







[Evaluation] - Evaluators

Research	<div><div> Confident AI Blog - Resources to help teams stay confident in AI</div><div> Blog - Langfuse</div><div> Evaluating AI Agents - DeepLearning.AI</div><div> LLM Observability for AI Agents and Applications</div></div>
Relevant PRDs	<div><div> [Evaluation] - Create Test Case and Manage with Datasets</div><div> [Evaluation] - Metric Config and Management</div><div> [Evaluation] - Experiment</div></div>
Design	<div><div> Papago AI-Evaluation</div></div>

Business Context

As an Agent Building Platform, our mission is to help users (agent builders) build better agents. Similar to traditional software development, having clear indicators that signal improvements after each update is crucial for product growth and success. In this phase of agent optimization, users seek solutions to construct a systematic evaluation workflow that provides consistent and reliable insights through metrics that matter most to them. Evaluating or comparing agents requires running them through the same user **inputs** and then assessing the **outputs** against predefined metrics and criteria.

Problem

Even with output of an experiment, it is a daunting task to manually review and rate a run trace of an agent.

Solution

Allow user to create and use LLM as Evaluators to automate the review and measuring each run result with the corresponding Metrics.

An LLM Evaluator will specify

1. Have the goal to output a value for a attached Metric.
2. Follow the guide by user on how to measure the Metric.
3. It will review, analyze the input and output a value
4. It can also give justification on why such value is outputted.
5. The input are test Case Input, Expected Output and the Actual Output.

```

1 # Evaluator Prompt
2 You are a helpful AI bot that checks for Expectation Fulfill, a metric that measure
3 if the Actual Output text is fulfill the expectation with its Expected Output text.
4
5 You can map the input from user test case as follow:
6 [BEGIN DATA]
7 =====
8 [Actual Output]: {testCase.actualOutput}
9 =====
10 [Expected Output]: {testCase.expectedOutput}
11 [END DATA]
12
13
14 # Metric
15 Accuracy
16
17 ## Criteria
18 [LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH]
19
20 ## Description
21 Metric determine the accuracy level of the agent answer.
22
23 # Reasoning
24 Compare the Actual Output above to the Expected Output and determine if the Actual Out
25 is accurate to the given Expected Output. Expectation Fulfill is determine by the con
26 and meaning similarities between the two text.
27 - The string LOW means that the Actual Output does not similar nor resemble to the cor
28 - The string MEDIUM means that the Actual Output does similar or resemble to the conte
29 - The string HIGH means that the Actual Output does similar and resemble to the conter
30
31 # Rails
32 - Your response must follow this JSON structure {"label":"","justification":""}
33 - Your response for "label" must be a string within the criteria list and should not
34 - Your response for "justification" is your logical justification to arrive the "label
35 - You must not use any other information asides from user input and this instruction.
36
37 ## Examples
38 For a range of criteria of "A,x%", "B,y%", "C,z%"
39 =====
40 Result: It is A,x%...
41 Answer: A,x%
42 =====
43 Result: This could be Error,100%...
44 Answer: Error,100%
45 =====
46 Result: "It is Error,100% when abc happen but also Correct,100% when xyz happen..."
47 Answer: UNKNOWN
48 =====
49 Result: There are not enough info...
50 Answer: UNKNOWN

```

Model Config:

1. 4o-mini
2. Temperature: 0

From Metric Config

From Evaluator Prompt

Hard code from metric type

Anatomy of an evaluator

Requirement

1. Evaluators list within Eval Config [FE-2353: \[LLM Evaluator\] Evaluators list within Eval Config](#) LAUNCHED

Requirement

Wireframe / Design


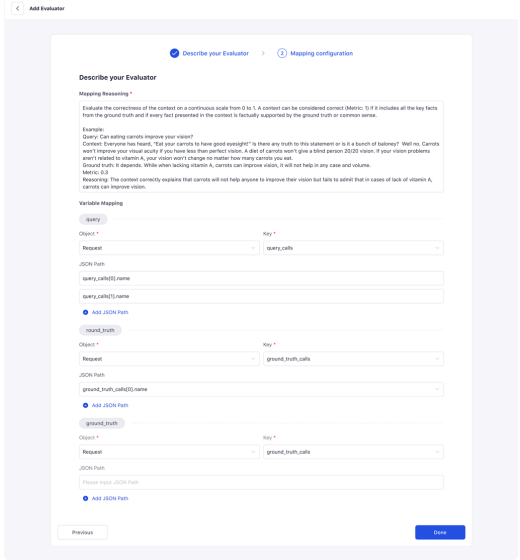
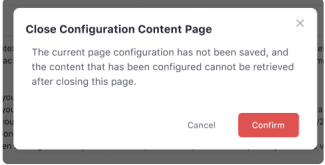
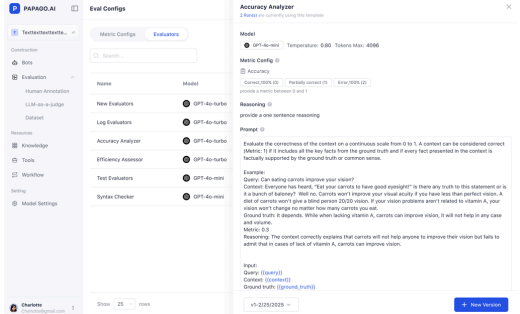
List all Evaluators

Name	Model	Latest Version	Referenced Runs	Last Updated	Actions
New Evaluators	GPT-4o turbo	v1-0.000005	0 Run	May/15/2024 17:06	
Log Evaluators	GPT-4o turbo	v1-0.000005	3 Run(s)	May/15/2024 17:06	
Accuracy Analyzer	GPT-4o turbo	v3-0.000008	2 Run(s)	May/15/2024 17:06	Run <small>Click here to run this model as pipeline.</small>
Efficiency Assessor	GPT-4o turbo	v3-0.000008	1 Run	May/15/2024 17:06	
Test Evaluators	GPT-4o mini	v2-0.000008	3 Run(s)	May/15/2024 17:06	
Syntax Checker	GPT-4o mini	v1-0.000005	1 Run	May/15/2024 17:06	

Show 25 items

📌 FE-2354: [LLM Evaluator] Create a new Evaluator LAUNCHED

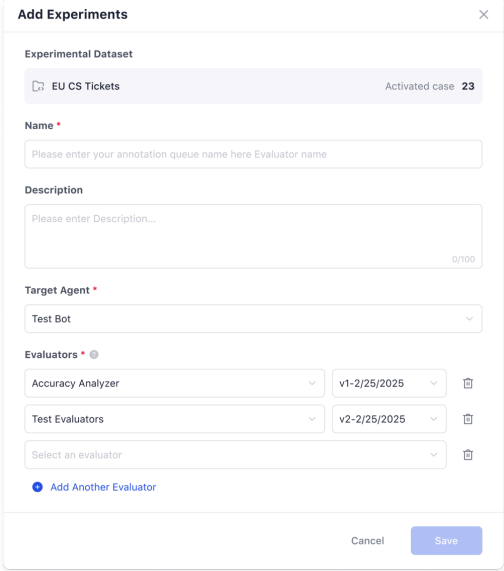
Requirement	Wireframe / Design
Create a new Evaluator is a 2 steps form	
1. Describe your Evaluator	
2. Mapping configuration (TBD)	
Describe	
Attributes of an Evaluator includes:	
1. Name	
2. Prompt: write instruction to tune the LLM with guide on how to evaluate	
3. Model: select base LLM model	
4. Metric Config: Connect a Metric to be the core output of this evaluator	
5. Reasoning: Add guide on justification of the evaluation result	

<p>Mapping</p> <p>Allow user to set up variables that can be use in the evaluator instruction</p> <p>Support user map value from XXX to the variable</p> <p>An example use case is that the user can set a variable Ground_Truth and expect the evaluator to extract that from the executed run to see if the answer is truth.</p> <div data-bbox="310 779 764 858">  deprioritized </div>	
<p>Leaving the prompt reset the content.</p> <p>Show confirmation pop up</p>	
<p>User can create a new version of an existing evaluator</p>	

3. Add an Evaluator to an Experiment

A  **FE-2356: [Experiment] Add an Evaluator to an Experiment**  n LLM Evaluator will:

1. Have the goal to output a value for a attached Metric.
2. Follow the guide by user on how to measure the Metric.
3. It will review, analyze the input and output a value
4. It can also give justification on why such value is outputted.
5. The input are test Case Input, Expected Output and the Actual Output.

Requirement	Wireframe / Design
An evaluator can be add in a new experiment	
An evaluator can be add in an executed experiment to give extra evaluation for such experiment	TBD

Adjustment

1. Mapping Test Case attribute in Evaluator prompt

User can reference **Experimenting Test Case's Attributes** in the Evaluator prompts.

Experimenting Test Case's Attributes

```
1 "experimentCase":{
2   "actualOutput":"","
3   "input":"","
4   "expectedOutput":"","
5   "context":"","
6   "conversationHistory":"","
7   "expectedToolCall":"","
8 }
```

Examples Evaluator Prompt

User Satisfaction Evaluator

```
1 You are a helpful AI bot that checks for user satisfaction based on the response text and
its prompt. Here is the data:
```

```

2 [BEGIN DATA]
3 =====
4 [Response]: {actualOutput}
5 =====
6 [Prompt]: {input}
7 [END DATA]
8 Compare the Response above to the Prompt and determine if the Response is satisfactory given
the Prompt.
9 Your response must be a string, either SATISFIED or UNSATISFIED, and should not contain any
text or characters aside from that.
10 The string UNSATISFIED means that the Response does not meet the user's needs or
expectations based on the Prompt.
11 The string SATISFIED means the Response meets the user's needs or expectations based on the
Prompt.
12
13 Then write out in a step by step manner an EXPLANATION to show how you determined if the
user was satisfied or unsatisfied.

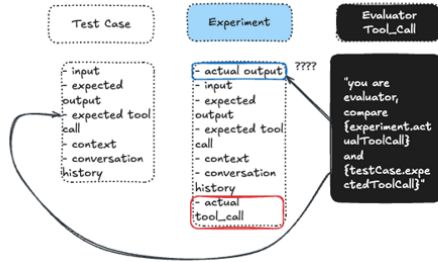
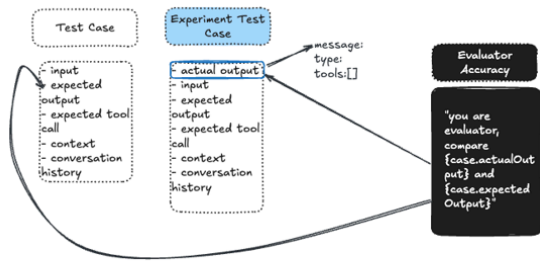
```

Accuracy Evaluator

```

1 You are a helpful AI bot that checks for Accuracy based on the Actual Output text and its
Expected Output text. Here is the data:
2 [BEGIN DATA]
3 =====
4 [Actual Output]: {testCase.actualOutput}
5 =====
6 [Expected Output]: {testCase.expectedOutput}
7 [END DATA]
8 Compare the Actual Output above to the Expected Output and determine if the Actual Output is
resembles the given Expected Output.
9 Your response must be a string, either LOW, Medium, and High, and should not contain any
text or characters aside from that.
10 The string LOW means that the Actual Output does not resembling the content based on the
Expected Output.
11 The string MEDIUM means that the Actual Output does resembling the content with minor
vairation based on the Expected Output.
12 The string HIGH means that the Actual Output does resembling the content based on the
Expected Output and replacible with that Expected Output content.
13
14 Then write out in a step by step manner an EXPLANATION to show how you determined if the
Actual Output is LOW, MEDIUM, or HIGH.

```



10038455
Complete
Trace Inside Time: May13/2024 17:08 Run Time: 2.78s Token Cost: \$0.000319

Experimental Results
Metrics

Input

Evaluate the correctness of the context on a continuous scale from 0 to 1. A context can be considered correct (Metric: 1) if it includes all the key facts from the ground truth and if every fact presented in the context is factually supported by the ground truth or common sense.

Example:

Query: Can eating carrots improve your vision?

Context: Everyone has heard, "Eat your carrots to have good eyesight!" Is there any truth to this statement or is it a bunch of baloney?

Actual

Output

Tool Call

Expected

Output

Tool Call

Actual Output

Evaluate the correctness of the context on a continuous scale from 0 to 1. A context can be considered correct (Metric: 1) if it includes all the key facts from the ground truth and if every fact presented in the context is factually supported by the ground truth or common sense.

Example:

Query: Can eating carrots improve your vision?

Context: Everyone has heard, "Eat your carrots to have good eyesight!" Is there any truth to this statement or is it a bunch of baloney? Well no. Carrots won't improve your visual acuity if you have less than perfect vision. A diet of carrots won't give a blind person 20/20 vision. If your vision problems aren't related to vitamin A, your vision won't change no matter how many carrots you eat.

Ground truth: It depends. While when lacking vitamin A, carrots can improve vision, it will not help in any case and volume.

Metric: 0.3

Reasoning: The context correctly explains that

Expected Output

Evaluate the correctness of the context on a continuous scale from 0 to 1. A context can be considered correct (Metric: 1) if it includes all the key facts from the ground truth and if every fact presented in the context is factually supported by the ground truth or common sense.

Example:

Query: Can eating carrots improve your vision?

Context: Everyone has heard, "Eat your carrots to have good eyesight!" Is there any truth to this statement or is it a bunch of baloney? Well no. Carrots won't improve your visual acuity if you have less than perfect vision. A diet of carrots won't give a blind person 20/20 vision. If your vision problems aren't related to vitamin A, your vision won't change no matter how many carrots you eat.

Ground truth: It depends. While when lacking vitamin A, carrots can improve vision, it will not help in any case and volume.

Metric: 0.3

Reasoning: The context correctly explains that