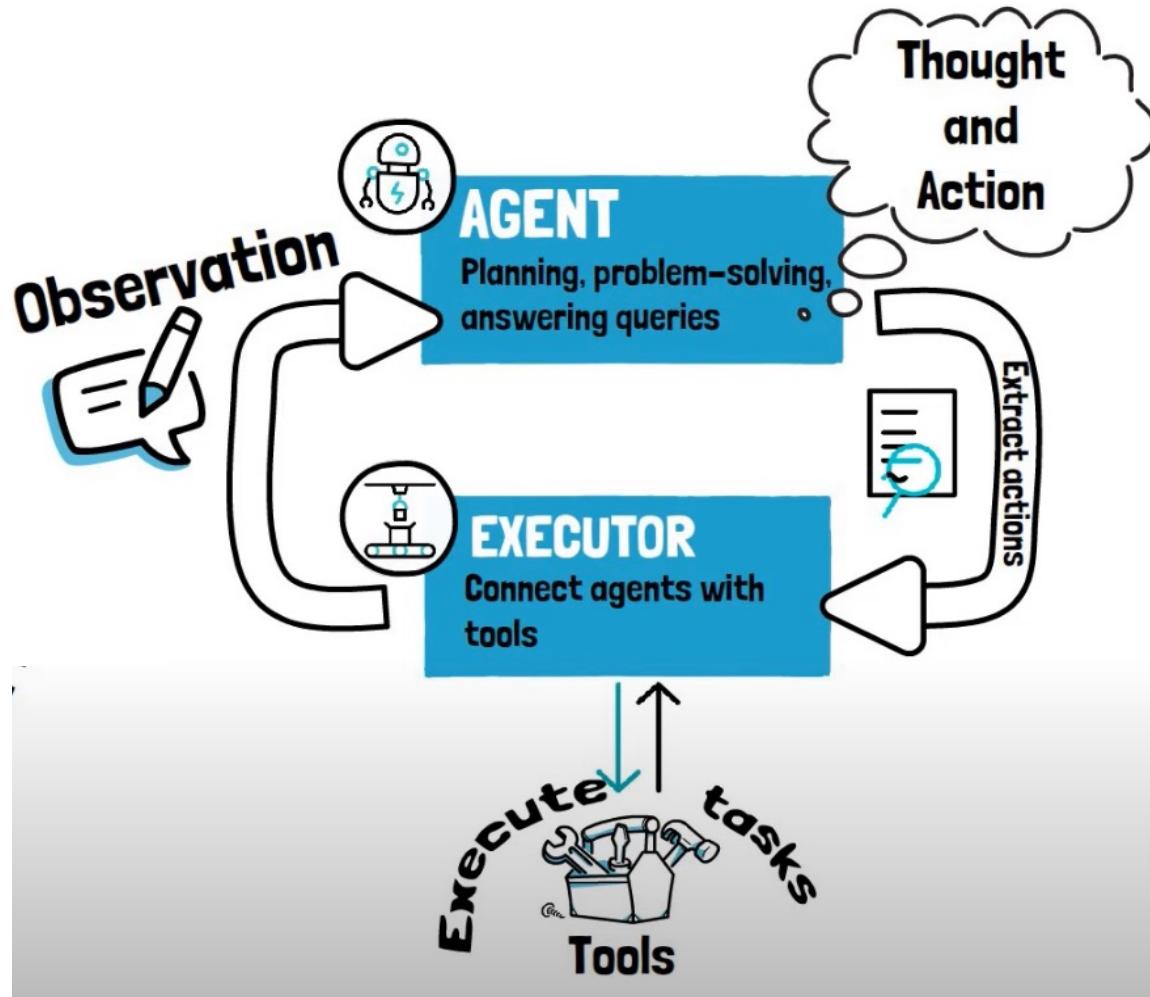
ReAct: An Example of Order Assistant

- Loop: thought-action-observation steps



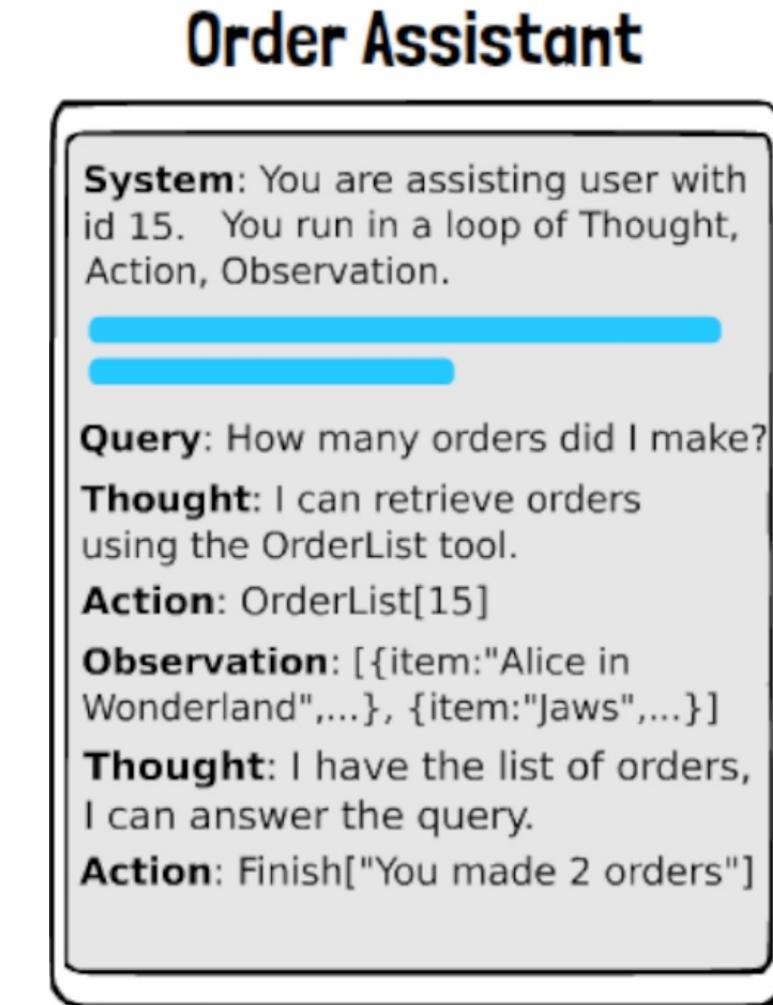
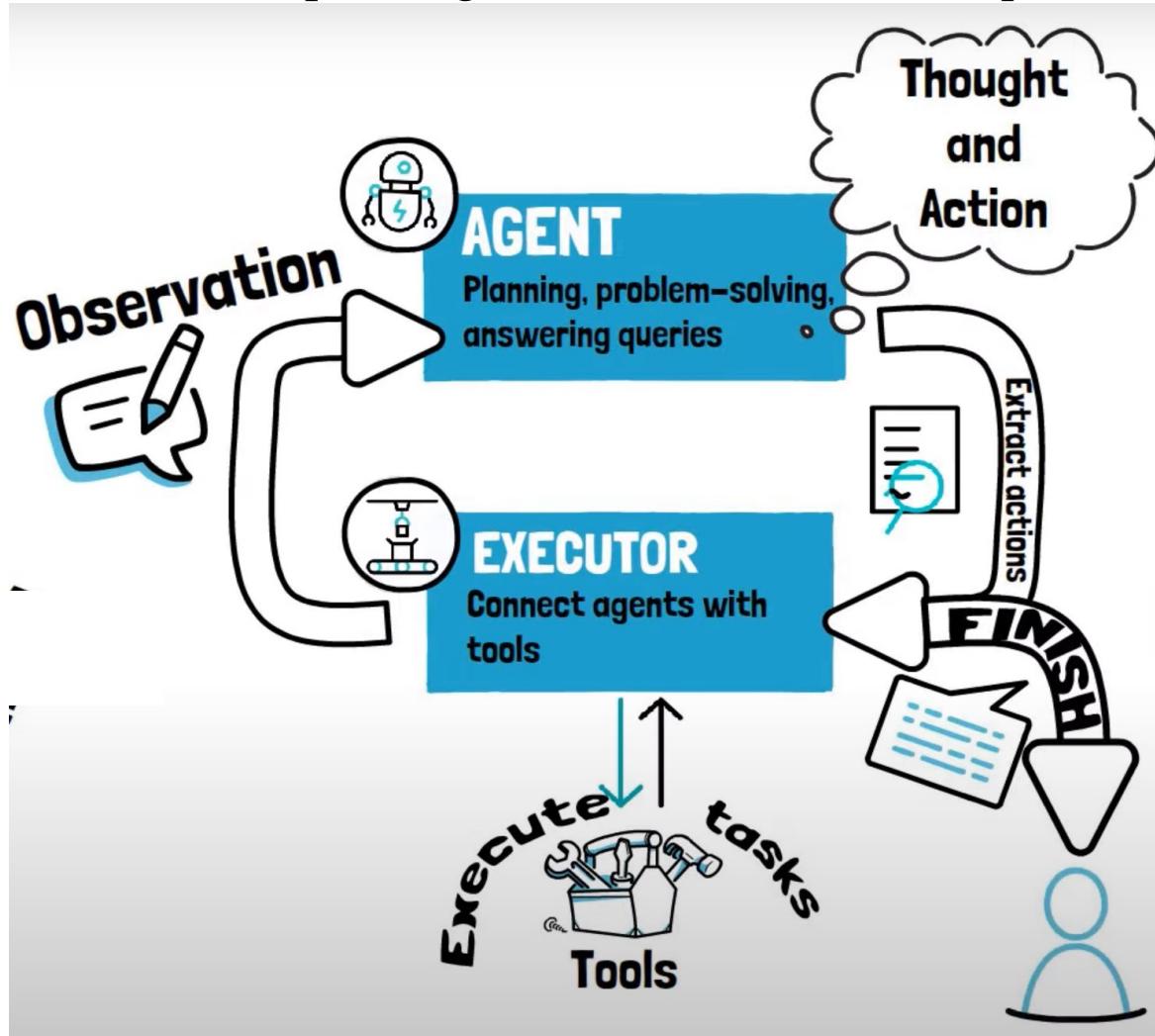
ReAct: An Example of Order Assistant

- Loop: thought-action-observation steps



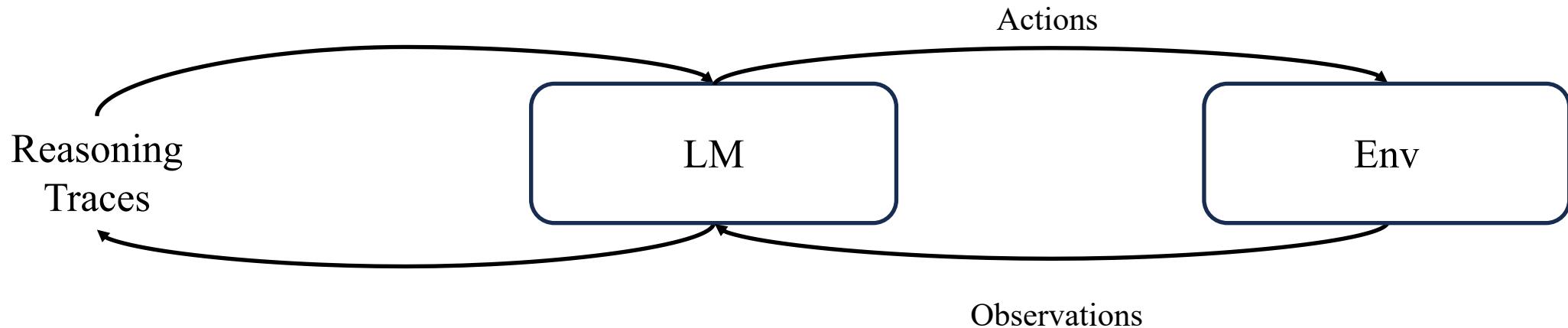
ReAct: An Example of Order Assistant

- Loop: thought-action-observation steps



ReAct: Key Challenges

- Learning a policy is challenging:
 - Mapping from context to current action is implicit.
 - Requiring extensive computation.



ReAct: Key Methods

- Introducing language space into action space
 - Augmented action space = action space \cup language space
 - One action \in action space \rightarrow observation feedback
 - One action \in language space \rightarrow a thought or a reasoning trace, no effect on the external environment, no observation feedback
 - Compose useful information by reasoning over the current context
 - Update the context to support future reasoning or acting
- Unlimited language space
 - A frozen large language model, PaLM-540B
 - Be prompted with few-shot in-context examples
 - Generate both domain-specific actions and free-form language thoughts

Reasoning Tasks

- Generate thoughts and actions alternately
- Include multiple thought-action-observation step

Decision-making Tasks

- Thoughts appear sparsely in the most relevant positions of a trajectory
- Decide the asynchronous occurrence of thoughts and actions for model itself

ReAct: Experiments and Results

- **Tasks:** Question answering, Fact verification, Text game, Web interaction
- **Learning:** Prompting, fine-tuning
- **Model:** PaLM-540B, GPT-3

ReAct: Experiments and Results – Reasoning Tasks

- **Tasks:** Question answering (HotPotQA), Fact verification (FEVER)
 - Open domain setup: interact with a Wiki API for knowledge reasoning
- **Action Space:** search[entity], lookup[string], finish[answer]

PaLM-540B prompting results on HotpotQA and Fever.

	HotpotQA (EM)	FEVER (accuracy)	
Standard	28.7	6 samples	57.1
Reason-only (CoT)	29.4		56.3
Act-only	25.7		58.9
Best ReAct method	35.1		64.6
Supervised SoTA	67.5		895
	140k samples	3 samples	90k samples

ReAct: Experiments and Results – Reasoning Tasks

- An example of HotpotQA without acting
 - Prone to misinformation

Question: Aside from the Apple Remote, what other device can control the program Apple Remote was originally designed to interact with?

Standard

Answer: iPod



Reason only

Thought: Let's think step by step. Apple Remote was originally designed to interact with Apple TV. Apple TV can be controlled by iPhone, iPad, and iPod Touch. So the answer is iPhone, iPad, and iPod Touch.

Answer: iPhone, iPad, iPod Touch



ReAct: Experiments and Results – Reasoning Tasks

- An example of HotpotQA with reasoning and acting
 - Interpretable, factual, exception handling

Question: Aside from the Apple Remote, what other device can control the program Apple Remote was originally designed to interact with?

ReAct

Thought 1: I need to search Apple Remote and find the program it was originally designed to interact with.

Act 1: `Search[Apple Remote]`

Obs 1: The Apple Remote is a remote control introduced in October 2005 by Apple ... originally designed to control the `Front Row media center` program ...

Thought 2: Apple Remote was originally designed to control the Front Row media center program. I need to search `Front Row` next and find what other device can control it.

Act 2: `Search[Front Row]`

Obs 2: Could not find `[Front Row]`. Similar: ['Front Row Seat to Earth', 'Front Row Motorsports', 'Front Row (software)', ...]

Thought 3: Front Row is not found. I need to search `Front Row (software)` .

Act 3: `Search[Front Row (software)]`

Obs 3: Front Row is a discontinued media center software ...

Thought 4: `Front Row (software) is controlled by an Apple Remote or the keyboard function keys.` So the answer is keyboard function keys.

Act 4: `Finish[keyboard function keys]` ✓

ReAct: Experiments and Results – Reasoning Tasks

- An example of HotpotQA with only acting
 - Unable to synthesize final answer

Question: Aside from the Apple Remote, what other device can control the program Apple Remote was originally designed to interact with?

Act only

Act 1: `Search[Apple Remote]`

Obs 1: The Apple Remote is a remote control introduced...

Act 2: `Search[Front Row]`

Obs 2: Could not find [Front Row]. Similar: ...

Act 3: `Search[Front Row (software)]`

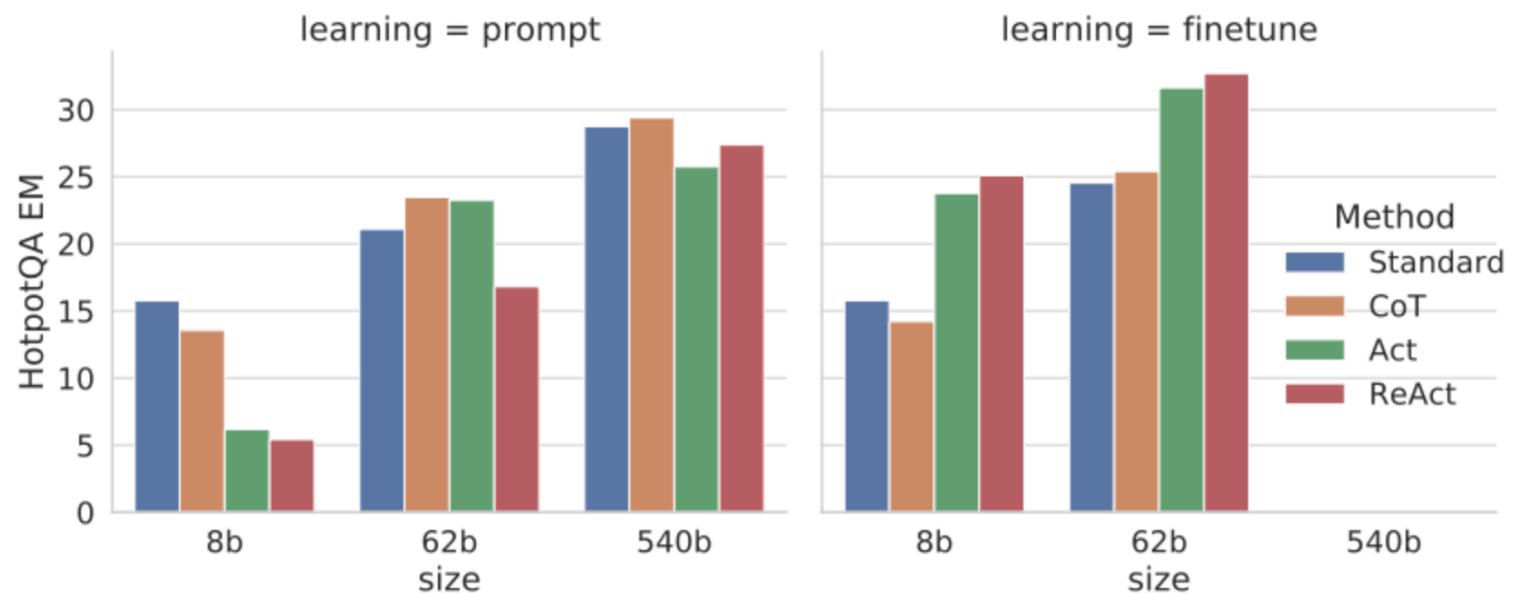
Obs 3: Front Row is a discontinued media center software ...

Act 4: `Finish[yes]`

✗

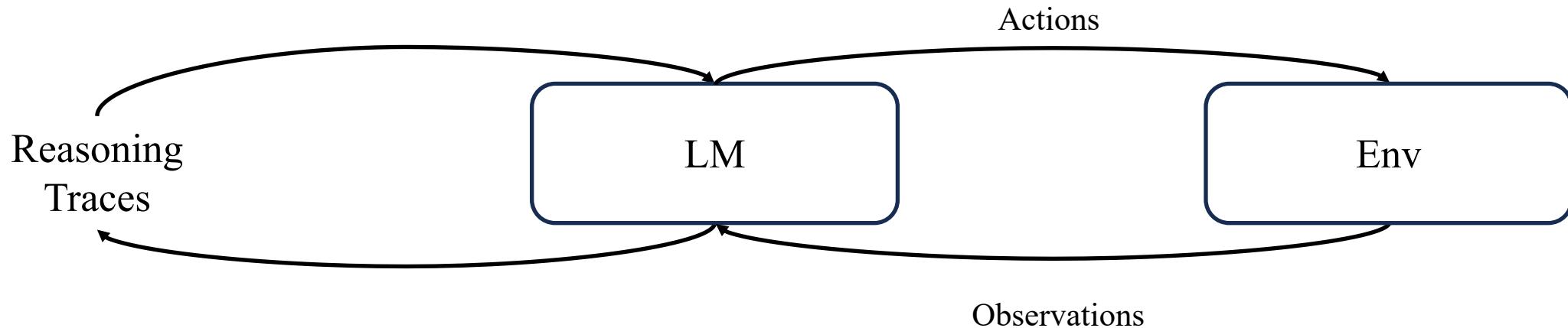
ReAct: Experiments and Results

- **Learning:** Prompting → Fine-tuning
- Prompting: only works with LLMs, limited learning support
- Fine-tuning: promising
 - ReAct finetuned small LMs > ReAct prompted large LMs
 - ReAct finetuning is better than other formats across model sizes



ReAct: Summary

- **ReAct:** Let LMs generate both reasoning traces and actions
- **Synergy:** Reasoning guides acting, acting supports reasoning
- **Benefits:** flexibility, generalization, alignment



Language Models as Agents

I. Reasoning and Acting

II. Use of External Tools

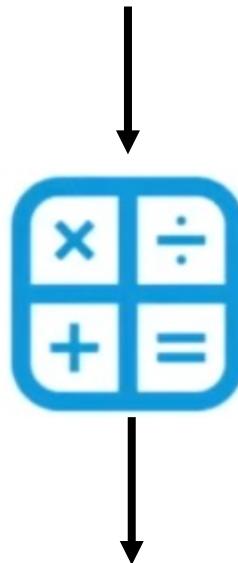
Introduction to Tools

What other name is
Pittsburgh known by?



The Steel City

$3435 * 235 / 9$



89691.67

∅



Tuesday,
March 5, 2024

Problems in Large Language Models



Who is the current President of the United States?

As of my last update in January 2022, the current president of the United States is Joe Biden. However, please note that my information might be outdated, so it's a good idea to verify with the latest sources for the most current information.



*What is the result of $3435 * 235 / 9$?*

The result of the expression $3435 \times 235 / 9$ is approximately 88208.33388208.333.

X



What day of the week is it today?

Today is Friday.

X

Previous Works

- Human annotation
 - Change something → expensive in time and cost
 - Pretty limited
 - *e.g.*, LaMDA, WebGPT, Internet-Augmented Dialogue Generation
- Prompting
 - More flexible & less expensive
 - Particular to a specific domain/tool
 - *e.g.*, ReAct, PAL

Toolformer

- Toolformer^[2]
 - No human annotation
 - Automatic
 - Inexpensive
 - Self-supervised
 - Prompting in one of the steps

[2] Schick, T., Dwivedi-Yu, J., Dessì, R., Raileanu, R., Lomeli, M., Hambro, E., ... & Scialom, T. “Toolformer: Language models can teach themselves to use tools.” in *Proceedings of NeurIPS*, 2024

Response in Large Language Models



Who is the current President of the United States?

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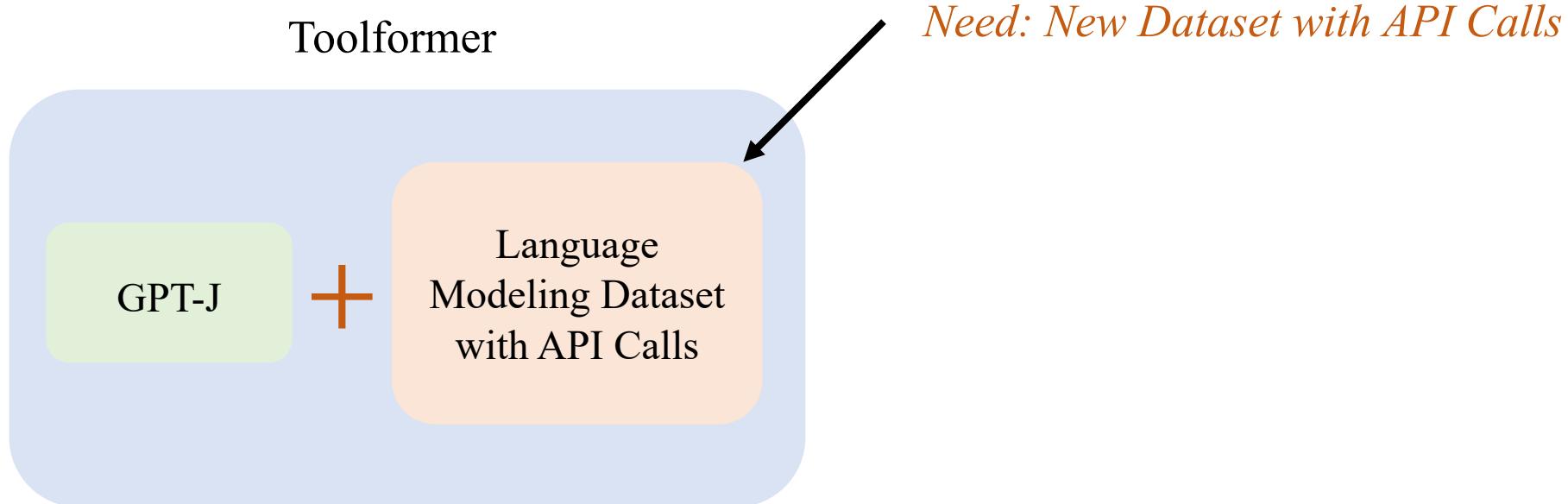
Training Toolformer

- Train a model to learn:
 - Which tool to use
 - When to use it
 - How to use it

*The result of $3435 * 235 / 9$ is _____*

The result of $3435 * 235 / 9$ is [Calculator ($3435 * 235 / 9$) → 89691.66]

Training Toolformer



Creating the Training Dataset

Language Modeling Dataset

Pittsburgh is also known as the Steel City.

CCNet

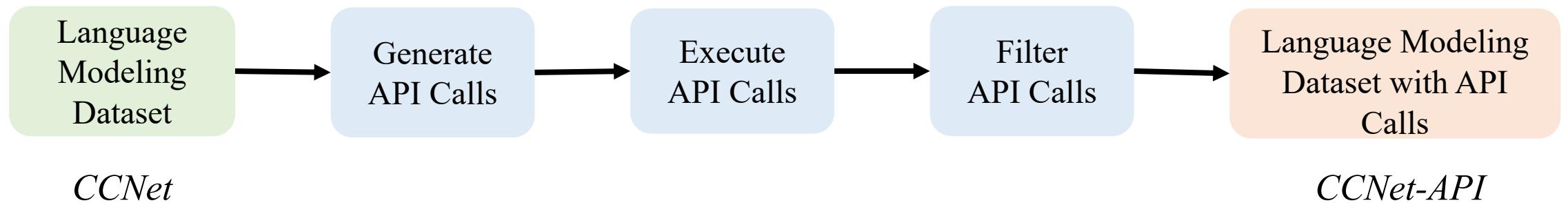


Language Modeling Dataset with API Calls

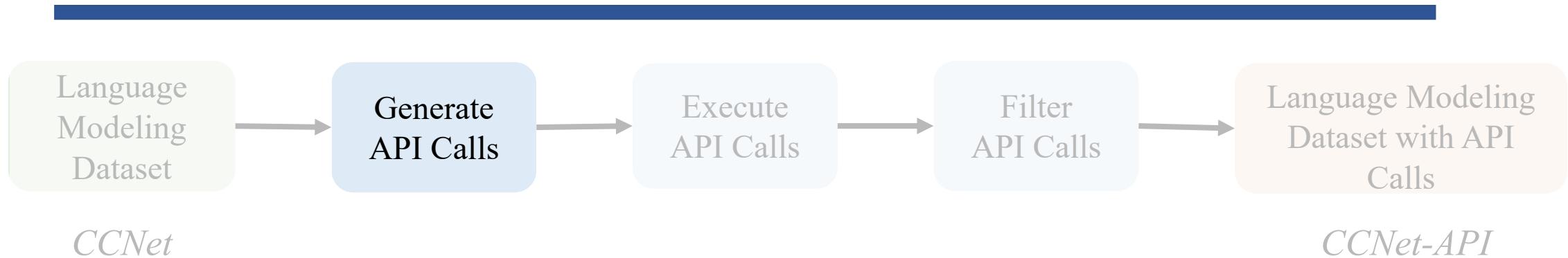
Pittsburgh is also known as [QA(What other name is Pittsburgh known by? → the Steel City)] the Steel City.

CCNet-API

Stages of Creating the Training Dataset



Generate API Calls

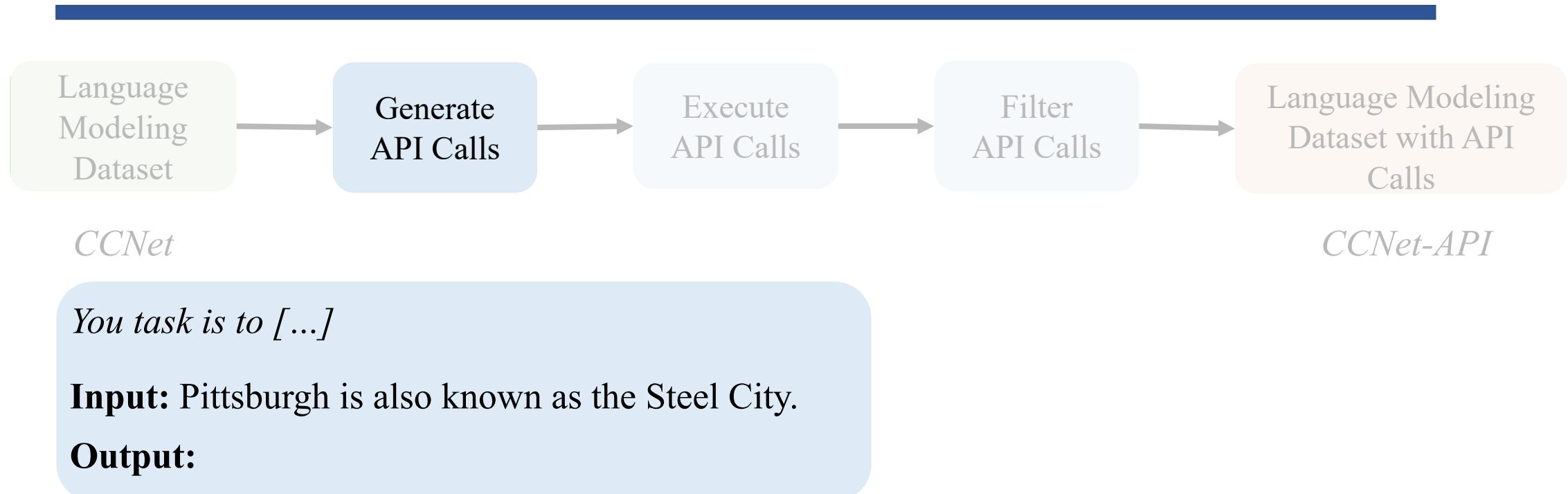


Prompting the Model to Generate API Calls

Input: Joe Biden was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Output: Joe Biden was born in [QA("Where was Joe Biden born?")] Scranton,
[QA("In which state is Scranton?")] Pennsylvania.

Generate API Calls

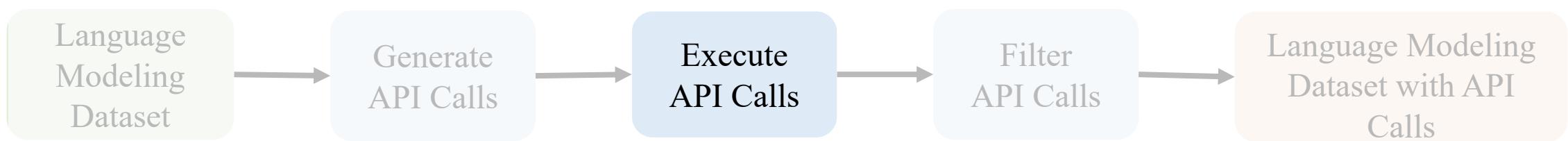


Pittsburgh is also known as [QA("In which state is Pittsburgh?")] the Steel City.

Pittsburgh is also known as [QA("What other name is Pittsburgh known by?")] the Steel City.

Pittsburgh is also known as [QA("What is the second city in Pennsylvania?")] the Steel City.

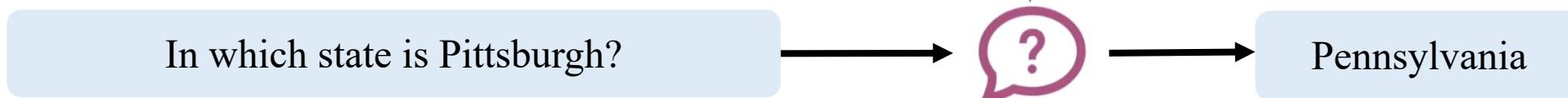
Execute API Calls



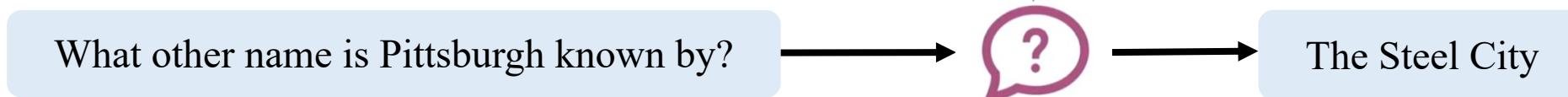
CCNet

CCNet-API

Pittsburgh is also known as [QA("In which state is Pittsburgh?")] the Steel City.



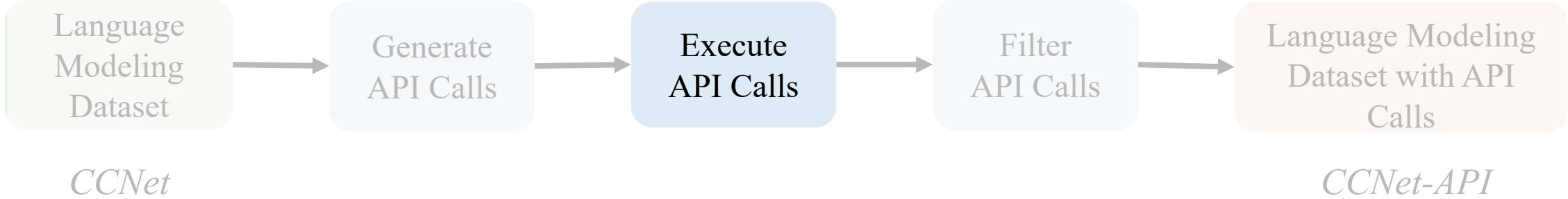
Pittsburgh is also known as [QA("What other name is Pittsburgh known by?")] the Steel City.



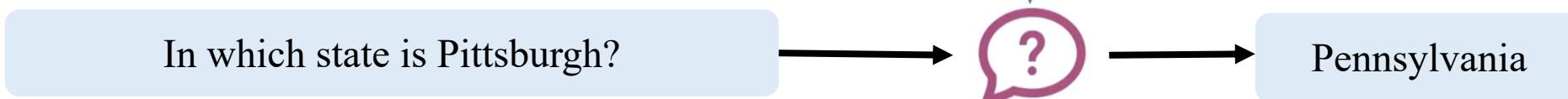
Pittsburgh is also known as [QA("What is the second city in Pennsylvania?")] the Steel City.



Execute API Calls

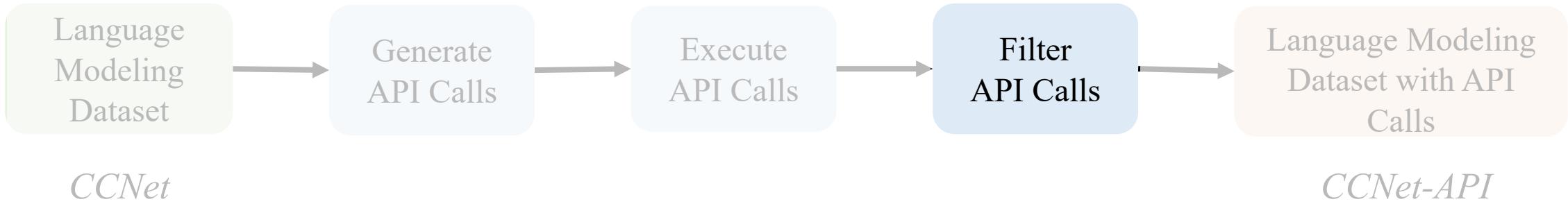


Pittsburgh is also known as [QA("In which state is Pittsburgh?")]
the Steel City.



Pittsburgh is also known as [QA("In which state is Pittsburgh?") → Pennsylvania]
the Steel City.

Filter API Calls: Model-based Perplexity



Filter API Calls: Model-based Perplexity



CCNet

$$L \bullet (\text{PREFIX}) = -\log p(\text{the Steel City.} \mid \text{PREFIX})$$

CCNet-API

A. No API Call:

$$L_A(\text{Pittsburgh is also known as}) = 2.5$$

B. Non-executed API Call:

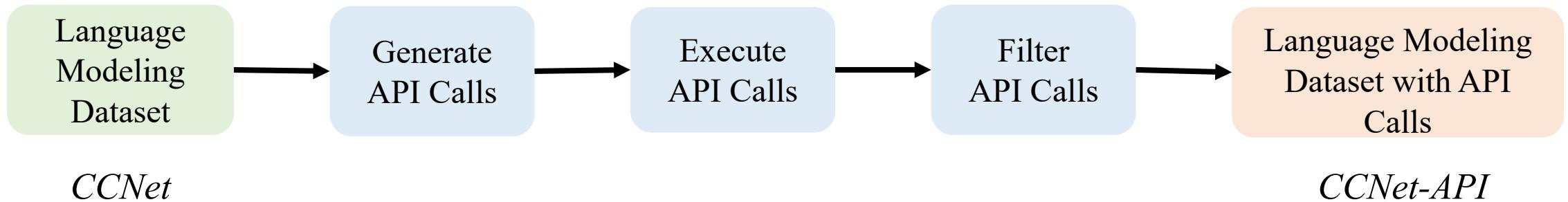
$$L_B(\text{Pittsburgh is also known as [QA("What other name is Pittsburgh known by?")} \rightarrow ?]) = 2.1$$

C. Executed API Call:

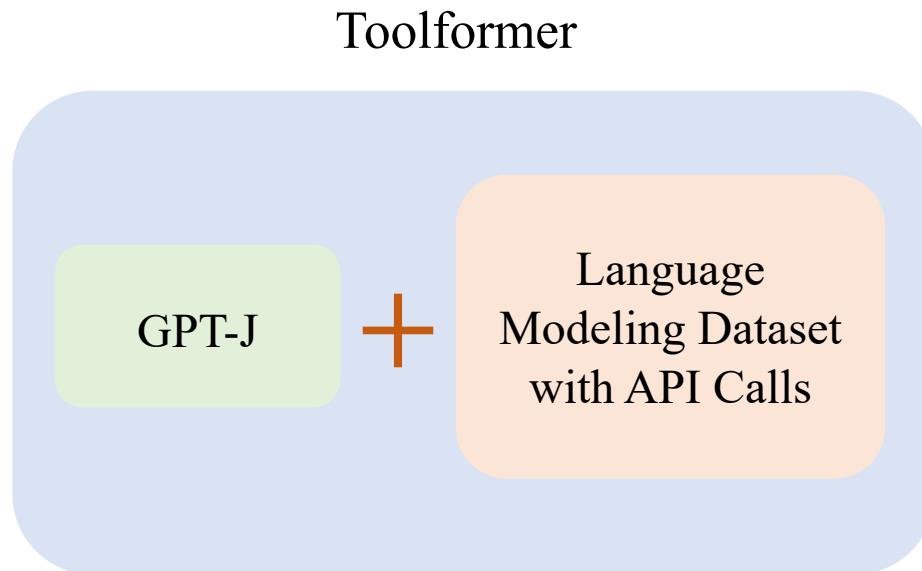
$$L_B(\text{Pittsburgh is also known as [QA("What other name is Pittsburgh known by?")} \rightarrow \text{The Steel City}]) = 0.8$$

$$\text{Usefulness} = \min(L_A, L_B) - L_C = \min(2.5, 2.1) - 0.8 = 1.3$$

Creating the Training Dataset



Finetuning Toolformer



Toolformer Tools



Question Answering



Machine Translation System



Calculator



Wikipedia Search



Calendar

Toolformer: Experiments and Results

Datasets:

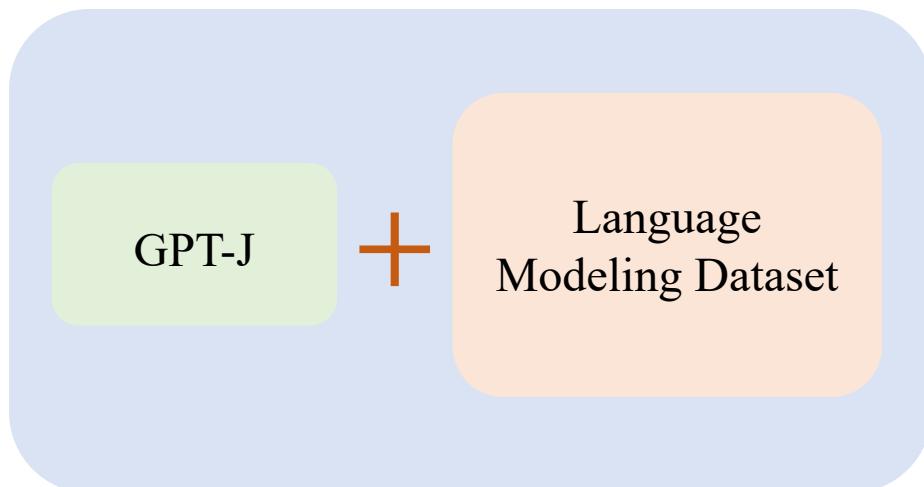
- Fact Completion
 - "The theory of relativity was developed by _____"
- Question Answering
 - "In Greek Mythology, who is the goddess of spring growth?"
- Math Computations
- Multilingual Questions
 - Context is given in English, question is multilingual.
- Temporal Questions

Toolformer: Experiments and Results

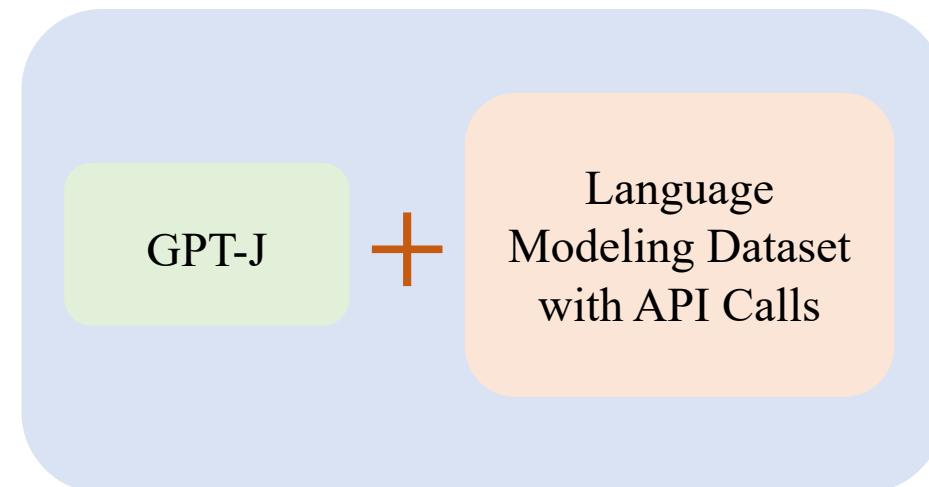
Models to Compare:

- GPT-J (6B)
- GPT-J + CC
- Toolformer
- Toolformer (disabled)
- GPT-3 (175B)

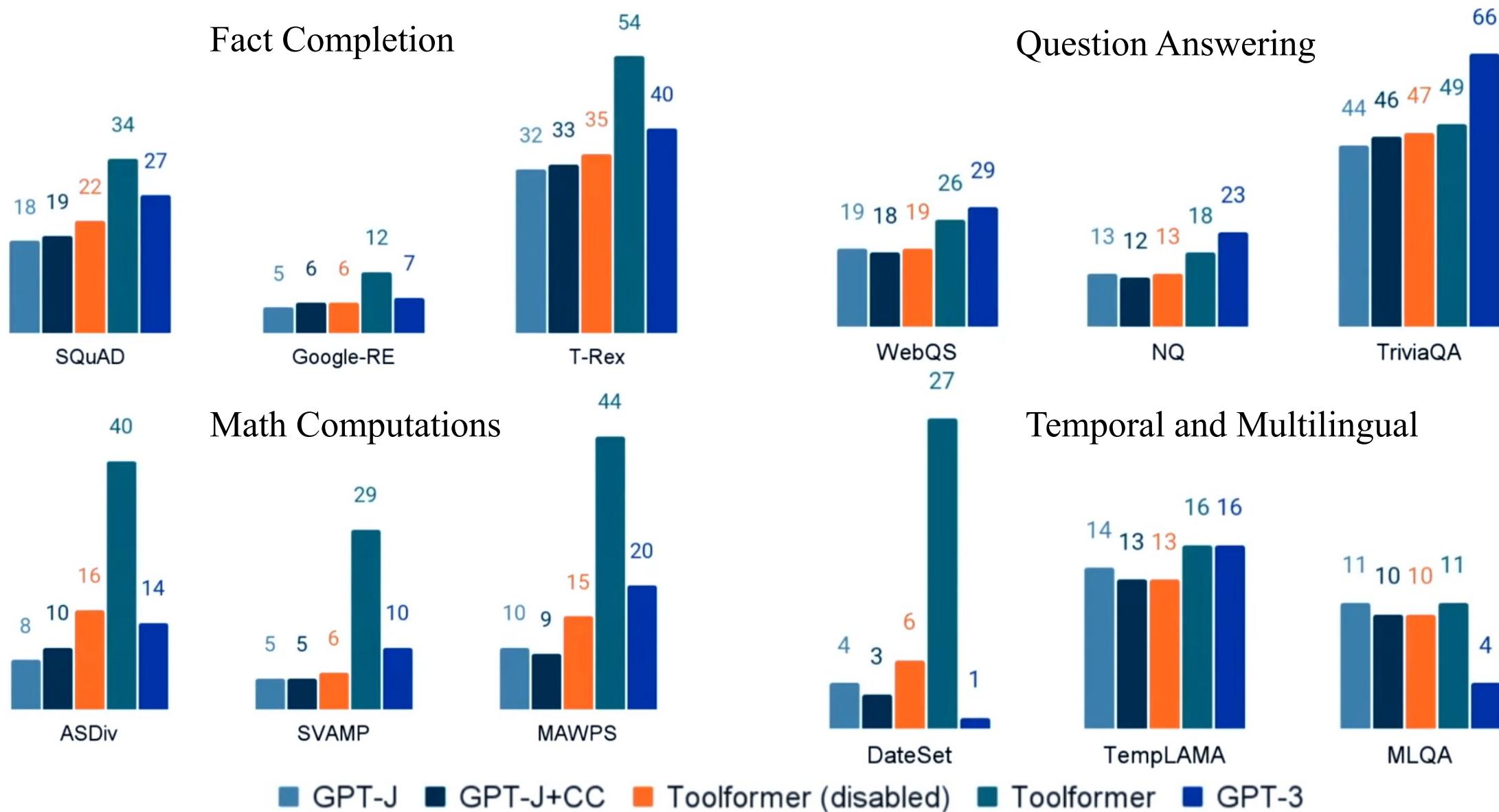
GPT-J + CC



Toolformer

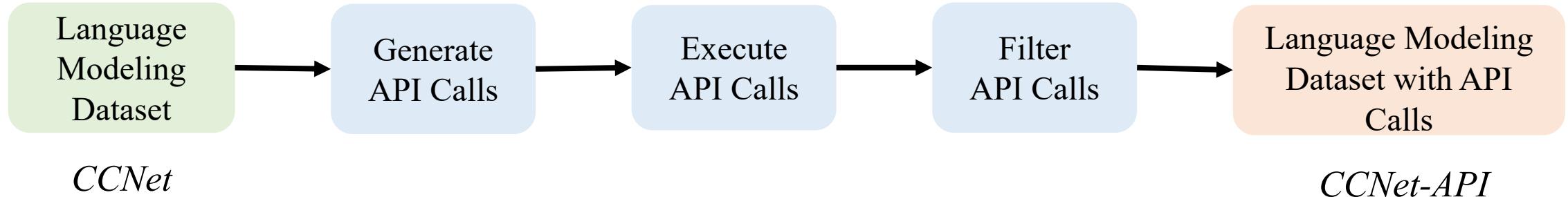


Toolformer: Results in Different Datasets



Summary

- Trained Toolformer by creating a new dataset embedded with API calls



- Toolformer outperforms without losing core language modeling capabilities



Thank you

Any Question?