

A holistic and critical look at language agents

Yu Su

The Ohio State University

Outline

- Language Agents: Introduction
- The Power of Language: Memory, Planning, Grounding, Tool Use
- Future Directions

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The rise, and the divide

Bill Gates

Agents are bringing about the **biggest revolution in computing** since we went from typing commands to tapping on icons.

Andrew Ng

I think AI agentic workflows will drive **massive AI progress** this year.

Sam Altman

2025 is when **agents will work**.

Current agents are just thin wrappers around LLMs.

Autoregressive LLMs can never reason or plan.

Auto-GPT's limitations in ... reveal that it is far from being a practical solution.



Yu Su
@ysu_nlp



Quoting [@YiMaTweets](#) "It is industry's job to find how to do better, but academia is to find out *how to do it right*." While I think there're lots of good industry research doing things right, when it comes to research on agents, I do think academia has unique freedom to explore how to *do it right*. Happy to share some thoughts on that in the CMU Agent workshop next week.



Graham Neubig @gneubig · Apr 25

We're having a big event on agents at CMU on May 2-3 (one week from now), all are welcome! cmu-agent-workshop.github.io

It will feature:

* Invited talks from @alsuhr @ysu_nlp @xinyun_chen_ @MaartenSap and ...

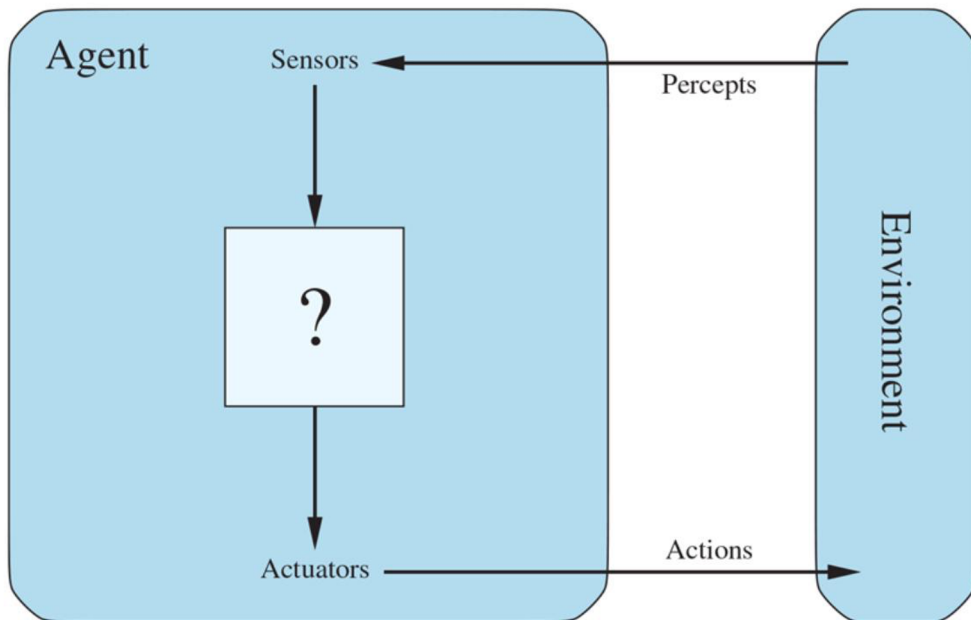
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View post engagements



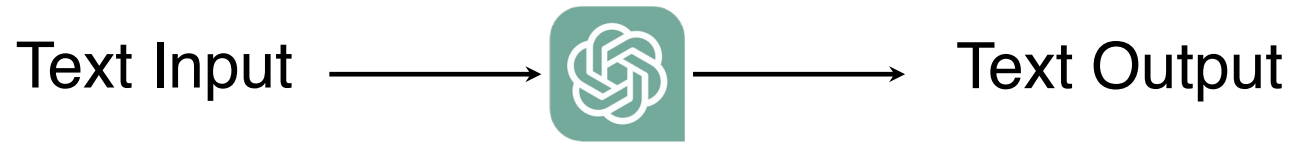
Why agents again?



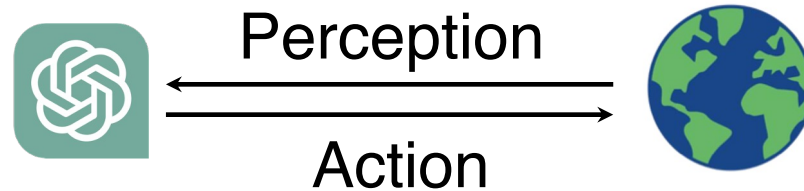
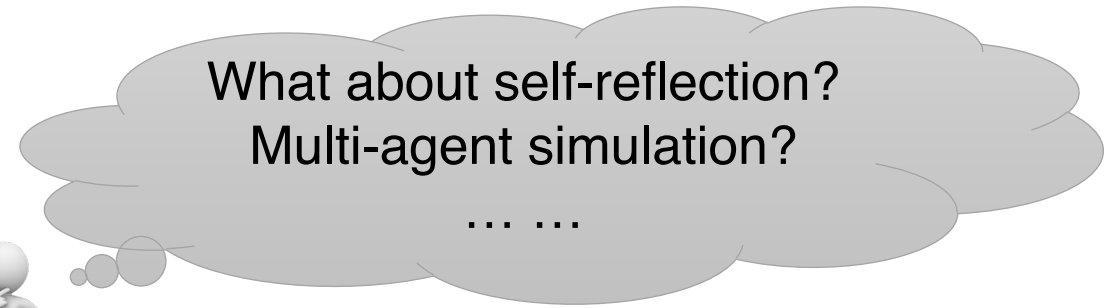
“An **agent** is anything that can be viewed as perceiving its **environment** through **sensors** and acting upon that environment through **actuators**”

— Russel & Norvig, *AI: A Modern Approach*

'Modern' agent = LLM + external environment?



Language Models



LLM-based Agents

Two competing views

LLM-first view: We make an LLM into an agent

- Implications: scaffold on top of LLMs, prompting-focused, heavy on engineering

Agent-first view: An AI agent integrates LLMs so it can use language for reasoning and communication

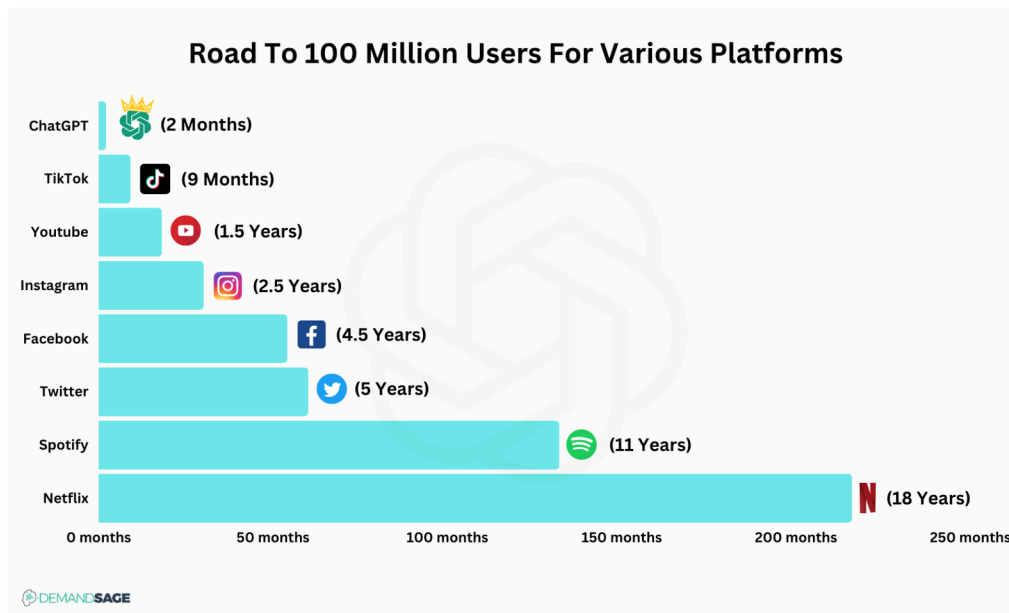
- Implications: All the same challenges faced by previous AI agents (e.g., *perception, reasoning, world models, planning*) still remain, but we need to re-examine them through the new lens of LLMs and tackle the new challenges and opportunities (e.g., *synthetic data, self-reflection, internalized search*)

What's fundamentally different now?

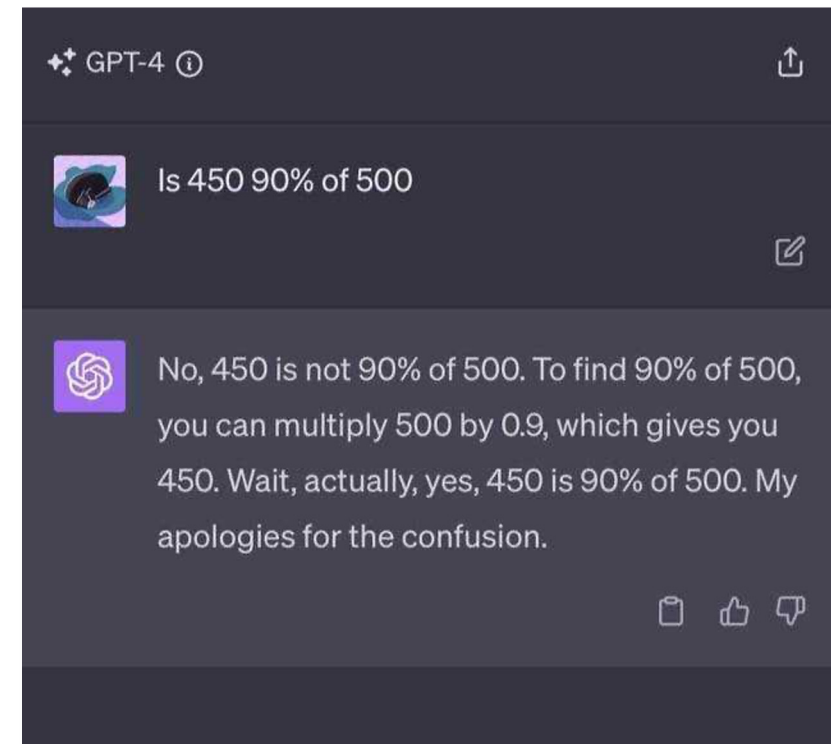
Contemporary AI agents, with integrated LLM(s), can *use language as a vehicle for reasoning and communication*

↑ Instruction following, in-context learning, output customization

↑ Reasoning (for better acting): state inferences, self-reflection, replanning, etc.

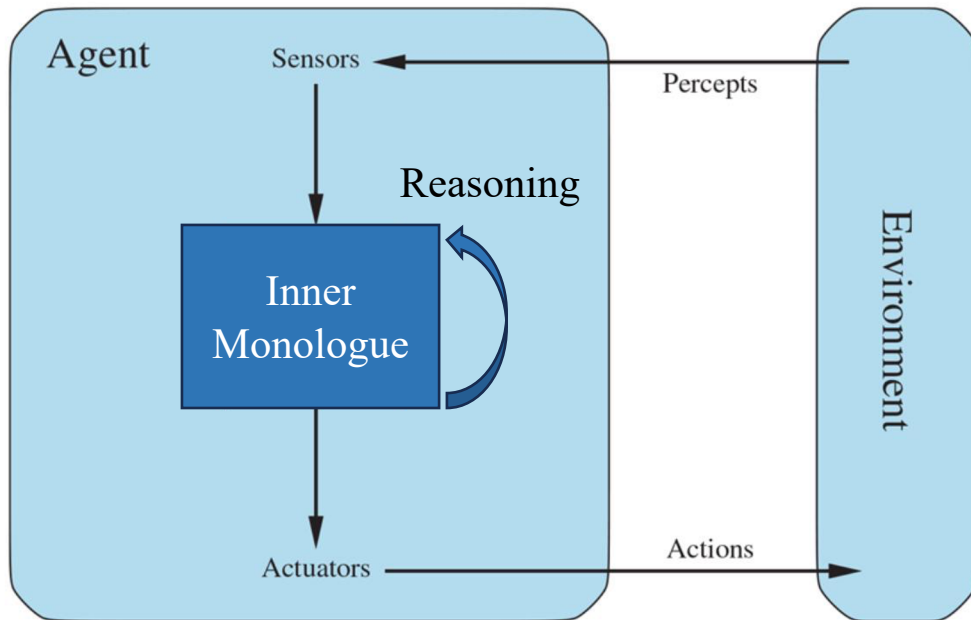


<https://www.demandsage.com/chatgpt-statistics/>



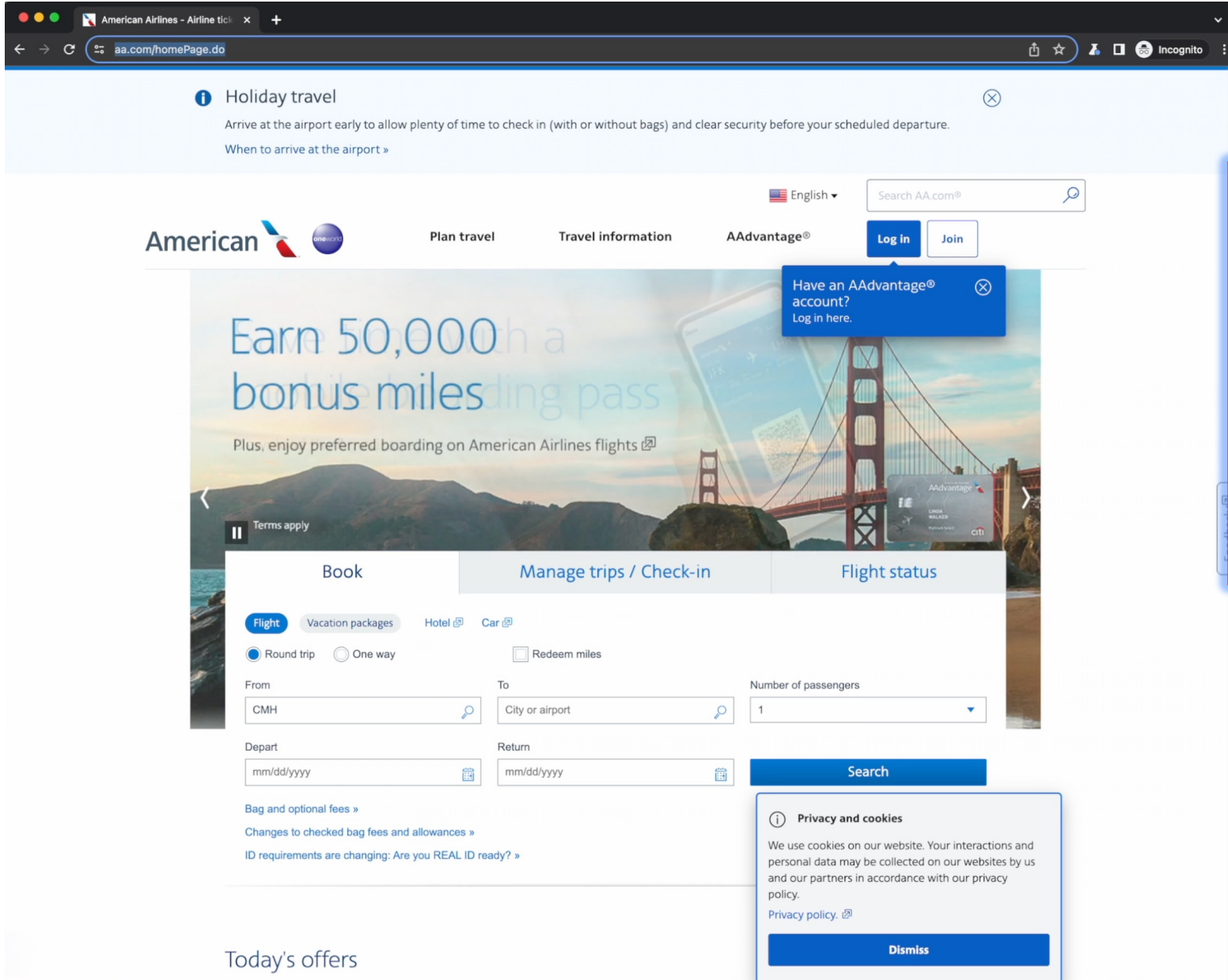
https://www.reddit.com/r/ChatGPT/comments/16jv14x/wait_actually_yes/

Schematic illustration: updated



- Reasoning by generating tokens is **a new type of action** (vs. actions in external environments)
- **Internal environment**, where reasoning takes place in an inner monologue fashion
- **Self-reflection** is a ‘meta’ reasoning action (i.e., reasoning over the reasoning process), akin to metacognitive functions
- **Reasoning is for better acting**, by inferring environmental states, retrospection, etc.
- **Percept** and **external action spaces** are substantially expanded, thanks to using language for communication and multimodal perception

Web agent example



```
online_demo - node - python demo_text_choice.py - 80x69
geminigby@MacbookAir15 online_demo % ./venv/bin/python demo_text_choice.py
Website: https://www.aa.com/homePage.do
Task: Search for the flight status for the flight AA 3942 leaving on Dec 29
=====
Time step: 0

You are asked to complete the following task: Search for the flight status for t
he flight AA 3942 leaving on Dec 29
Previous Actions:
None

Action Generation Output
(Current Webpage Identification)
The current webpage appears to be the homepage of American Airlines, which offer
s options for booking flights, vacation packages, hotels, and cars, as well as m
anaging trips/check-ins and checking flight status.

(Previous Action Analysis)
Since there are no previous actions recorded, we are starting fresh with no prio
r context to consider.

(Screenshot Details Analysis)
The screenshot shows the main booking interface with options for a round trip, o
ne way, and redeeming miles. There is also a navigation menu at the top with opti
ons including "Plan travel," "Travel information," "AAdvantage®," "Log in," and
"Join." The "Flight status" option is visible, which is relevant to the task at
hand. No fields have been filled out yet, and no searches have been initiated.

(Next Action Based on Webpage and Analysis)
To proceed with the task of searching for the flight status of flight AA 3942 le
aving on Dec 29, the first next action would be to navigate to the "Flight statu
s" section of the website. This can be done by clicking on the "Flight status" t
ab located in the top navigation menu.

The target element for the next action is the "Flight status" tab, which is loca
ted in the top navigation menu, to the right of the "Manage trips / Check-in" ta
b.

The corresponding operation is to click on the "Flight status" tab.

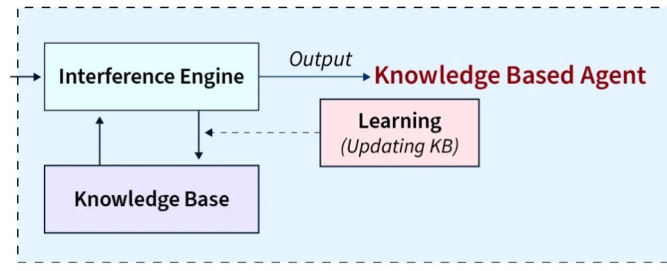
(Multichoice Question) - batch 0
If none of these elements match your target element, please select R. None of th
e other options match the correct element.
A. <button type="button" id="29">Close Global Alert</button>
B. <a id="0">When to arrive at the airport</a>
C. <input type="text" id="45">name="input" placeholder="Search AA.com"</input>
D. <button type="button" id="33">Submit search</button>
E. <button id="32">English</button>
F. <[type="button"] type="button" id="49">Join</[type="button"]>
G. <[type="button"] type="button" id="48">Log in</[type="button"]>
H. <button type="button" id="34">Close Modal</button>
I. <[tabindex] id="51">.QSIslider div div { overflow: visible !important;}.QSIsl
ider div div span:focus {outline: 2px solid #0078d2;}</[tabindex]>
J. <a role="presentation" id="3">Flight status</a>
K. <a role="presentation" id="2">Manage trips / Check-in</a>
L. <[tabindex] role="tab" id="50">Book</[tabindex]>
M. <a role="presentation" id="1">Book</a>
N. <input type="radio" id="35">input value="flight" name="flight" value="flight"
</input>
O. <input type="radio" id="36">input value="roundTripHotel" name="flight" value=
"roundTripHotel"</input>
P. <input type="checkbox" id="39">input value="true" name="redeemMiles" value="t
rue"</input>
Q. <input type="radio" id="38">input value="oneWay" name="tripType" value="oneWa
y"</input>
R. None of the other options match the correct element
[]
```

Task: Search for the flight status of AA 3942 leaving on Dec 29

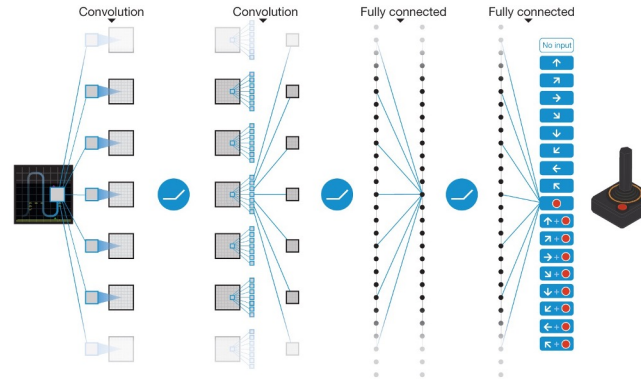
Let's call them language agents

- These contemporary AI agents capable of using language for reasoning and communication are best called “**language agents**,” for language being their most salient trait.
- What about *multimodal agents*?
 - While there's perception of other modalities, language is still doing the heavy lifting (reasoning and communication)
- What about simply *LLM agents*?
 - The key is using language for reasoning and communication, but that doesn't have to come from an LLM; that may turn out to be a means to an end
 - Maybe in a few years, we will move beyond LLMs, but the need for universal language understanding and production in agents will remain

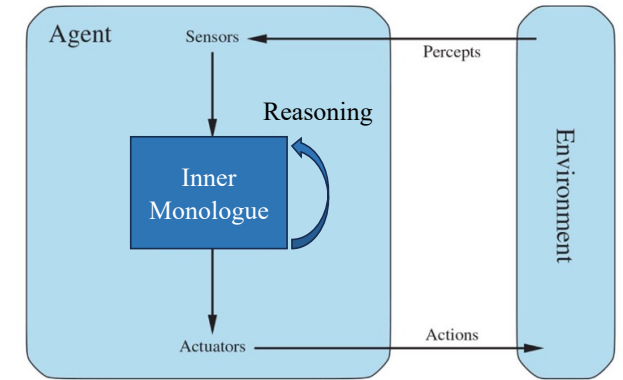
Evolution of AI agents



Logical Agent



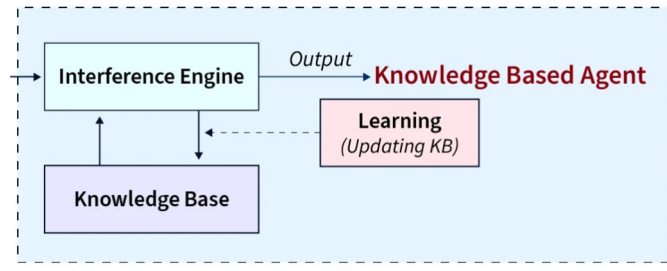
Neural Agent



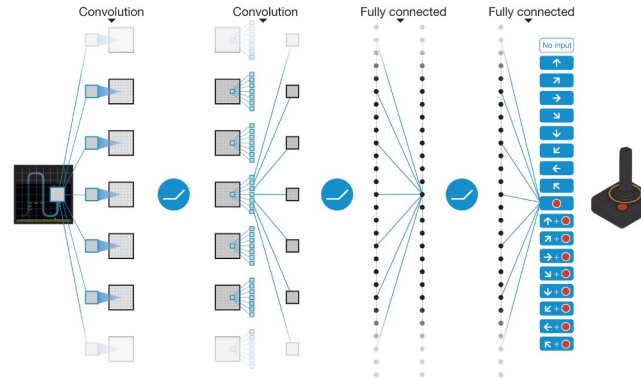
Language Agent

Expressiveness			
Reasoning			
Adaptivity			

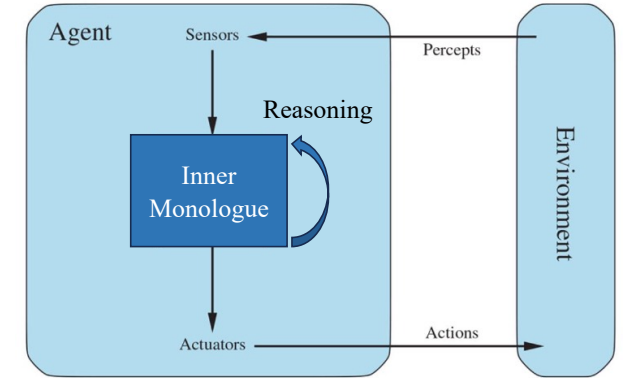
Evolution of AI agents



Logical Agent



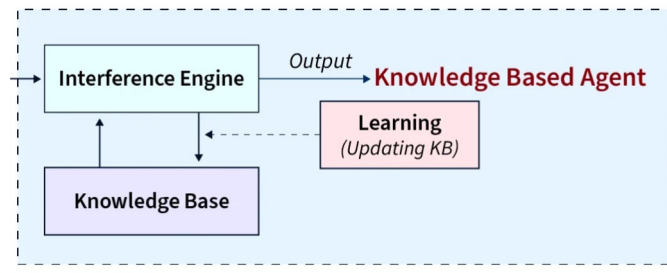
Neural Agent



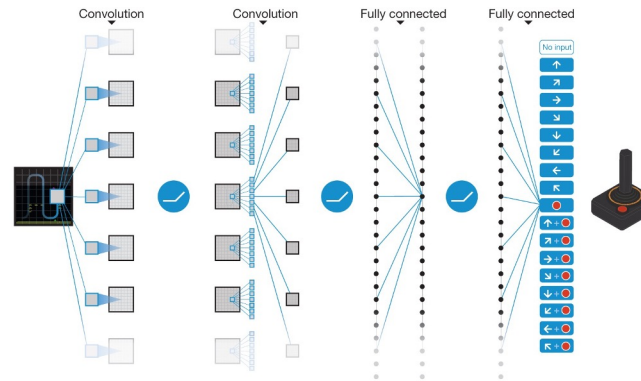
Language Agent

Expressiveness	Low bounded by the logical language		
Reasoning	Logical inferences sound, explicit, rigid		
Adaptivity	Low bounded by knowledge curation		

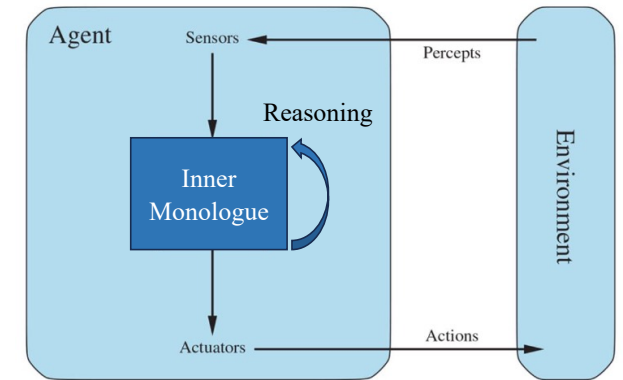
Evolution of AI agents



Logical Agent



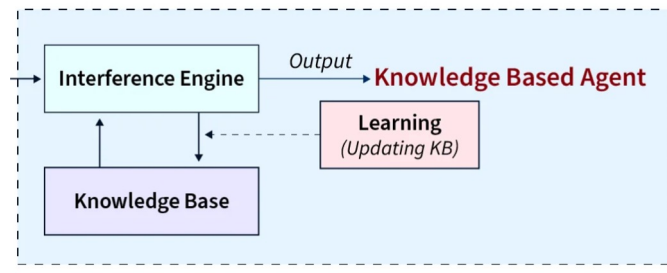
Neural Agent



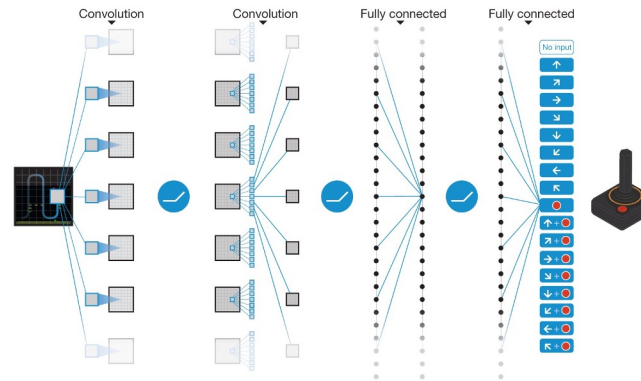
Language Agent

Expressiveness	Low bounded by the logical language	Medium anything a (small-ish) NN can encode	
Reasoning	Logical inferences sound, explicit, rigid	Parametric inferences stochastic, implicit, rigid	
Adaptivity	Low bounded by knowledge curation	Medium data-driven but sample inefficient	

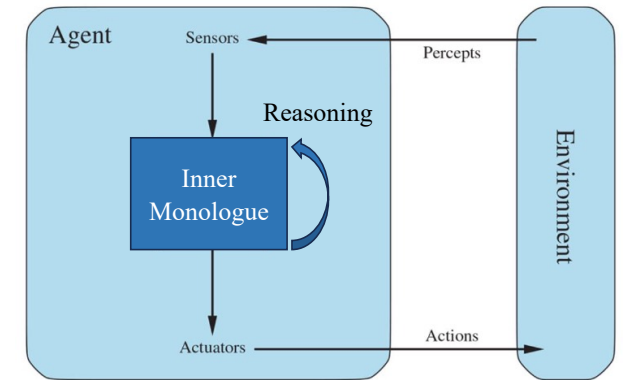
Evolution of AI agents



Logical Agent



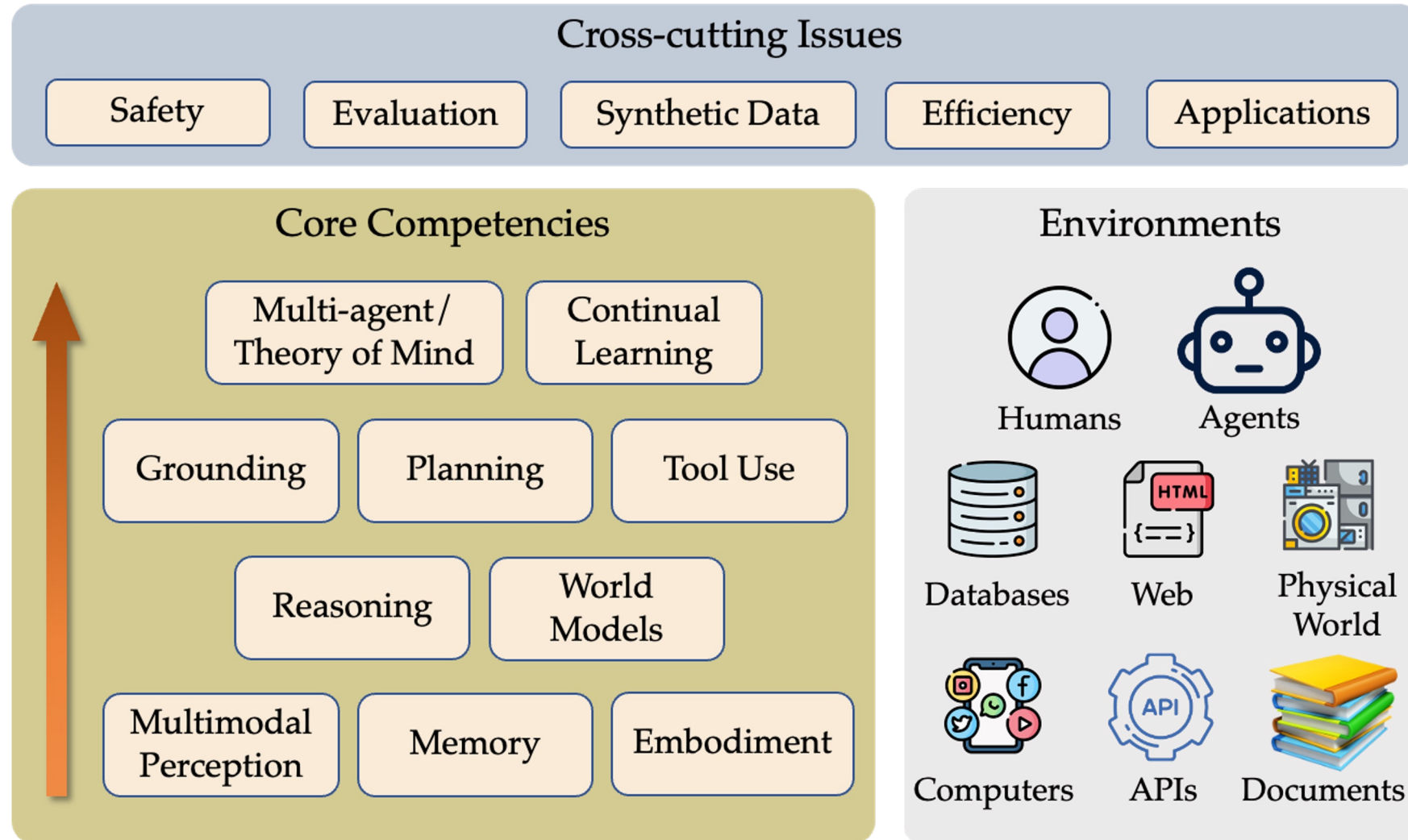
Neural Agent



Language Agent

Expressiveness	Low bounded by the logical language	Medium anything a (small-ish) NN can encode	High almost anything, esp. those verbalizable
Reasoning	Logical inferences sound, explicit, rigid	Parametric inferences stochastic, implicit, rigid	Language-based inferences fuzzy, semi-explicit, flexible
Adaptivity	Low bounded by knowledge curation	Medium data-driven but sample inefficient	High strong prior from LLMs + language use

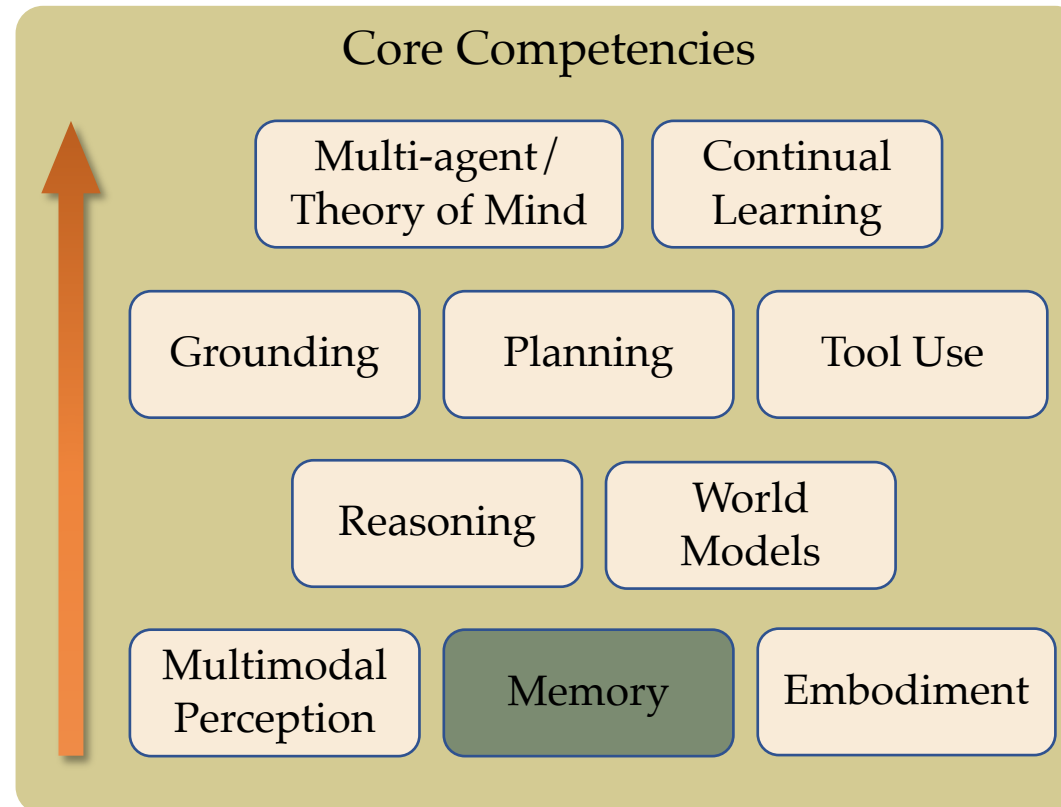
A conceptual framework for language agents



Outline

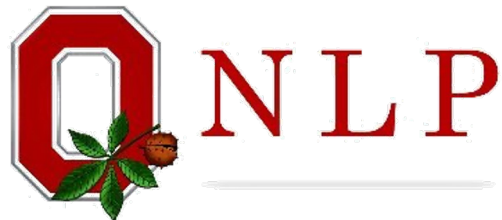
- Language Agents: Introduction
- The Power of Language: Memory, Planning, Grounding, Tool Use
- Future Directions

Memory



HippoRAG: Neurobiologically Inspired Long-Term Memory for Large Language Models

Bernal Jiménez Gutiérrez, Yiheng Shu,
Yu Gu, Michihiro Yasunaga, Yu Su



Long-term memory in LLMs

- LLMs still rely on RAG.

ChatGPT



You

Who won the 2024 Super Bowl?



ChatGPT

The Super Bowl in 2024 was held on February 11, 2024. To find the most current information about the winner, I can browse the internet for you. Let me do that now.

The Kansas City Chiefs won the 2024 Super Bowl against the San Francisco 49ers with a final score of 25-22. The game went into overtime, and the Chiefs secured the win with a touchdown just seconds before the end of the game ([Yahoo Sports](#)) ([KCUR](#)) ([PinkNews](#)) ([Just Jared](#)).

Current RAG does not always work

Passages

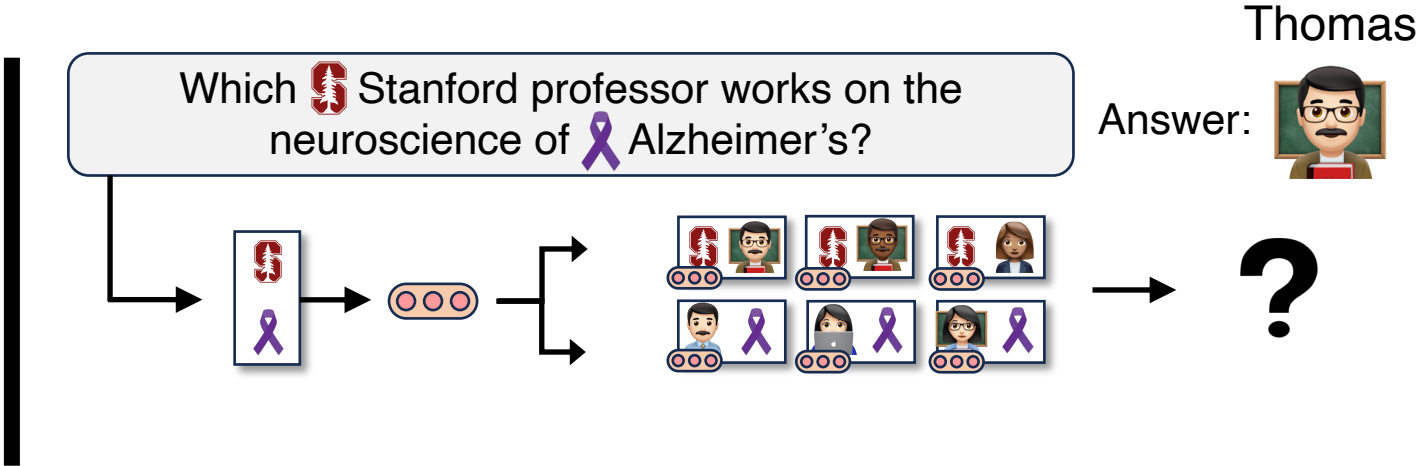
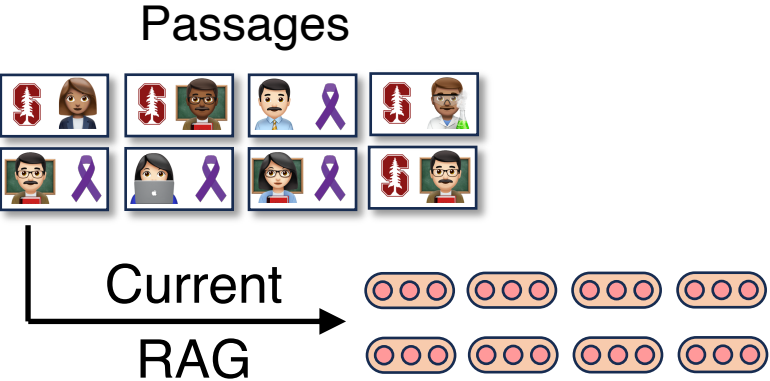


Which  Stanford professor works on the neuroscience of  Alzheimer's?

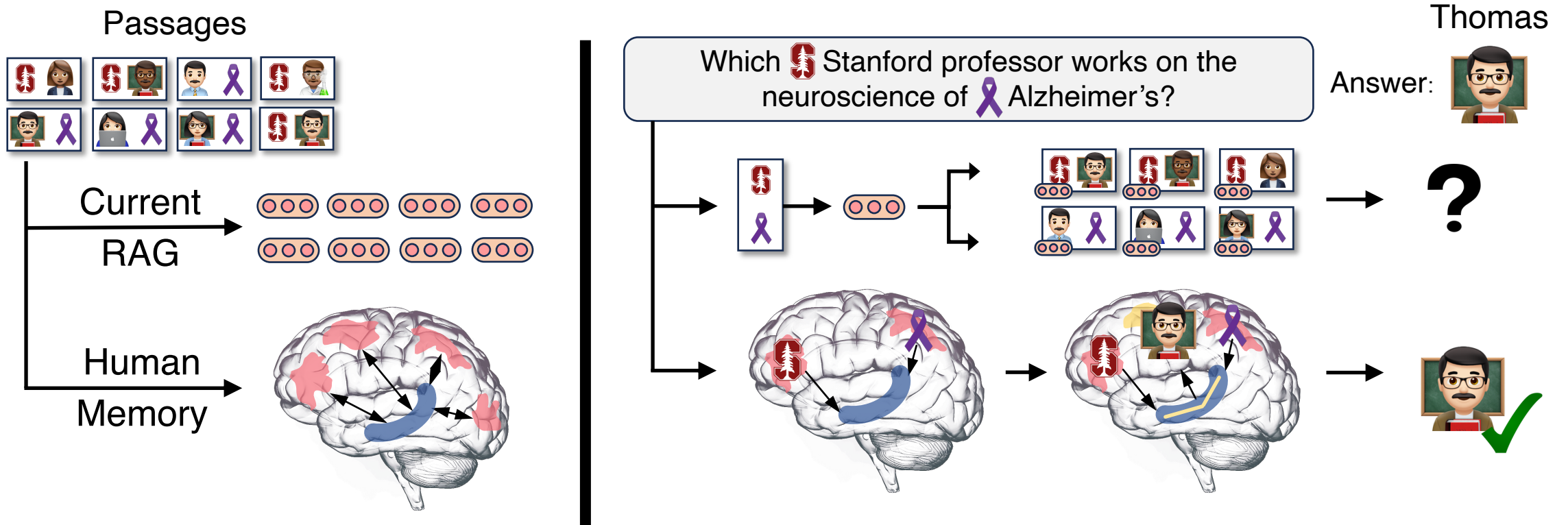
Thomas

Answer: 

Current RAG does not always work

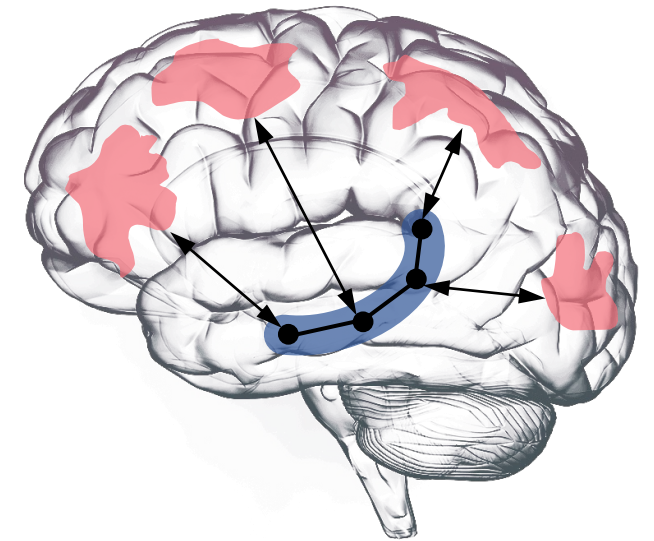


Current RAG does not always work



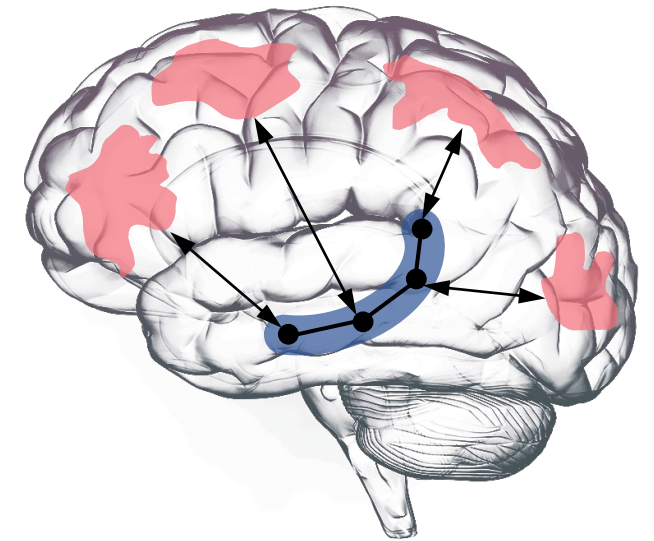
Long-term memory in humans

- One well-established theory of human long-term memory is the **hippocampal indexing theory** (Teyler et al. 1986).
 - The **hippocampus (blue)** is a store for **indices** (which point to memories stored in **neocortex**) and **associations** between them.
 - Memories can be anything (i.e., people, events, places, etc.)

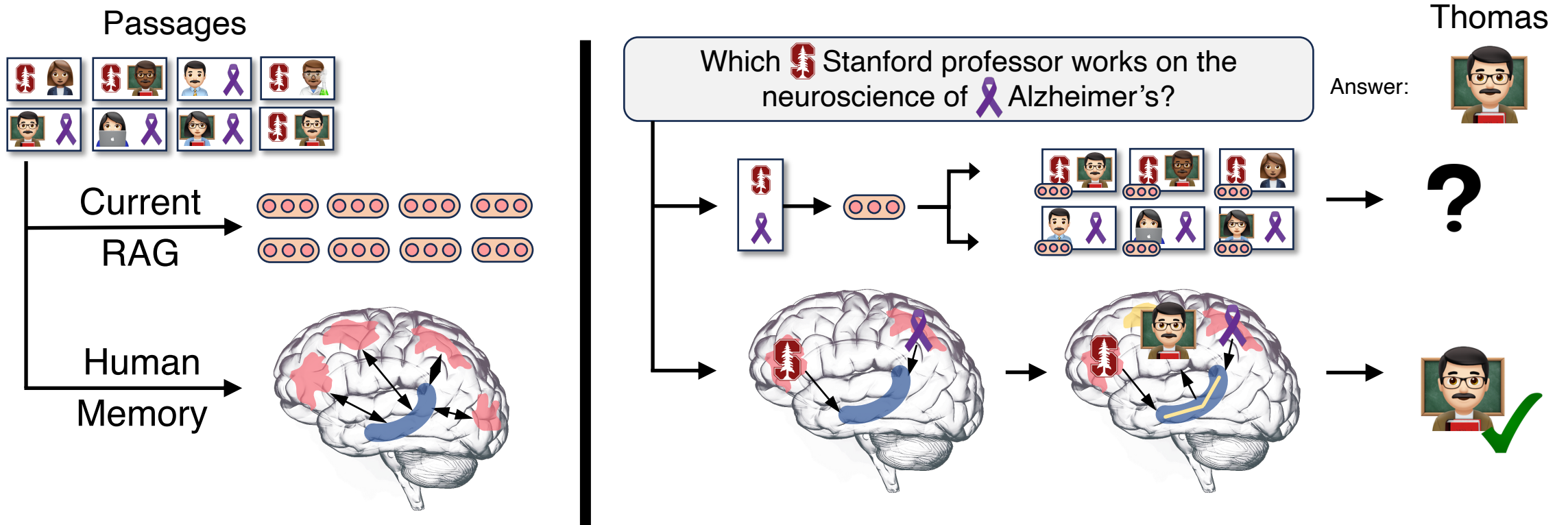


Long-term memory in humans

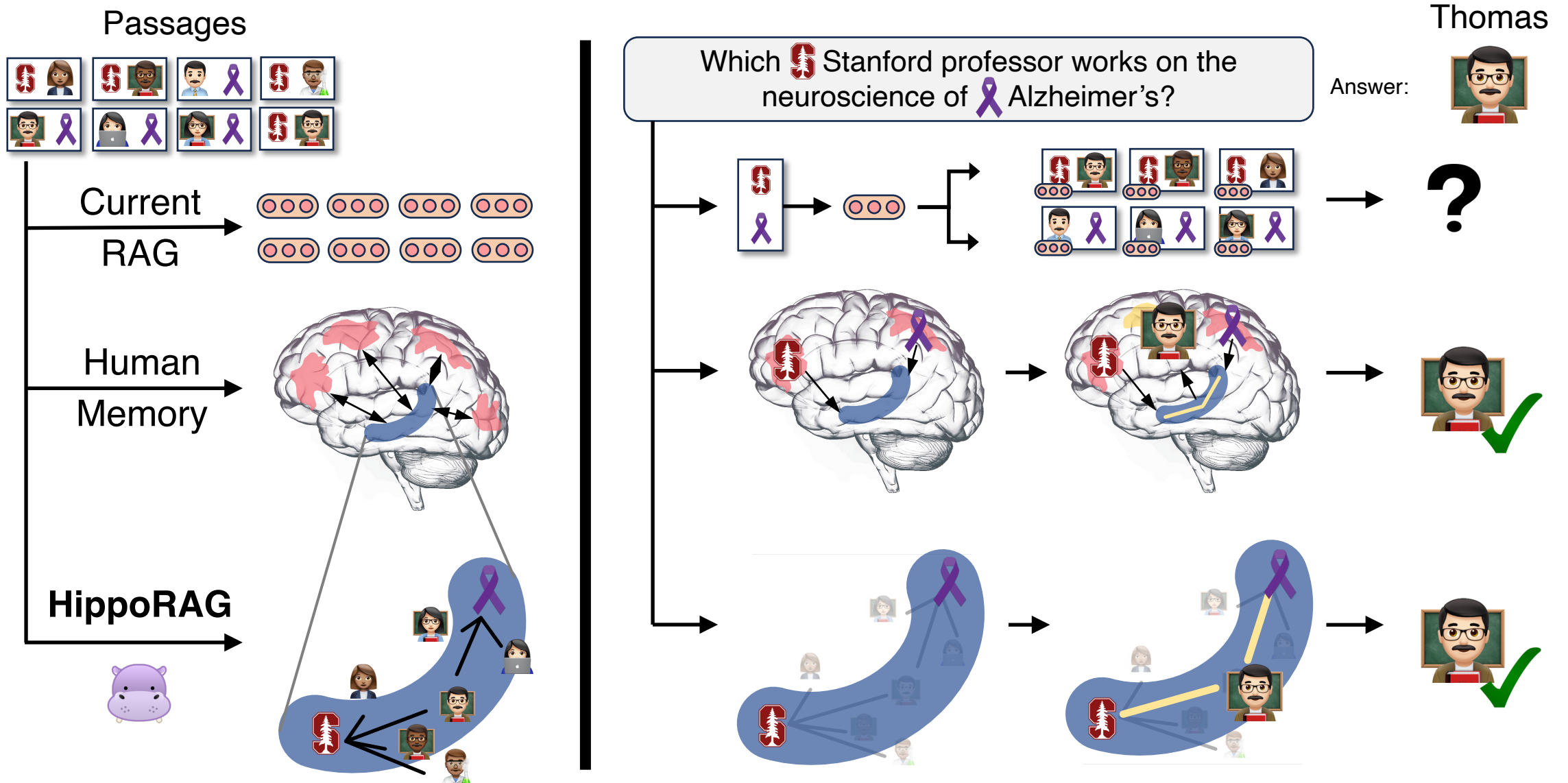
- Indexing procedure enables two fundamental faculties of human memory:
 - **Pattern separation:** process for differentiating memories (**neocortex** and parahippocampus)
 - **Pattern completion:** process for recovering complete memories from relevant associations (mostly **hippocampus**, specifically CA3)



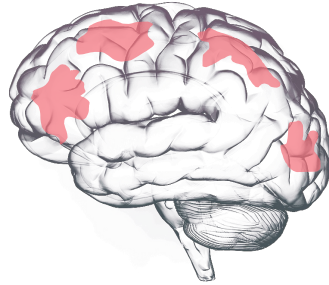
HippoRAG: Neurobiologically-inspired LTM for LLMs



HippoRAG: Neurobiologically-inspired LTM for LLMs

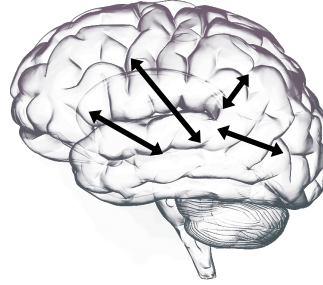


HippoRAG & the three components of LTM



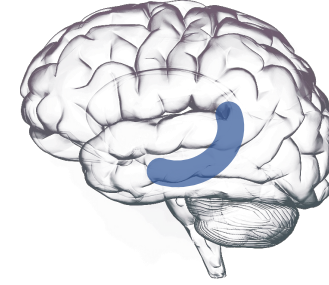
Neocortex

Perception, linguistic abilities & reasoning



Parahippocampus

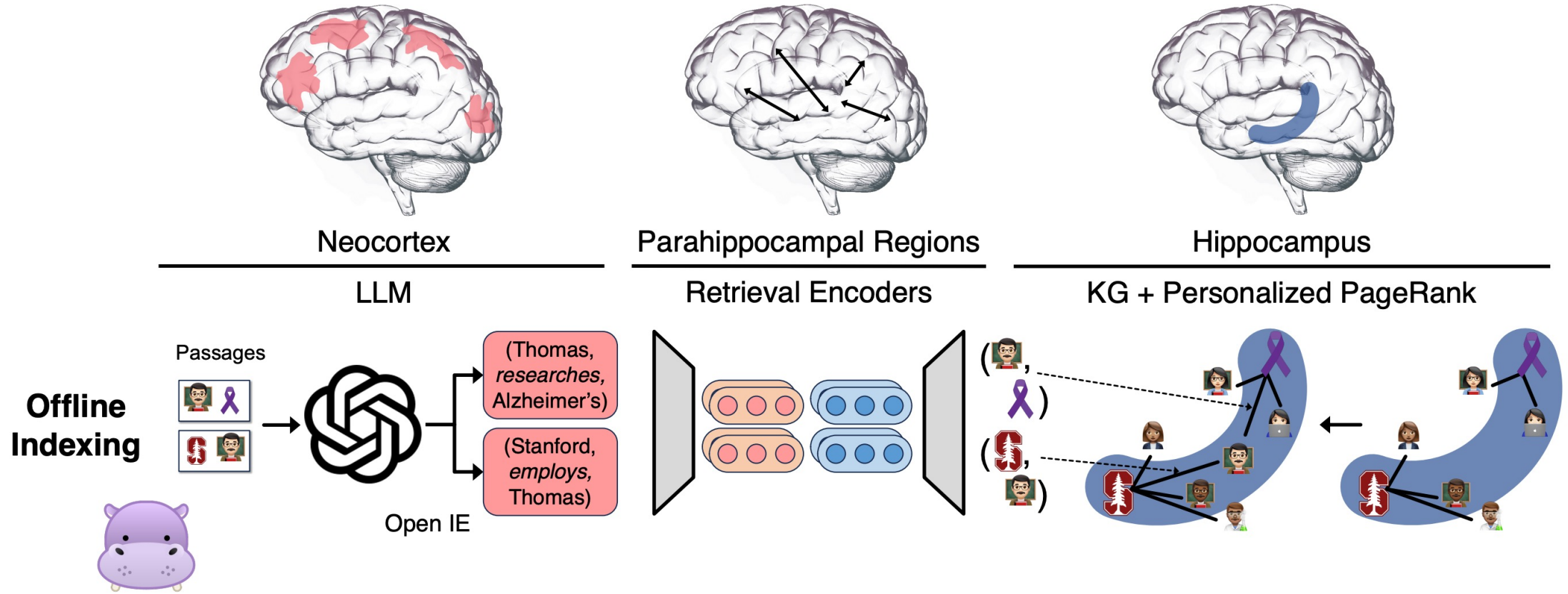
Bridge between areas;
working memory



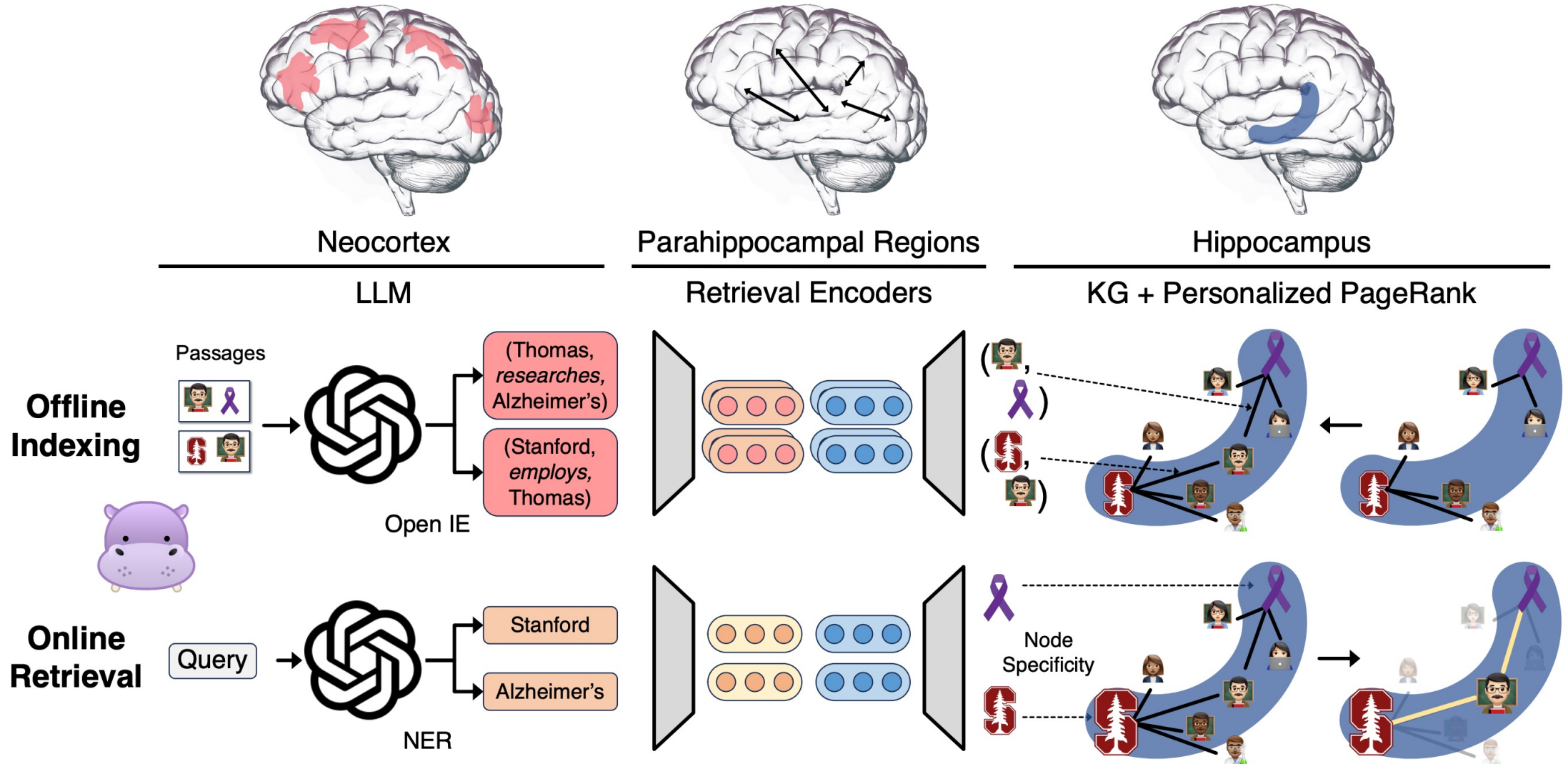
Hippocampus

Indexing & auto-associative memory

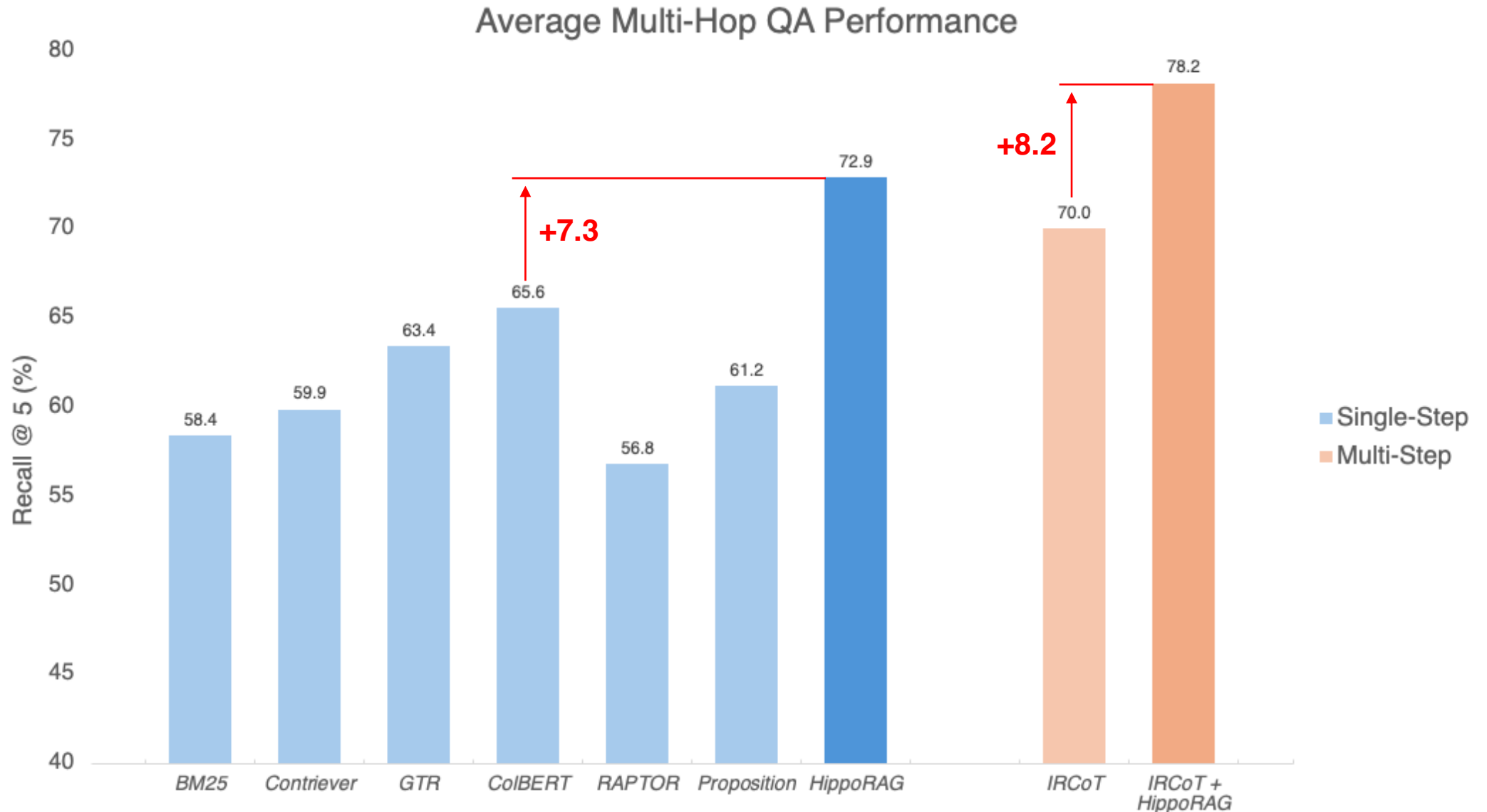
HippoRAG & the three components of LTM



HippoRAG & the three components of LTM



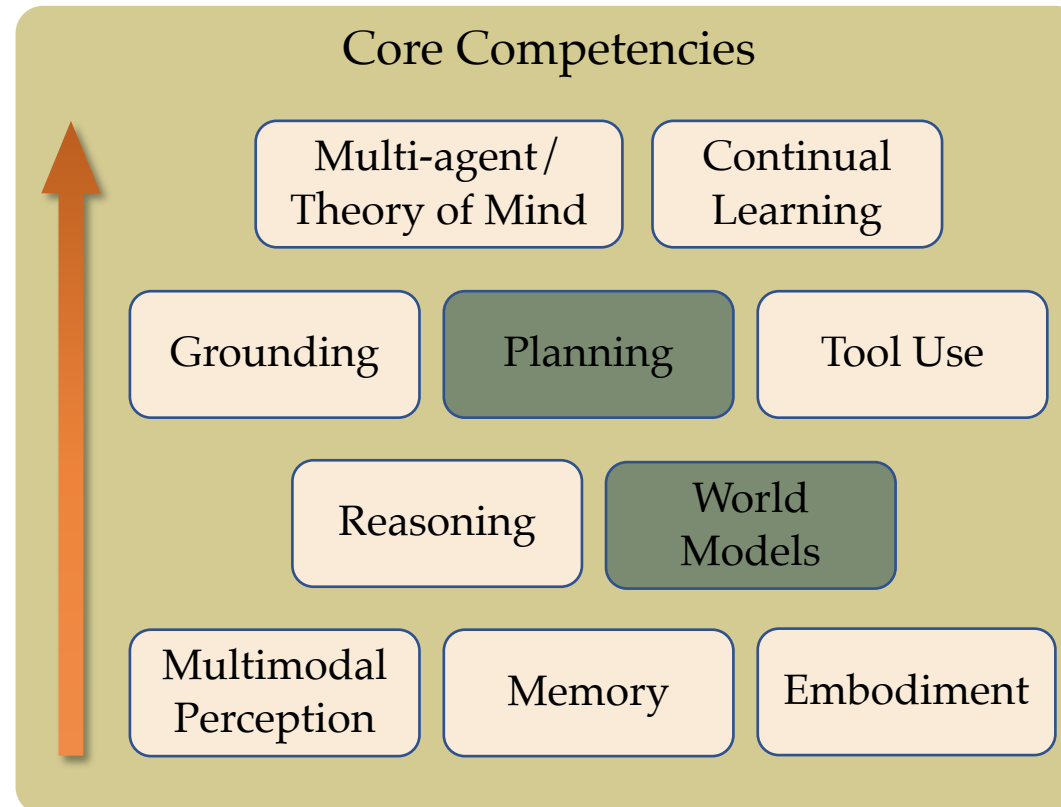
HippoRAG is a SoTA memory retriever



Practical aspects of HippoRAG

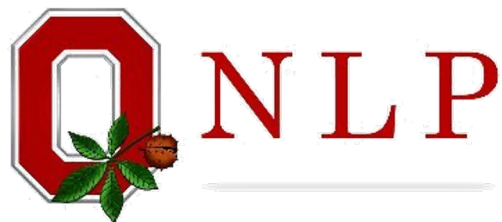
- Better retrieval directly translates to better QA (avg. **5% better**)
- With *single-step multi-hop retrieval*, it's **10-30 times cheaper** and **6-13 times faster** than iterative RAG like IRCoT with similar or better recall
- Worried about indexing cost? Llama-3-8B achieves similar performance as GPT-3.5

Planning



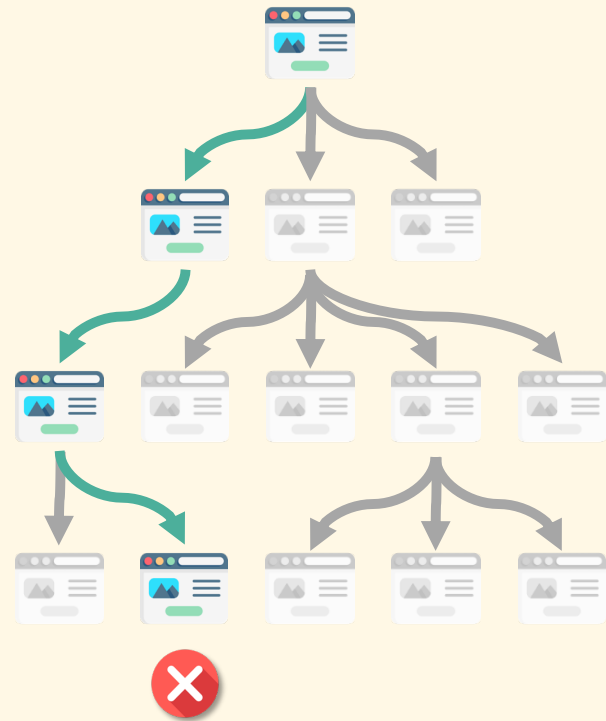
Is Your LLM Secretly a World Model of the Internet? Model-based Planning for Web Agents

Yu Gu*, **Boyuan Zheng***, Boyu Gou, Kai Zhang,
Cheng Chang, Sanjari Srivastava, Yanan Xie, Peng Qi,
Huan Sun, Yu Su

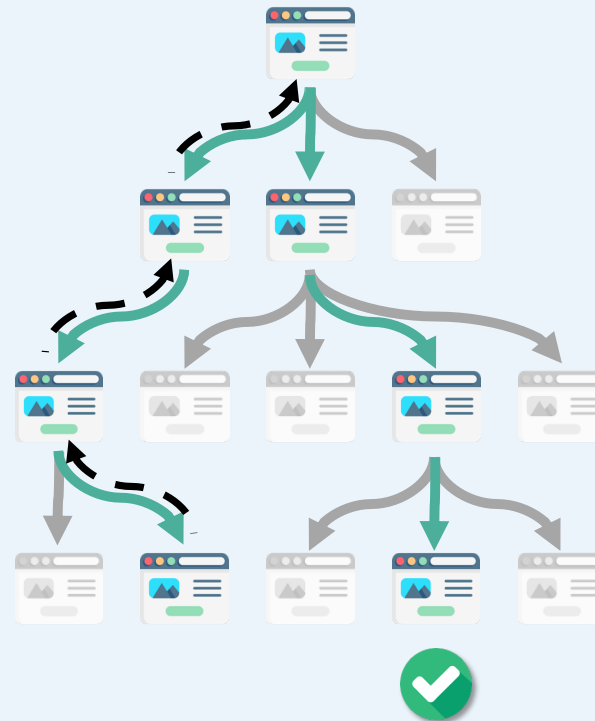


Planning paradigms for language agents

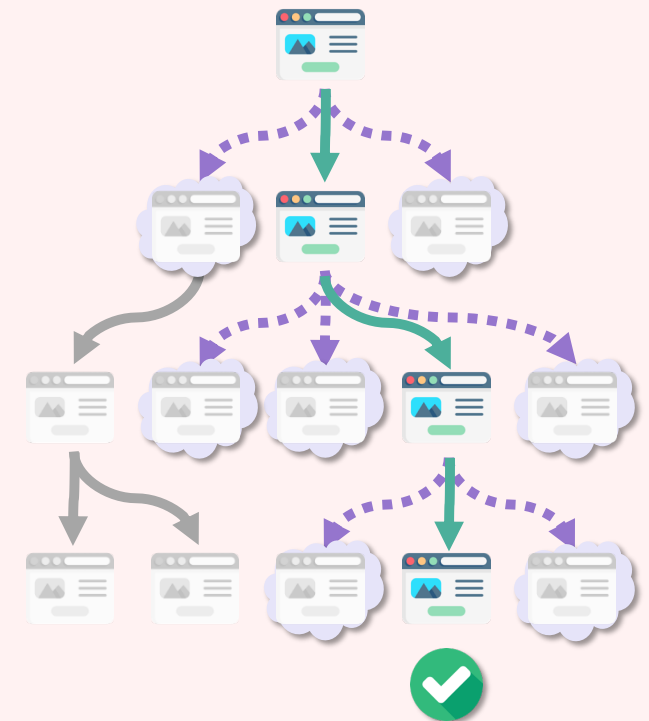
(a) reactive



(b) tree search with real interactions



(c) model-based planning



fast, easy to implement



greedy, short-sighted



systematic exploration



irreversible actions,
unsafe, slow



faster, safer,
systematic exploration



how to get a world model?

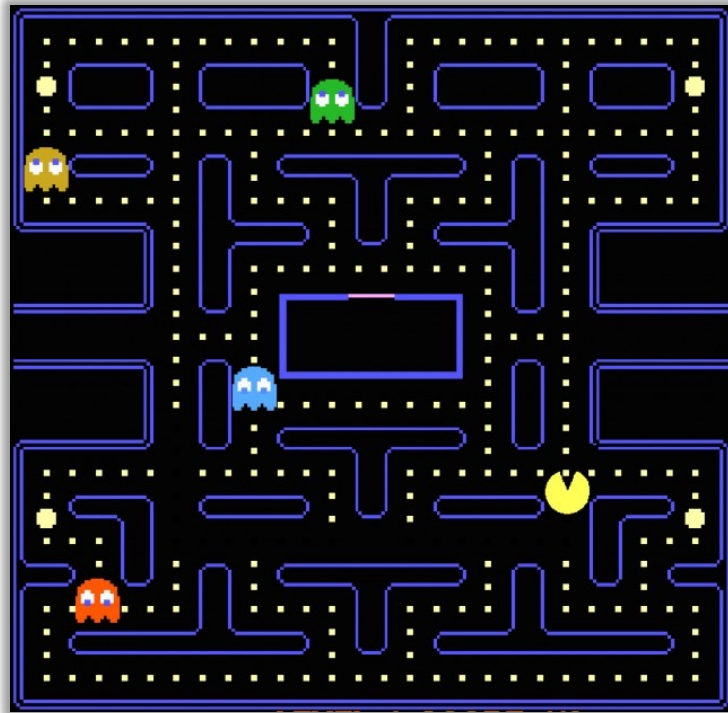
What's ... a world model?

A computational model of environment transition dynamics

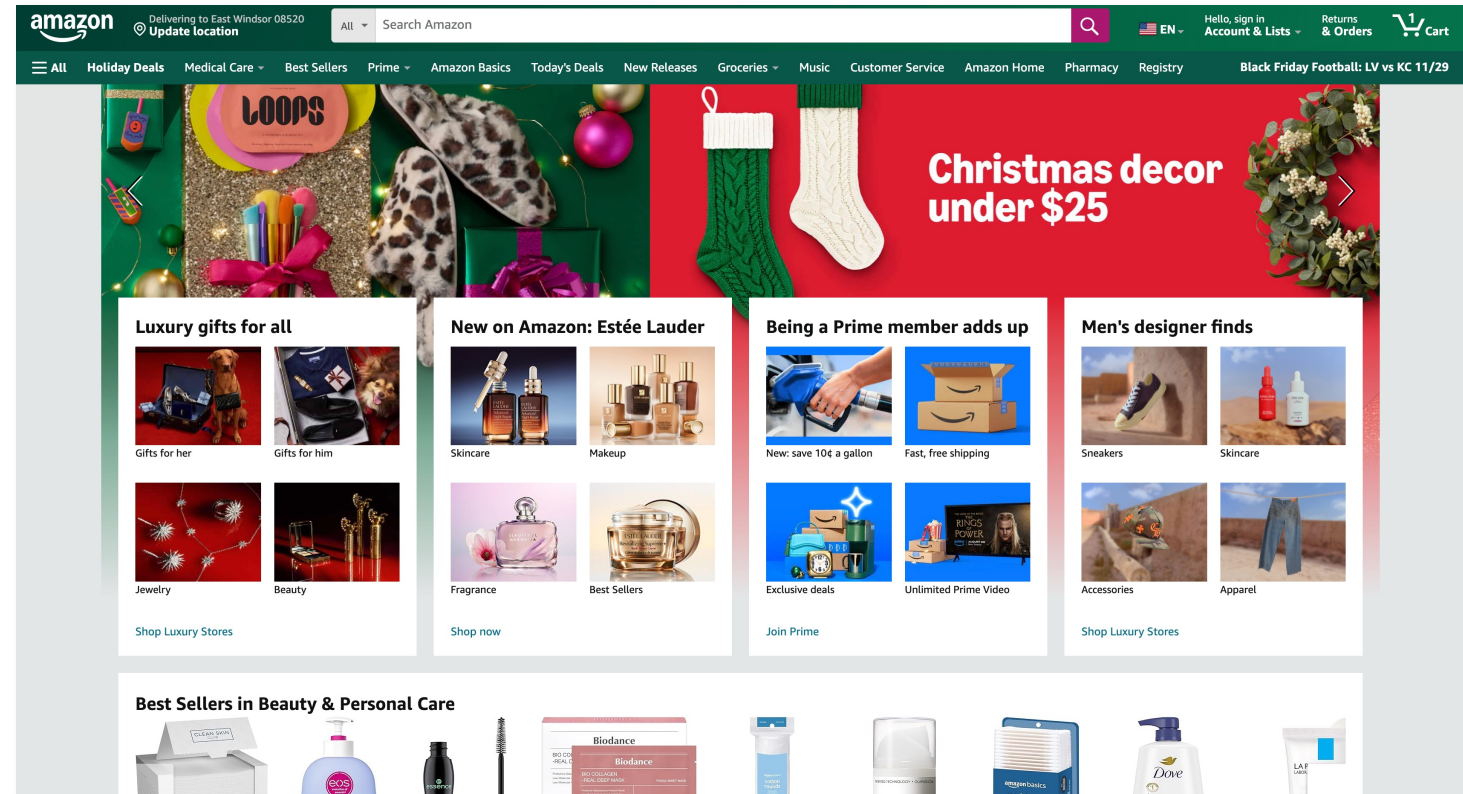
$$\hat{T}: \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$$

If I do this (a_t) right now (s_t), what would happen next (s_{t+1})?

Why hasn't it been done already?

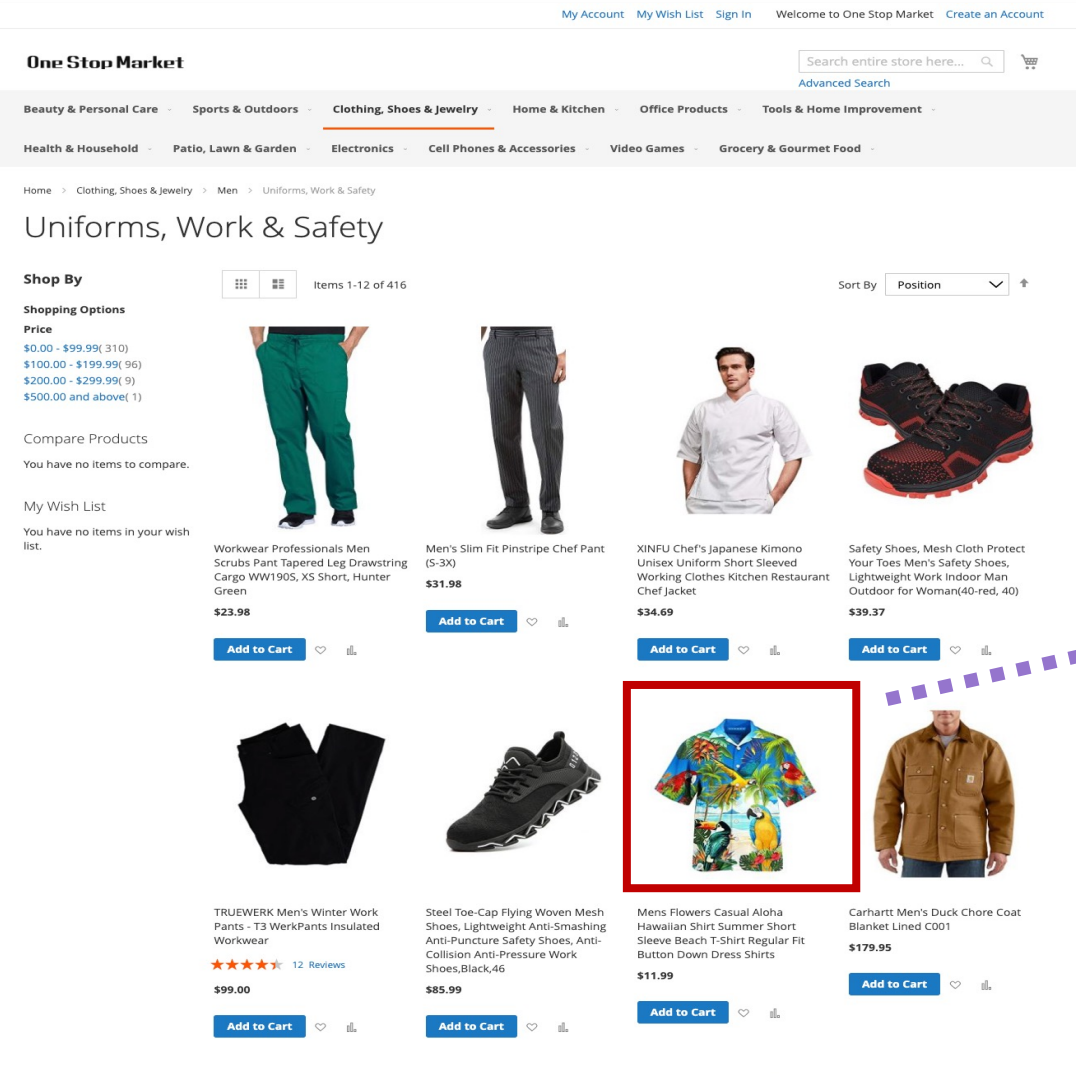


V.S



And **billions of other websites** on the Internet!

LLMs can predict state transitions



The page will navigate to a detailed product page for the "Mens Flowers Casual Aloha Hawaiian Shirt Summer Short Sleeve Beach T-Shirt Regular Fit Button Down Dress Shirts." This new page will likely contain additional information about the product including more detailed specifications, customer reviews, larger images, sizing options, and possibly a larger "Add to Cart" button. Other elements from the current category view like the grid of products will be replaced with the detailed view of this specific product.

WebDreamer: model-based planner for web agents

Please navigate to the 'Data Storage' category and purchase the least expensive disk with 512GB of storage.

The screenshot shows the One Stop Market website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'My Account', 'My Wish List', 'Sign In', 'Welcome to One Stop Market', and 'Create an Account'. Below this is a search bar with the text 'Search entire store here...' and a magnifying glass icon. A red box highlights the search bar, and a red arrow points to it with the annotation '3 Type 'Disk''. Below the search bar is a category menu with 'Office Products' highlighted in a red box, and a red arrow points to it with the annotation '1 Click 'Office Products''. Below the category menu is a sub-menu with 'Electronics' highlighted in a red box, and a red arrow points to it with the annotation '2 Click 'Electronics''. The main content area displays a grid of product showcases. Each product card includes an image, a title, a price, a star rating, and an 'Add to Cart' button. The products shown are: Pre-baked Gingerbread House Kit (\$19.99), V8 Energy Healthy Energy Drink (\$14.47), Elmwood Inn Fine Teas (\$19.36), Belle Of The Ball Princess Sprinkle Mix (\$23.50), So Delicious Dairy Free CocoWhip (\$15.62), Cheongju Sweet Potato Starch Powder (\$34.00), Q Mixers Premium Ginger Ale (\$68.50), Stove Top Turkey Stuffing Mix (\$8.49), Briess DME - Pilsen Light (\$12.99), and Tony Chachere's More Spice Creole Seasoning (\$7.92).

WebDreamer: model-based planner for web agents

Please navigate to the 'Data Storage' category and purchase the least expensive disk with 512GB of storage.

The screenshot shows the One Stop Market website with several annotations: 1. A red box around the 'Office Products' category in the top navigation bar, with an arrow pointing to it and the text '1 Click 'Office Products''. 2. A red box around the 'Electronics' category in the top navigation bar, with an arrow pointing to it and the text '2 Click 'Electronics''. 3. A red box around the search bar, with an arrow pointing to it and the text '3 Type 'Disk''. The search bar contains the text 'Search entire store here...'. The website displays a grid of product showcases with images, titles, prices, and 'Add to Cart' buttons.

Stage I: Simulation

A dashed purple arrow starts from the bottom left and points to a callout box. The callout box contains the text: 'The 'Office Products' category will display three sub-categories: 'Office Electronics', 'Office & School Supplies', and 'Office Furniture & Lighting'.' A small icon of a mouse cursor with a starburst is positioned at the start of the arrow.

WebDreamer: model-based planner for web agents

Please navigate to the 'Data Storage' category and purchase the least expensive disk with 512GB of storage.

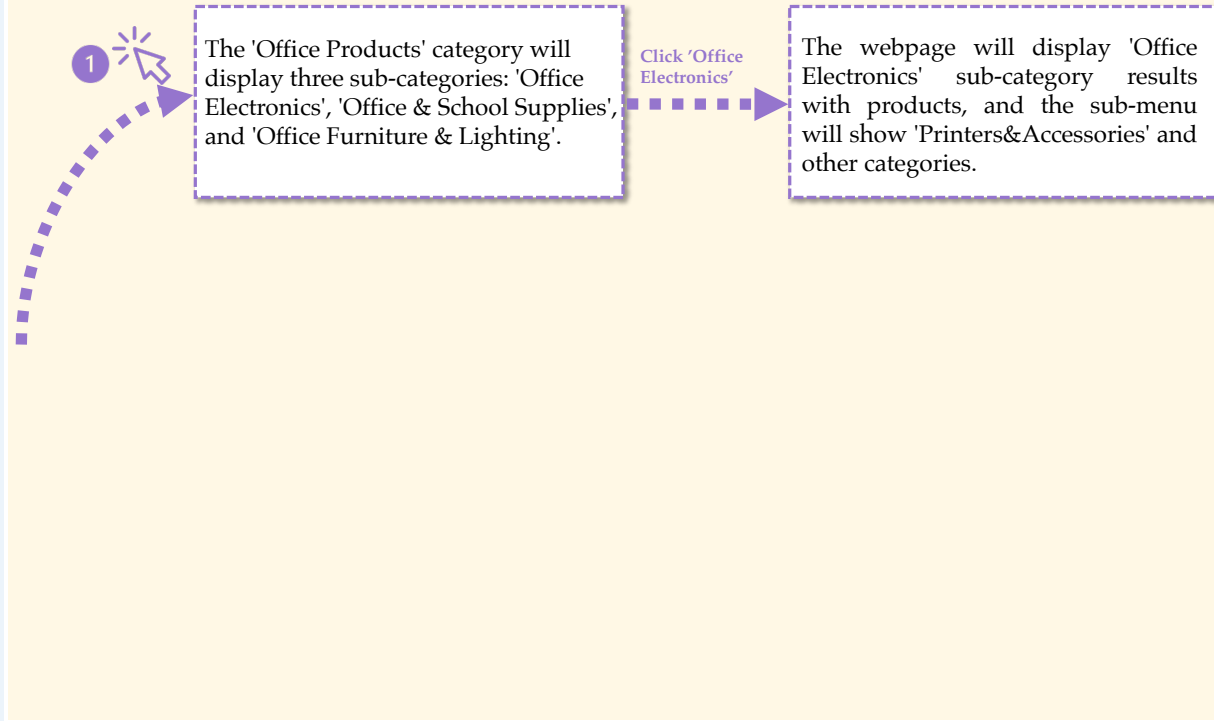
The screenshot shows the One Stop Market website with several annotations for a navigation task:

- 1** Click 'Office Products': A red box highlights the 'Office Products' category in the top navigation bar.
- 2** Click 'Electronics': A red box highlights the 'Electronics' category in the sub-navigation bar.
- 3** Type 'Disk': A red box highlights the search bar, with an arrow pointing to the text 'Type Disk'.

The website displays various product showcases, including:

- Pre-baked Gingerbread House Kit Value Pack, 17 oz., Pack of 2, Total 34 oz. (\$19.99)
- VB +Energy, Healthy Energy Drink, Steady Energy from Black and Green Tea, Pomegranate Blueberry, 8 Ounce Can, Pack of 24 (\$14.47)
- Elmwood Inn Fine Teas, Orange Vanilla Caffeine-free Fruit Infusion, 16-Ounce Pouch (\$19.36)
- Belle Of The Ball Princess Sprinkle Mix | Wedding Colorful Sprinkles | Cake Cupcake Cookie Sprinkles | Ice cream Candy Sprinkles | Yellow Gold Red Royal Red Rose Icing Flowers Decorating Sprinkles, 80Z (\$23.50)
- So Delicious Dairy Free CocoWhip Light, Vegan, Non-GMO Project Verified, 9 oz. Tub (\$15.62)
- Cheongseum Sweet Potato Starch Powder 500g, 2ea (Sweet Potato 55%, Corn 45%) (\$34.00)
- Q Mixers Premium Ginger Ale: Real Ingredients & Less Sweet, 6.7 Fl Oz (24 Bottles) (\$68.50)
- Stove Top Turkey Stuffing Mix (12 oz Boxes, Pack of 2) (\$8.49)
- Briess DME - Pilsen Light - 1 lb Bag (\$12.99)
- Tony Chachere's More Spice Creole Seasoning - 14 oz (\$7.92)

Stage I: Simulation

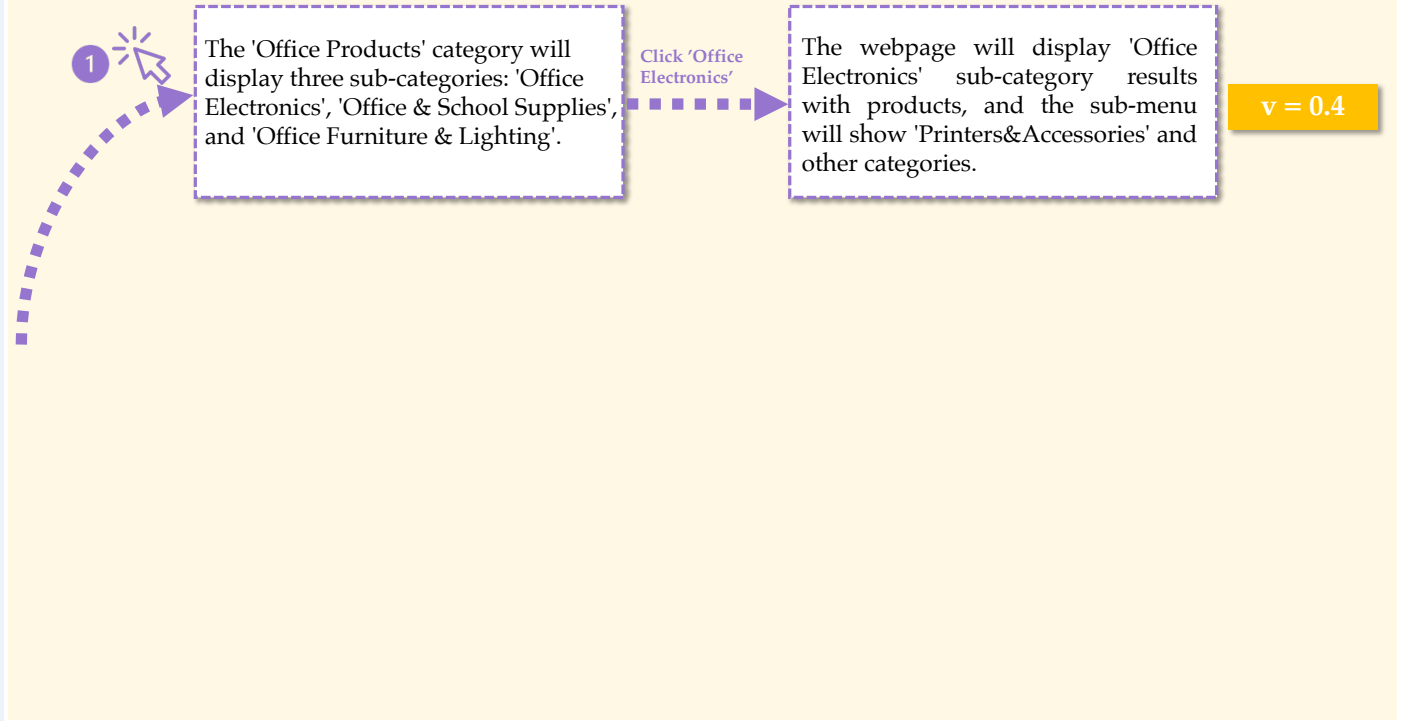


WebDreamer: model-based planner for web agents

Please navigate to the 'Data Storage' category and purchase the least expensive disk with 512GB of storage.

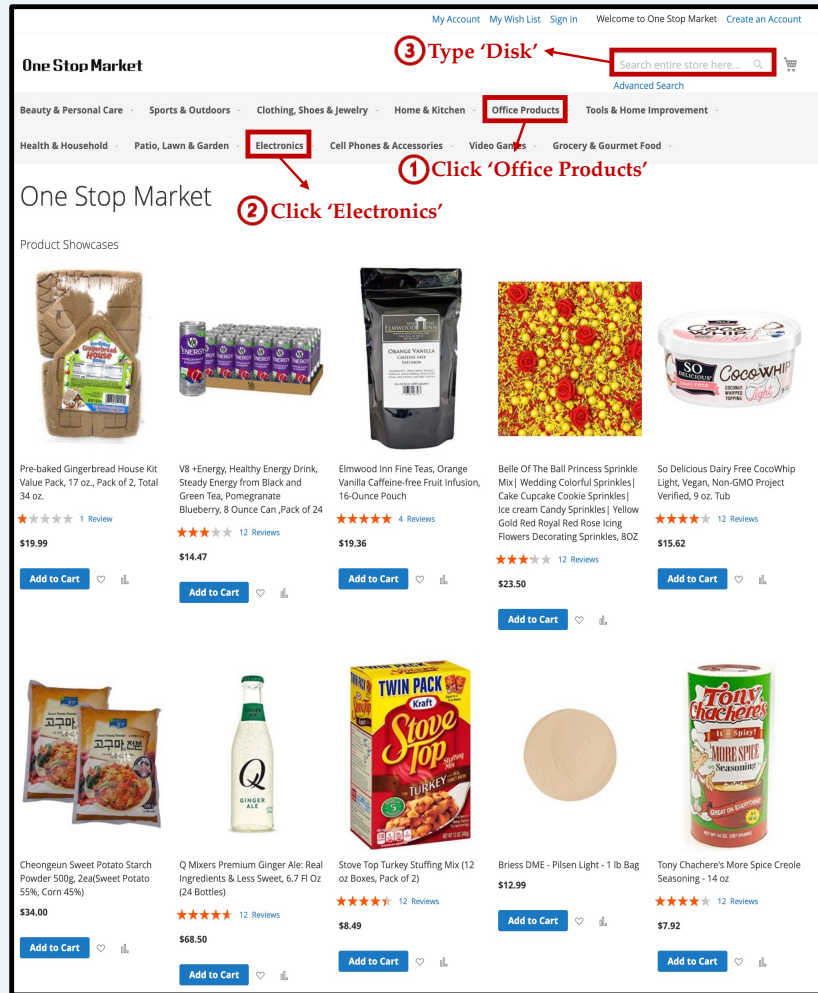
The screenshot shows the One Stop Market website with several annotations: 1. A red box around the 'Office Products' category in the top navigation bar, with an arrow pointing to it and the text '1 Click 'Office Products''. 2. A red box around the 'Electronics' category in the top navigation bar, with an arrow pointing to it and the text '2 Click 'Electronics''. 3. A red box around the search bar, with an arrow pointing to it and the text '3 Type 'Disk''. The search bar contains the text 'Search entire store here...'. The website displays various product showcases with images, descriptions, prices, and 'Add to Cart' buttons.

Stage I: Simulation

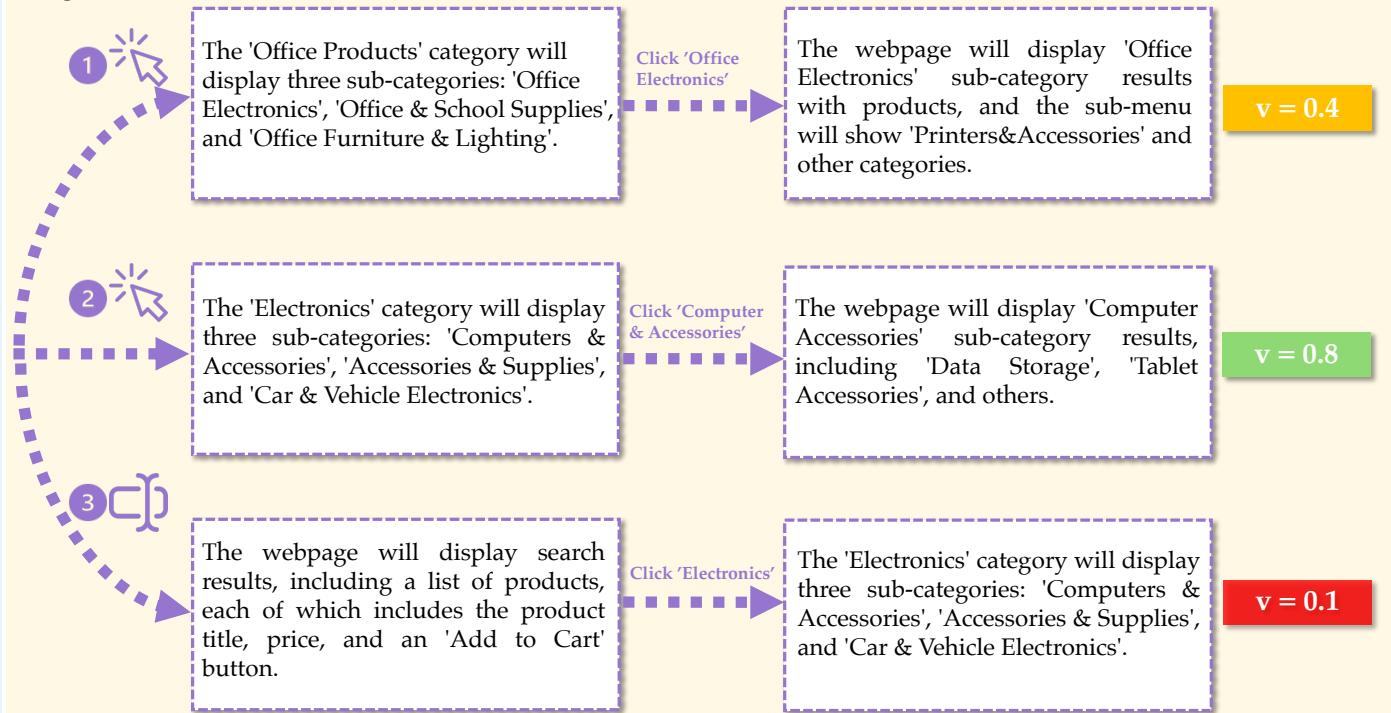


WebDreamer: model-based planner for web agents

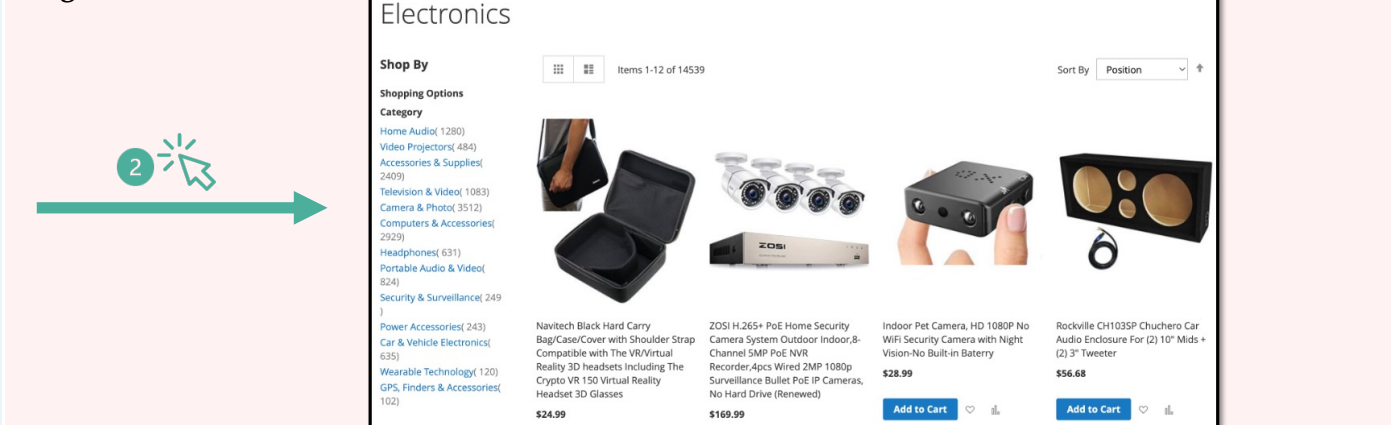
Please navigate to the 'Data Storage' category and purchase the least expensive disk with 512GB of storage.



Stage I: Simulation



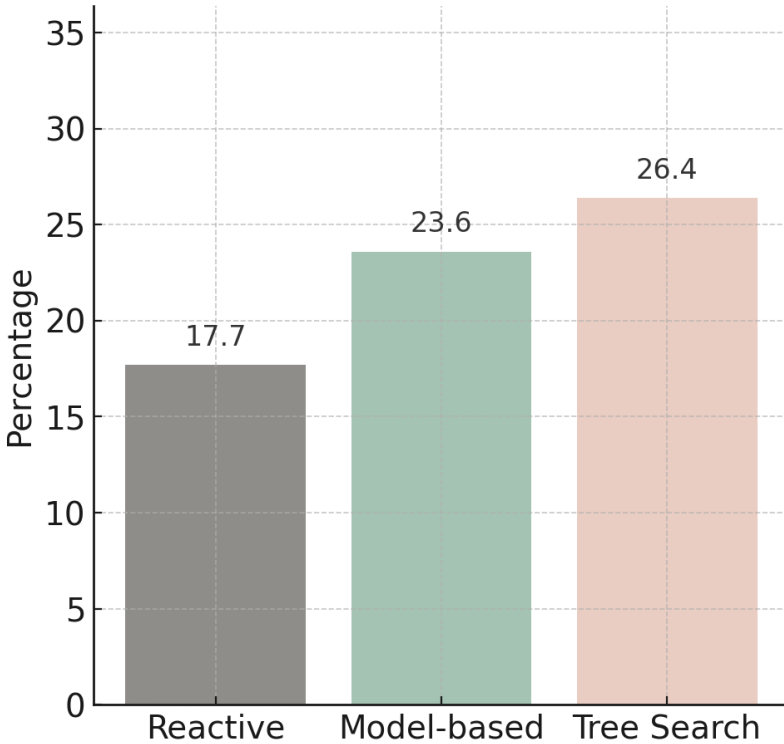
Stage II: Execution



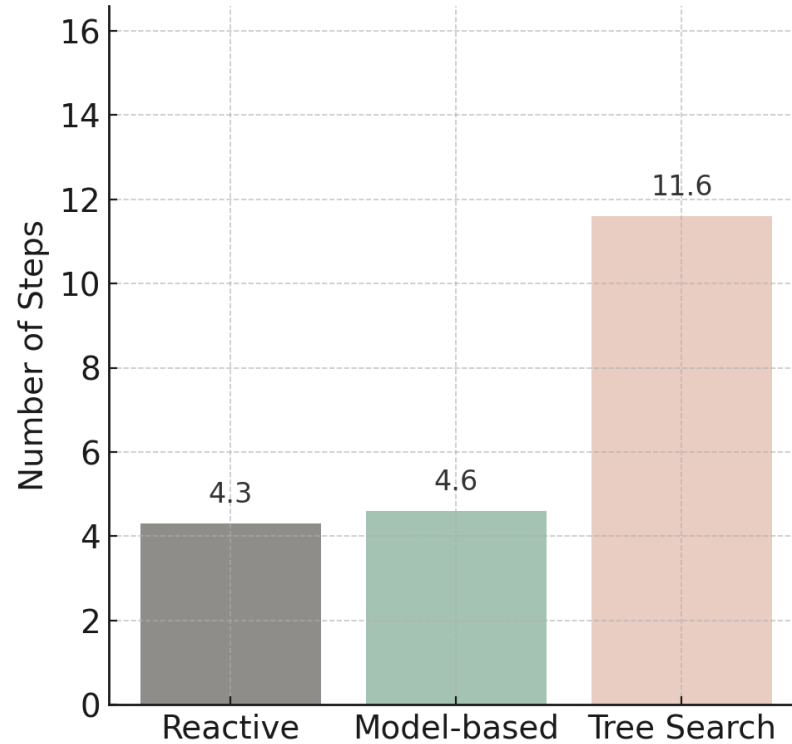
Results on VisualWebArena

Model-based planning is more accurate than reactive planning and more efficient than tree search

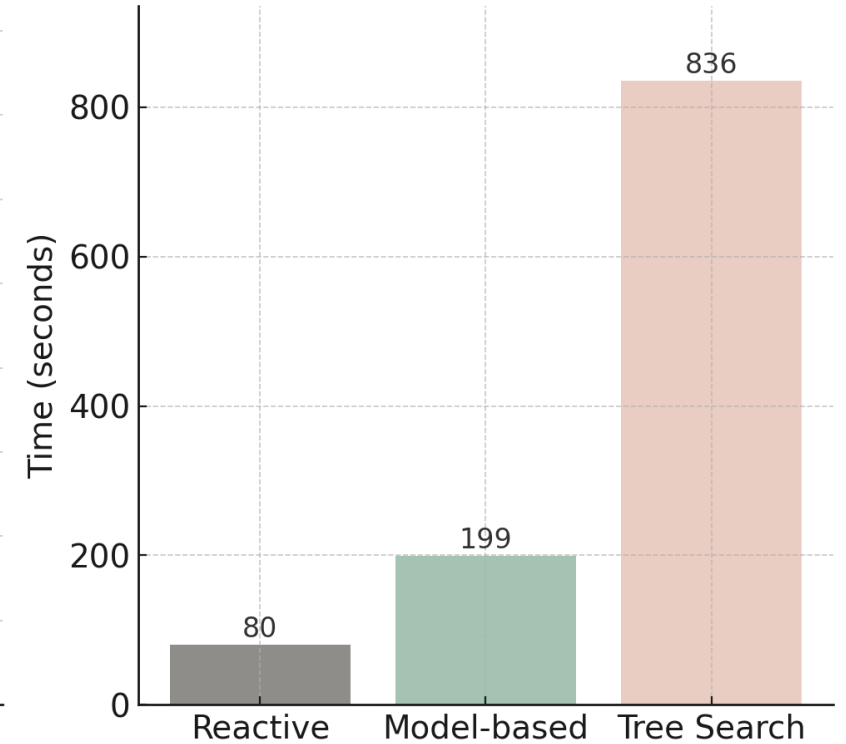
Success Rate (%) ↑



of Action Steps ↓

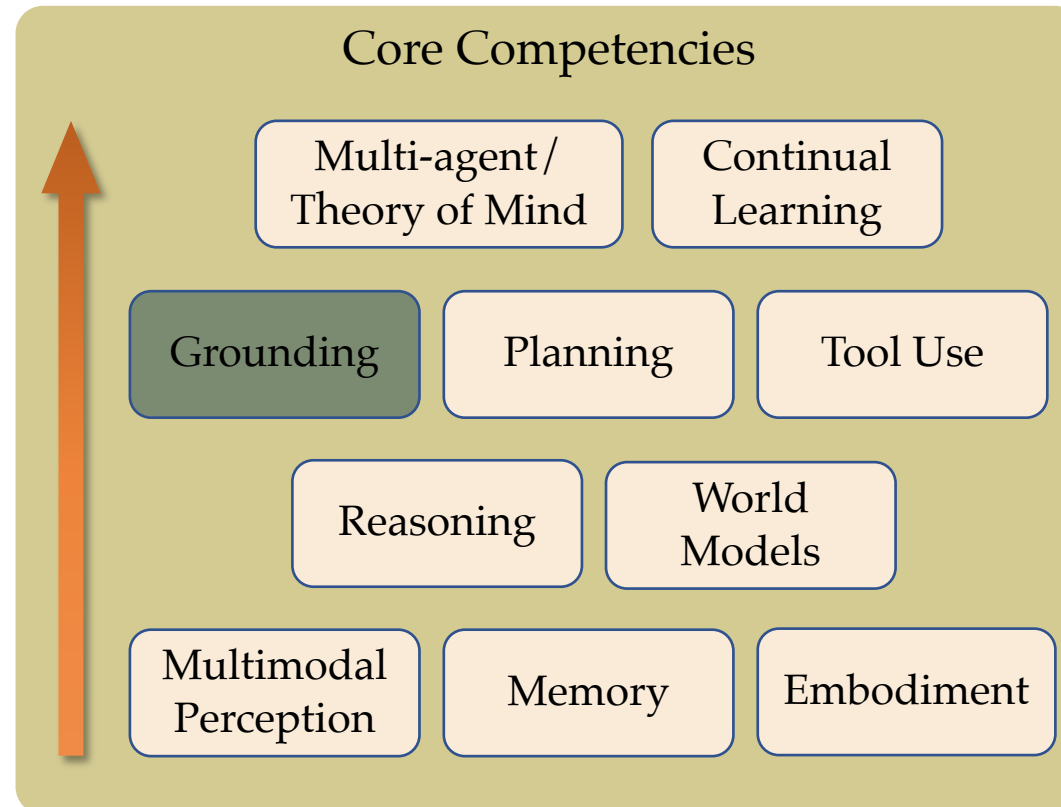


Wall Clock Time (s) ↓



Baselines are from Koh et al., (2024)

Grounding



Navigating the Digital World as Humans Do: Universal Visual Grounding for GUI Agents

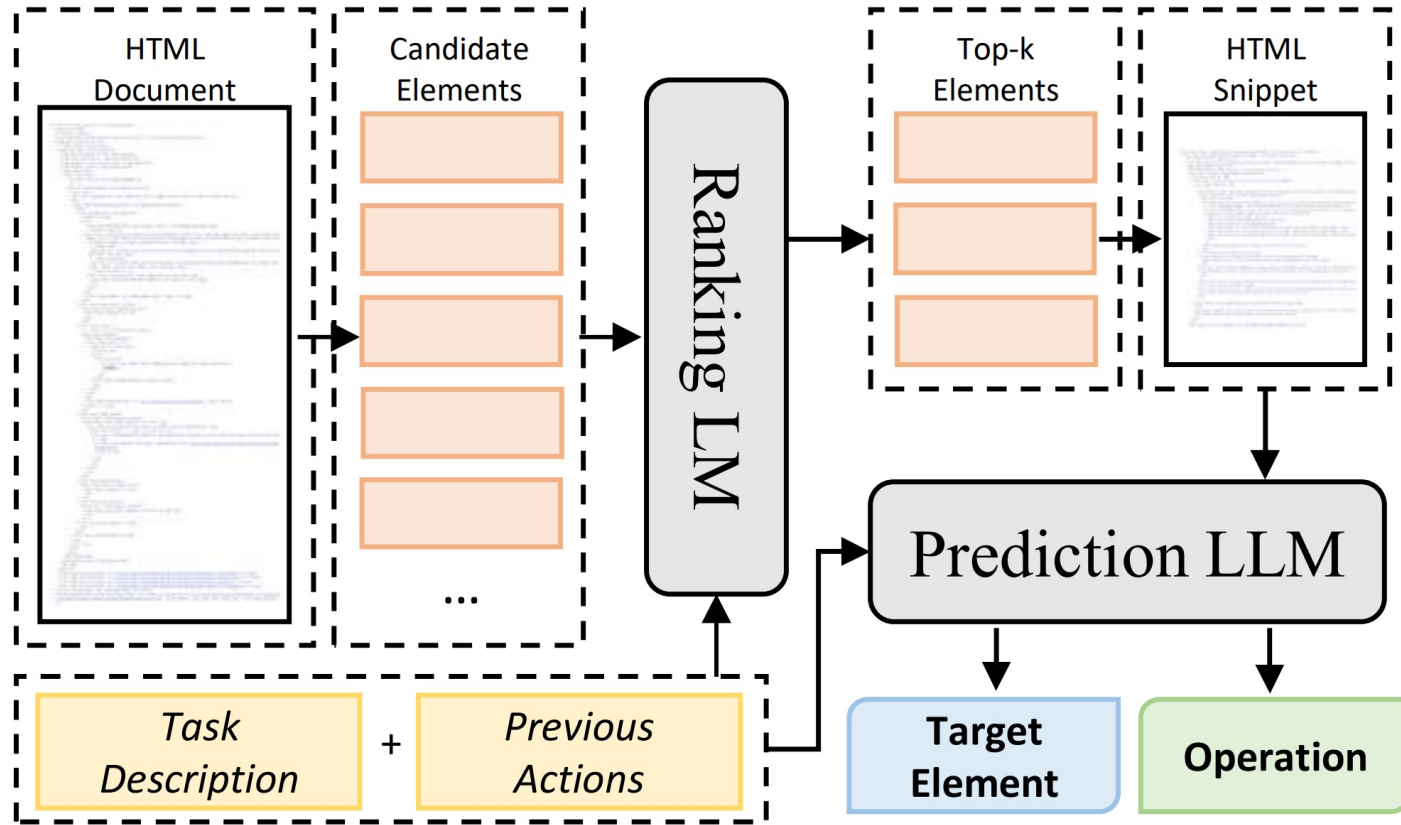
Boyu Gou, Ruohan Wang, Boyuan Zheng, Yanan Xie,
Cheng Chang, Yiheng Shu, Huan Sun, Yu Su



Embodiment of Web/GUI Agents: Evolution



Xiang Deng



Mind2Web (23' May)

Sensory Inputs

HTML/DOM

Effectors

Multi-choice Selection

Embodiment of Web/GUI Agents: Evolution


Action Description

Move the cursor over the "Find Your Truck" button located in the central portion of the webpage, just below the input fields for rental details, and perform a click action.



A: `Moving Trucks & Accessories`
 B: `<input type="text" id="1">placeholder="US City,State or Zip Code"</input>`

 F: `<input type="radio" id="5">No name="one-way-radio"</input>`
 G: `<input type="button" id="6">value="Find Your Truck"</input>`
 H: None



Element Attributes
 TEXT: Find Your Truck
 TYPE: BUTTON

Image Annotation
 CHOICE: G

Textual Choices
 CHOICE: G



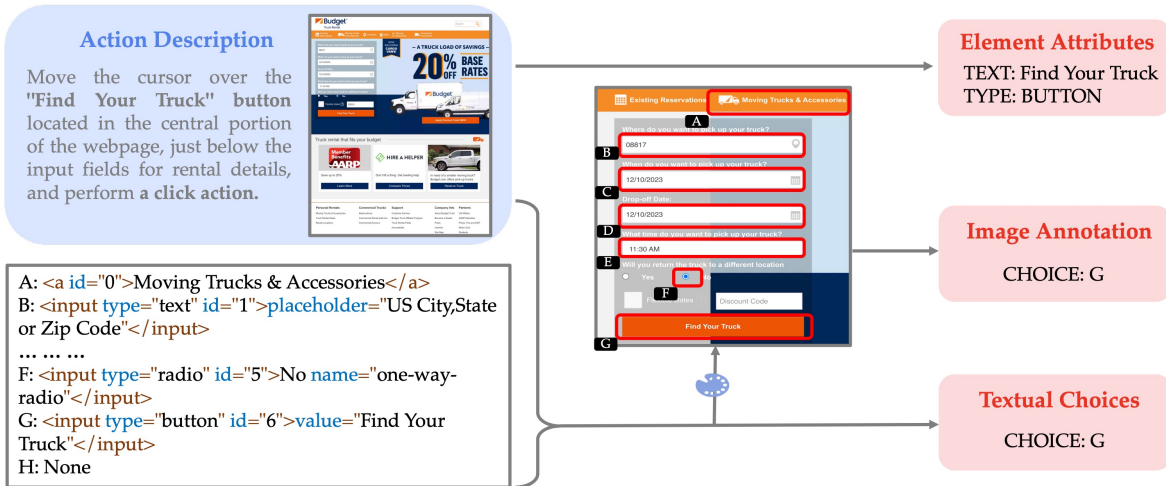
Boyuan Zheng



Boyu Gou

	Mind2Web (23' May)	SeeAct (24' Jan)
Sensory Inputs	HTML/DOM	Screenshot + DOM
Effectors	Multi-choice Selection	Multi-choice Selection

Embodiment of Web/GUI Agents: Evolution



Text-based Representations: Limitations

- *Noisy and incomplete*
 - **95.9%** of home pages have accessibility conformance errors
 - Avg. **56.8** errors per page¹
- *Additional input increases latency and inference costs*
 - Consuming more tokens
 - Difficult and time-consuming to get
 - Compounding over long horizon

	Mind2Web (23' May)	SeeAct (24' Jan)
Sensory Inputs	HTML/DOM	Screenshot + DOM
Effectors	Multi-choice Selection	Multi-choice Selection

¹ <https://webaim.org/projects/million/>

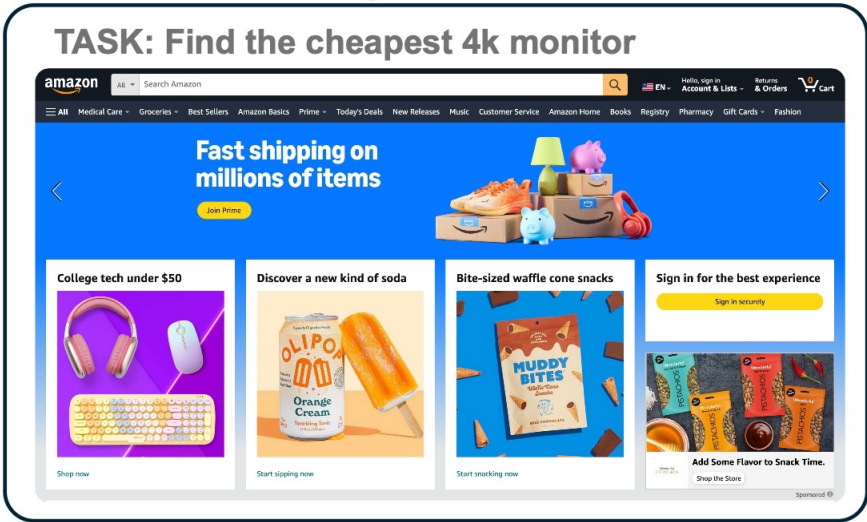
Embodiment of Web/GUI Agents: Evolution



Boyu Gou

SeeAct-V: Human-like, Vision-centric GUI Agent

Vision-Only Observation



Planning

Element Description:
The search bar at the top of the page
Action: Type
Value: 4k monitor

Grounding

What are the pixel coordinates of the element corresponding to "..."?
(556, 26)

Human-like Operation

Click(556, 26)
Type("4k monitor")

The image shows the same Amazon homepage as before, but with a mouse cursor hovering over the search bar, indicating the execution of the operation.

	Mind2Web (23' May)	SeeAct (24' Jan)	SeeAct-V (24' Aug)
Sensory Inputs	HTML/DOM	Screenshot + DOM	Screenshot Only
Effectors	Multi-choice Selection	Multi-choice Selection	Pixel-level Operations

Also see CogAgent and SeeClick for prior work along this line

Visual Grounding is the Bottleneck

GPT-4V(ision) is a Generalist Web Agent, if Grounded

Boyuan Zheng¹ Boyu Gou¹ Jihyung Kil¹ Huan Sun¹ Yu Su¹

<https://osu-nlp-group.github.io/SeeAct>

Abstract

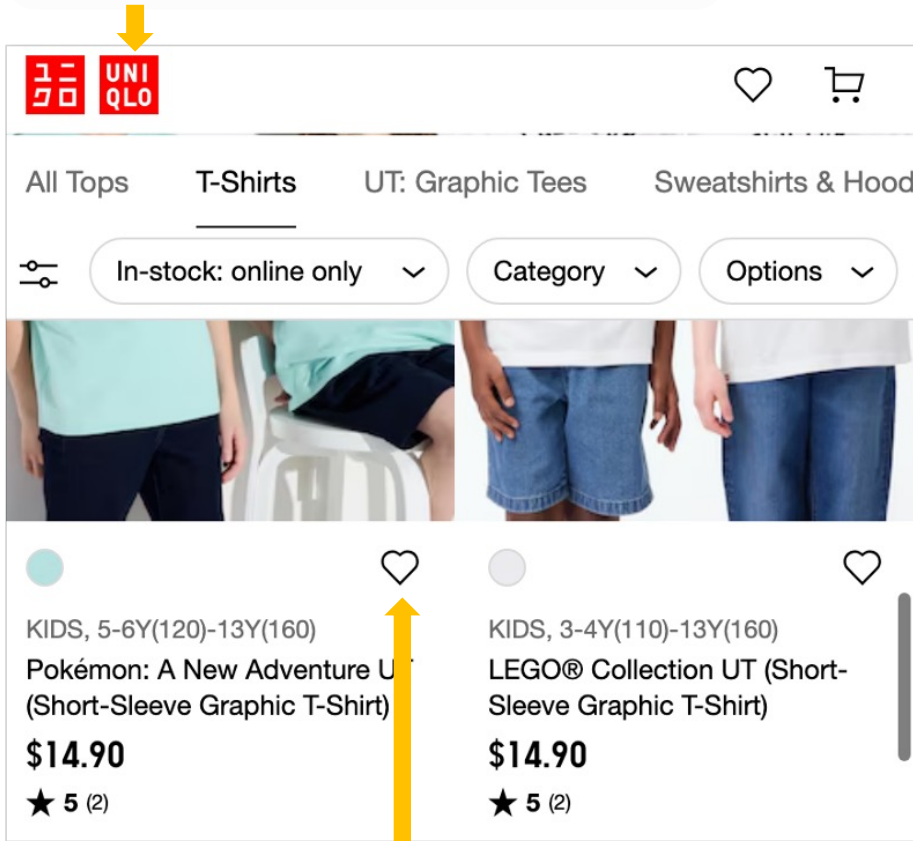
The recent development on large multimodal models (LMMs), especially GPT-4V(ision) and Gemini, has been quickly expanding the capability boundaries of multimodal models beyond traditional tasks like image captioning and visual question answering. In this work, we explore the potential of LMMs like GPT-4V as a generalist web agent that can follow natural language instructions to complete tasks on any given website. We propose SEEACT, a generalist web agent that harnesses the power of LMMs for integrated visual understanding and acting on the web. We evaluate on the recent MIND2WEB benchmark. In addition to standard offline evaluation on cached websites, we enable a new online evaluation setting by developing a tool that allows running web agents on live websites. We show that GPT-4V presents a great potential for web agents—it can successfully complete 51.1% of the tasks on live websites if we manually ground its textual plans into



Figure 1: SEEACT leverages an LMM like GPT-4V to visually perceive websites and generate plans in textual forms. The textual plans are then grounded onto the HTML elements and operations to act on the website.

Referring Expressions for GUIs are Diverse

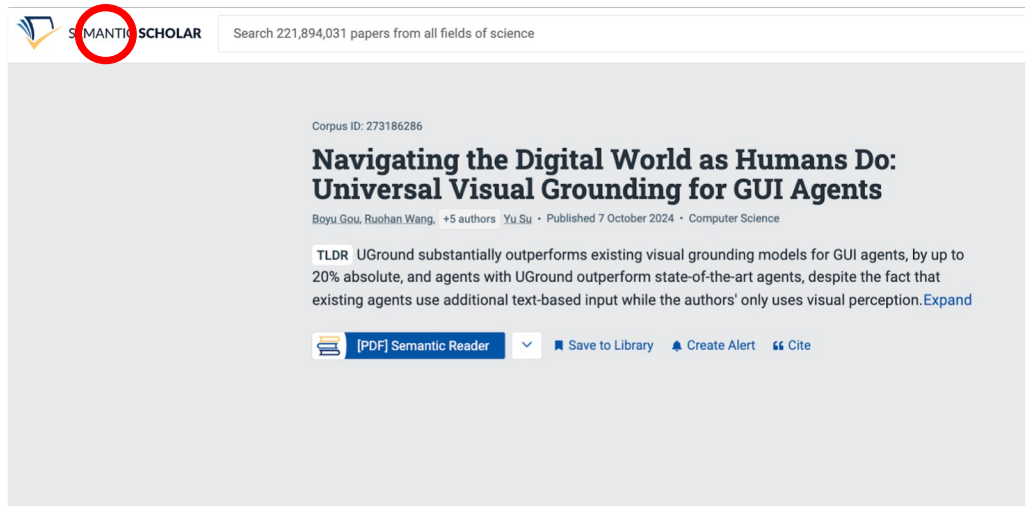
1. Red icon labeled “UNIQLO”
2. Button at the top left corner
3. Navigate back to the homepage



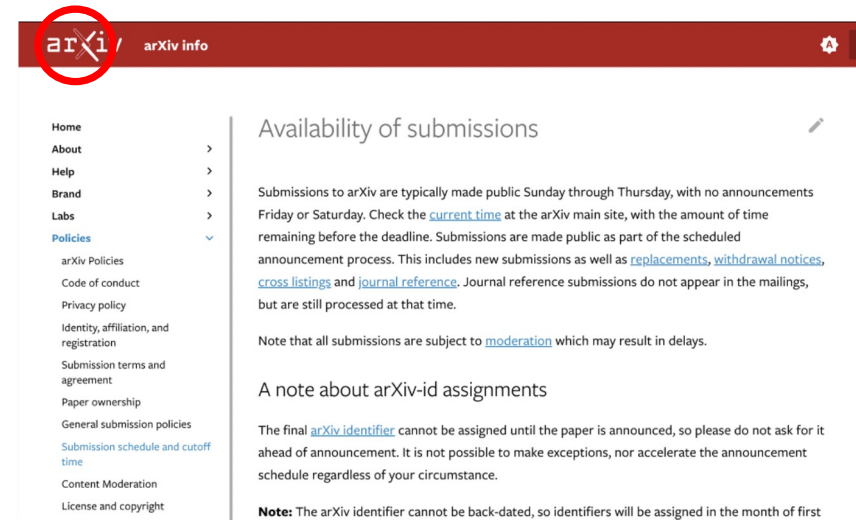
1. Hollow heart button
2. Button below the Pokémon shirt
3. Favor the Pokémon shirt

- *Visual Referring Expressions*
 - Salient visual features like textual content, element type (button, input field, checkbox, etc.), shape, color, ...
- *Positional Referring Expressions*
 - including **absolute** (e.g., “at the top left of the page”) and **relative** positions (e.g., “to the right of element X”)
- *Functional Referring Expressions*
 - Referring to elements by their functions
- *Hybrid*
 - “click the heart button under the Pokémon shirt to add it to favorite.”

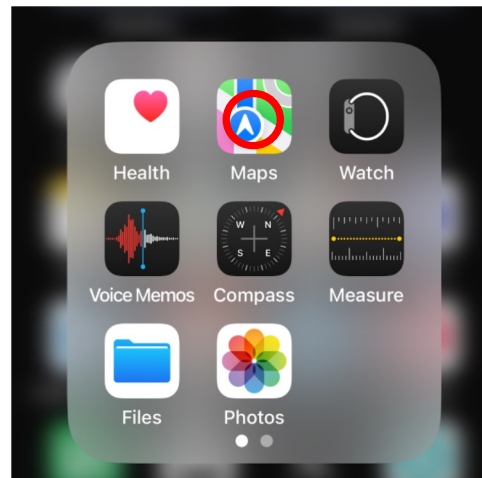
Shared Designs across GUIs



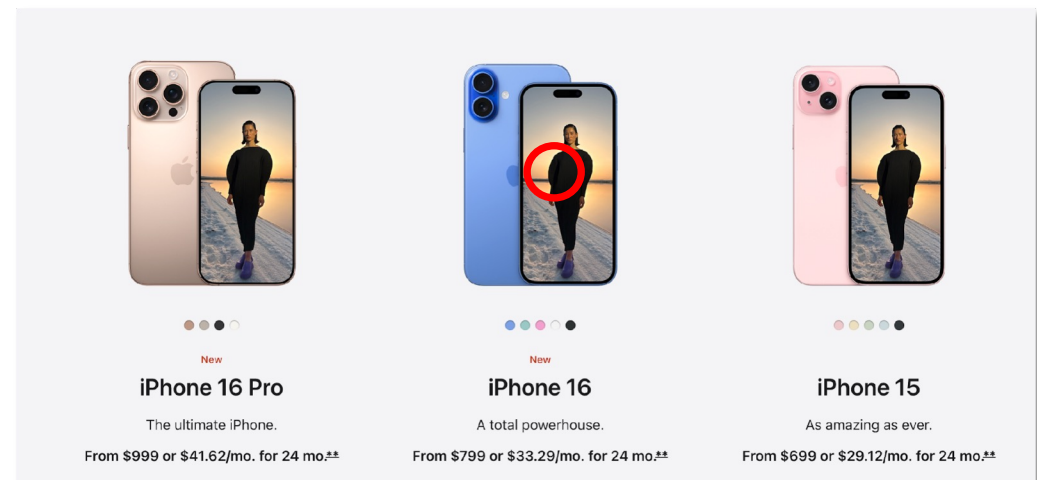
“Go to homepage”



“Go to homepage”



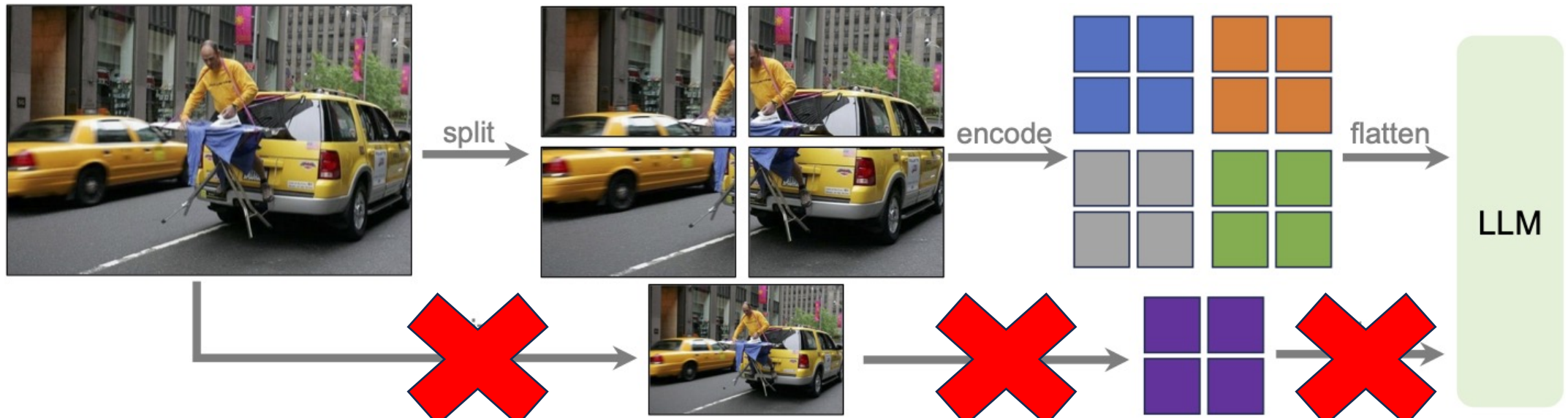
“Open Maps”



“iPhone 16”

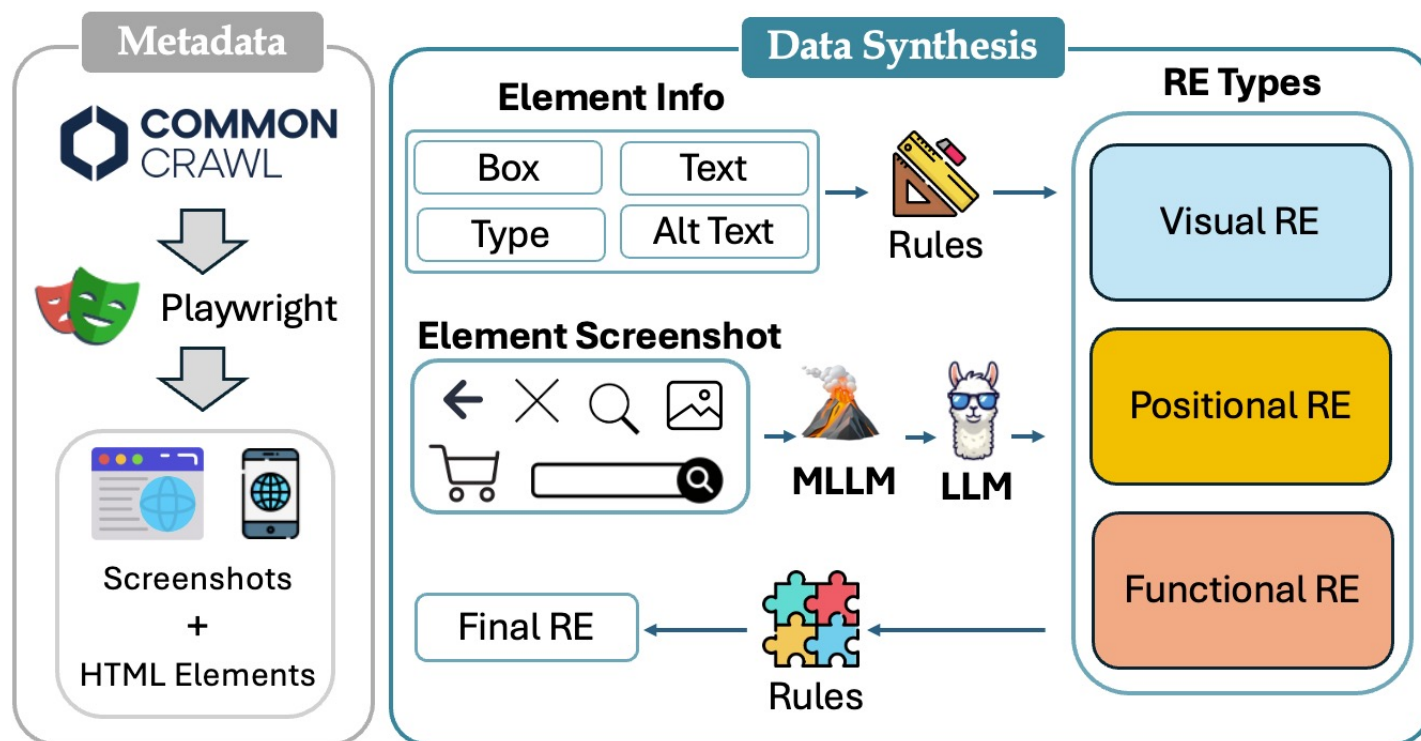
UGround: Universal Visual Grounding for GUI Agents

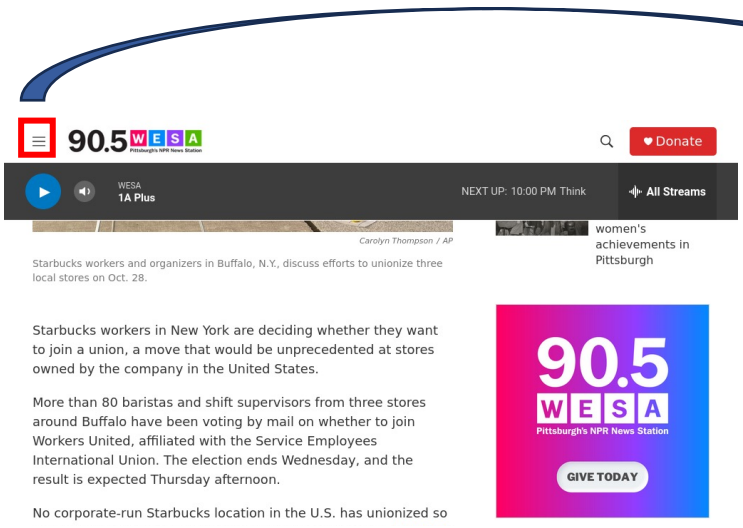
- What do we mean by universal?
 - Generalize across different web, desktop, and mobile environments
 - Plug and play with different planners / LLMs
 - Handle input images of different resolutions
- Modeling
 - **Input:** Screenshot + RE; **Output:** Pixel Coordinates
 - LLaVA backbone: CLIP@224px, Vicuna-1.5-7B-16K, AnyRes



Synthetic Data is Key

- Collect all relevant information about an element
 - Visual (i.e., screenshot)
 - HTML attributes like `inner-text`, `alt-text` as additional visual cues
 - Accessibility labels like `alt`, `aria-label` as functionality cues
- Generate referring expressions using (multimodal) LLMs and rules
- + Positional information





Screenshot



HTML

```
type: button  
aria-label:  
menu
```



MLLM Interpretation

The image shows a familiar "hamburger menu" icon, which consists of three horizontal, evenly spaced lines stacked vertically. This icon is often used in web and mobile interfaces to indicate a collapsible or expandable menu, commonly referred to as the "menu" or "navigation" icon. Its minimalist design helps users quickly recognize it as a toggle for hidden menu items or additional navigation options. Given the context from the HTML information, it appears this icon is intended to open a menu when clicked.



Rules

Absolute Position: Top Left Corner
Relative Position: to the left of "Donate"
...



LLM Rewrite

three-line menu icon



Final Referring Expression

three-line menu icon, at the top left corner of the page

Training Data Statistics

Dataset	Annotation	# of Elements	# of Screenshots	Platform
Web-Hybrid (Ours)	Rule + LLM	9M	773K	Web
Web-Direct (Ours)	GPT	408K	408K	Web
GUIAct (Chen et al., 2024)	GPT + Human	140K	13K	Web
AndroidControl (Li et al., 2024b)	Human	47K	47K	Android
Widget Caption (Li et al., 2020b)	Human	41K	15K	Android
UIBert (Bai et al., 2021)	Human	16K	5K	Android
AITZ (Zhang et al., 2024b)	GPT + Human	8K	8K	Android
Total		10M	1.3M	Web + Android

Human-like Vision-centric Embodiment is the Future for Web/GUI Agents

- Most comprehensive evaluation of GUI Agents to date
- SeeAct-V + UGround outperforms prior SoTA despite its minimalist design

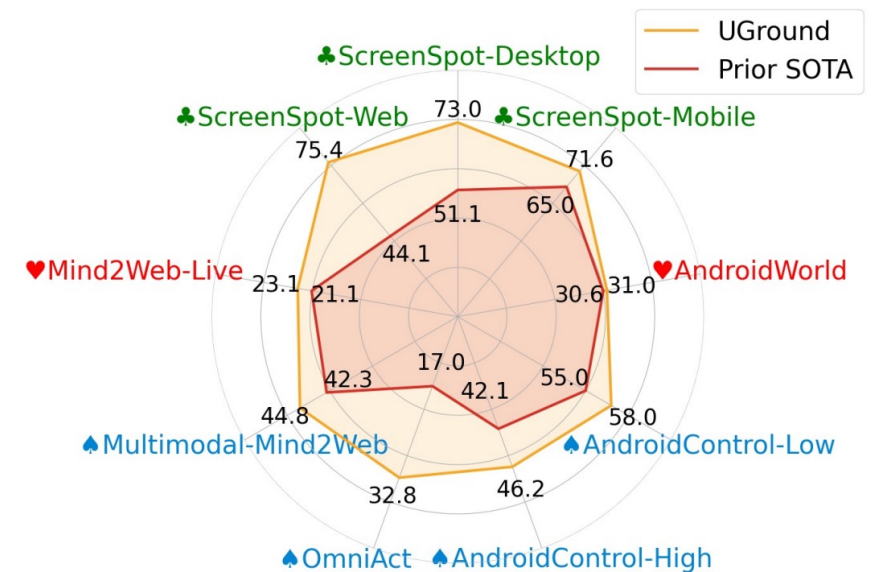
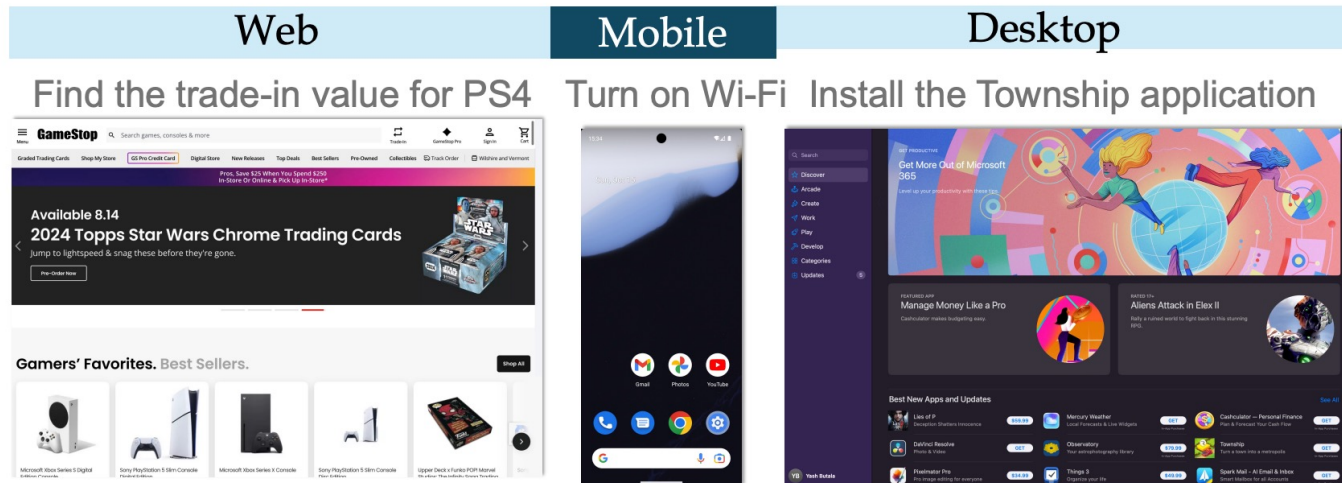
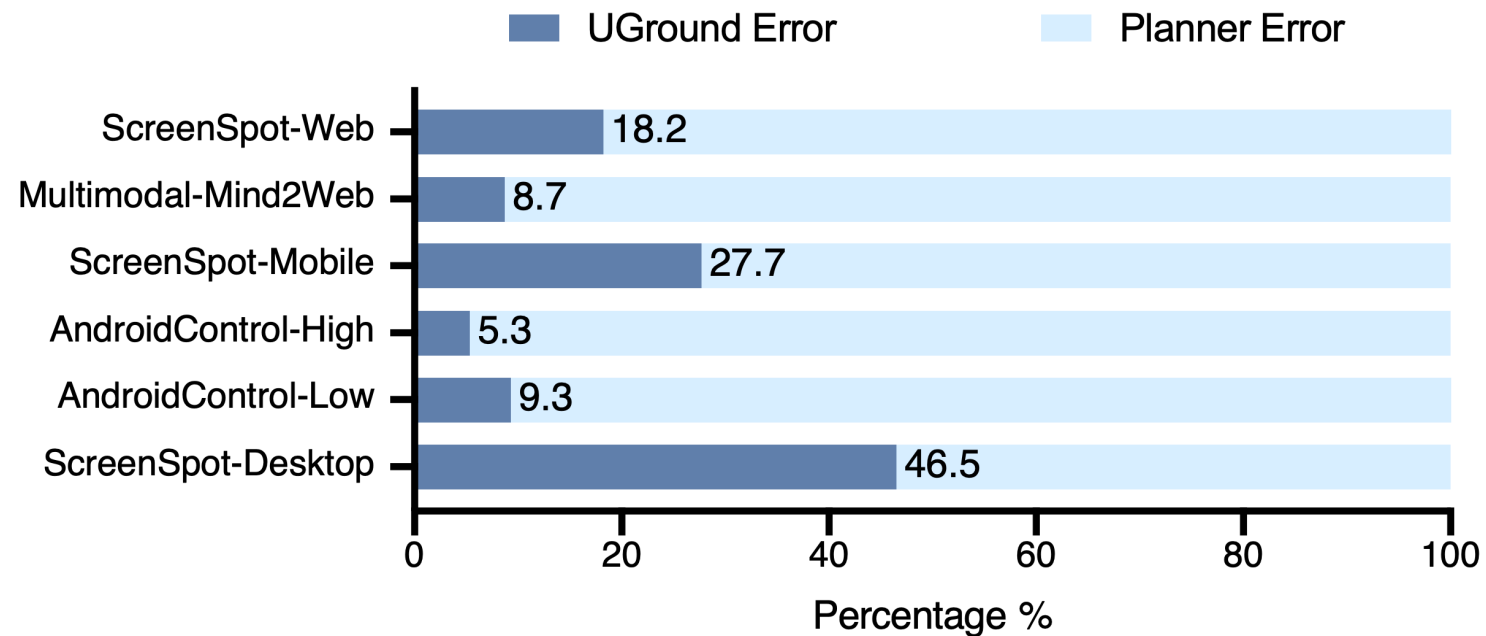


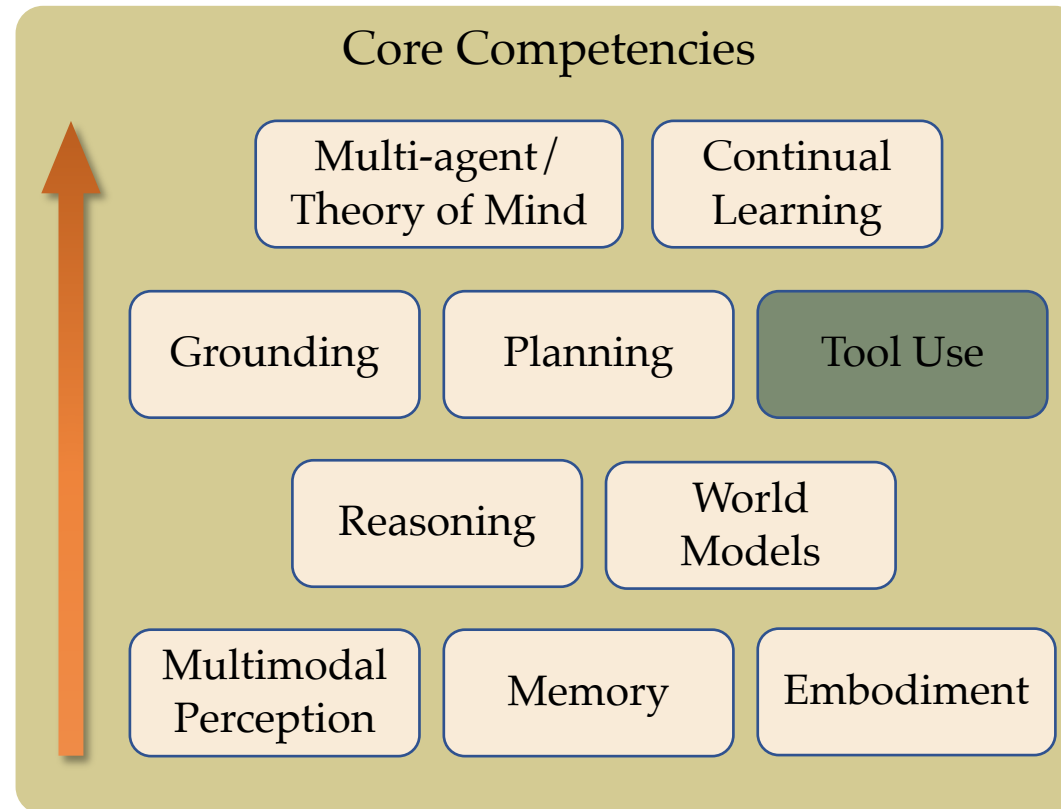
Figure 1: Examples of agent tasks across platforms and performance on **GUI grounding** (♣: ScreenSpot), **offline agent** (♠: Multimodal-Mind2Web, AndroidControl, and OmniAct), and **online agent benchmarks** (♥: Mind2Web-Live and AndroidWorld) when using GPT-4 as the planner.

Error Analysis

- Most remaining errors are due to planning rather than grounding
- Grounding errors on mobile and desktop are higher, but that doesn't necessarily manifest in the agent performance



Tool Use



LLMs in the Imaginarium: Tool Learning through Simulated Trial and Error

Boshi Wang, Hao Fang, Jason Eisner,
Benjamin Van Durme, Yu Su



We don't master a tool by just reading the 'manual'



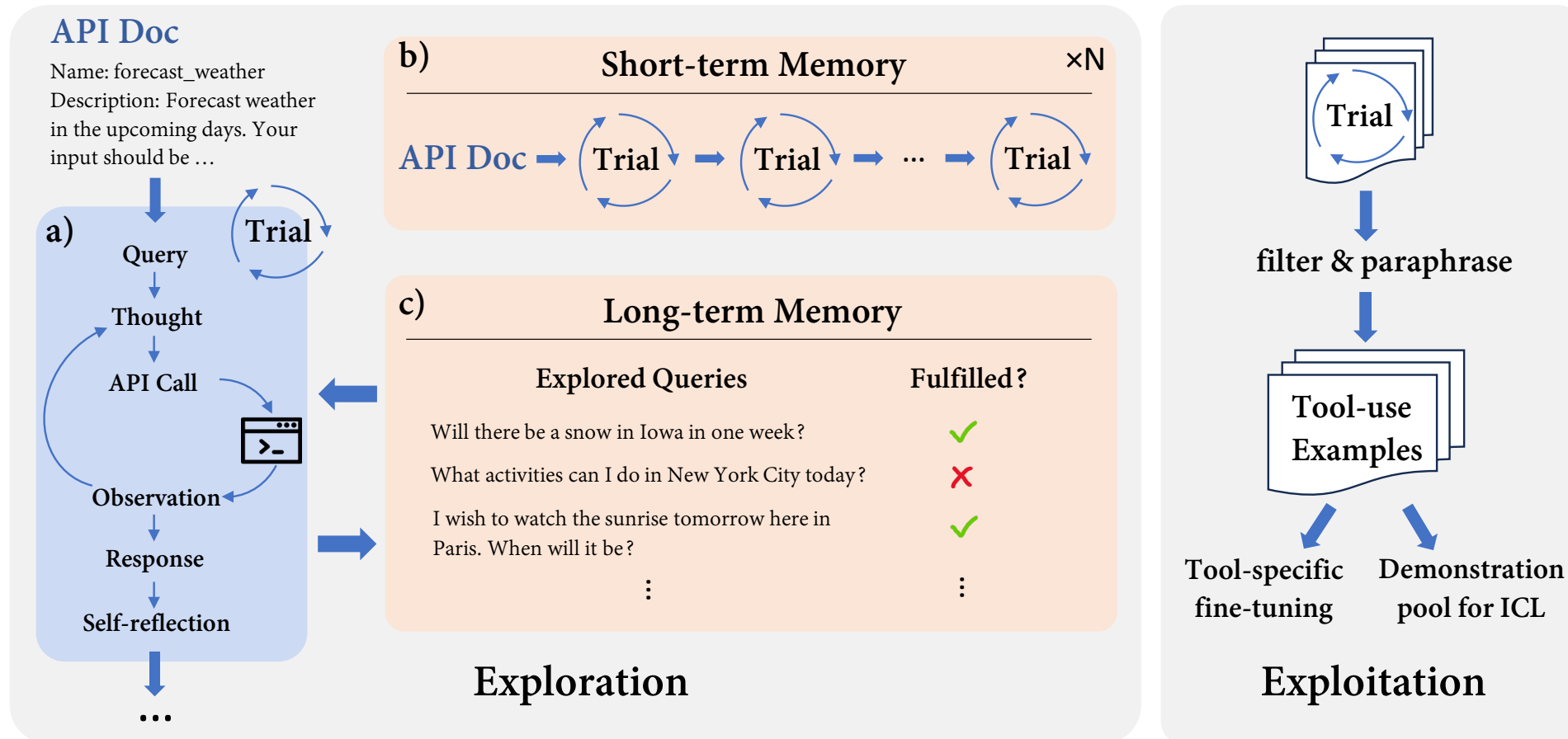
this too and humans once they reach about age five

- Trial and error
- Imagination
- Memory

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s2IBayVsbz8>

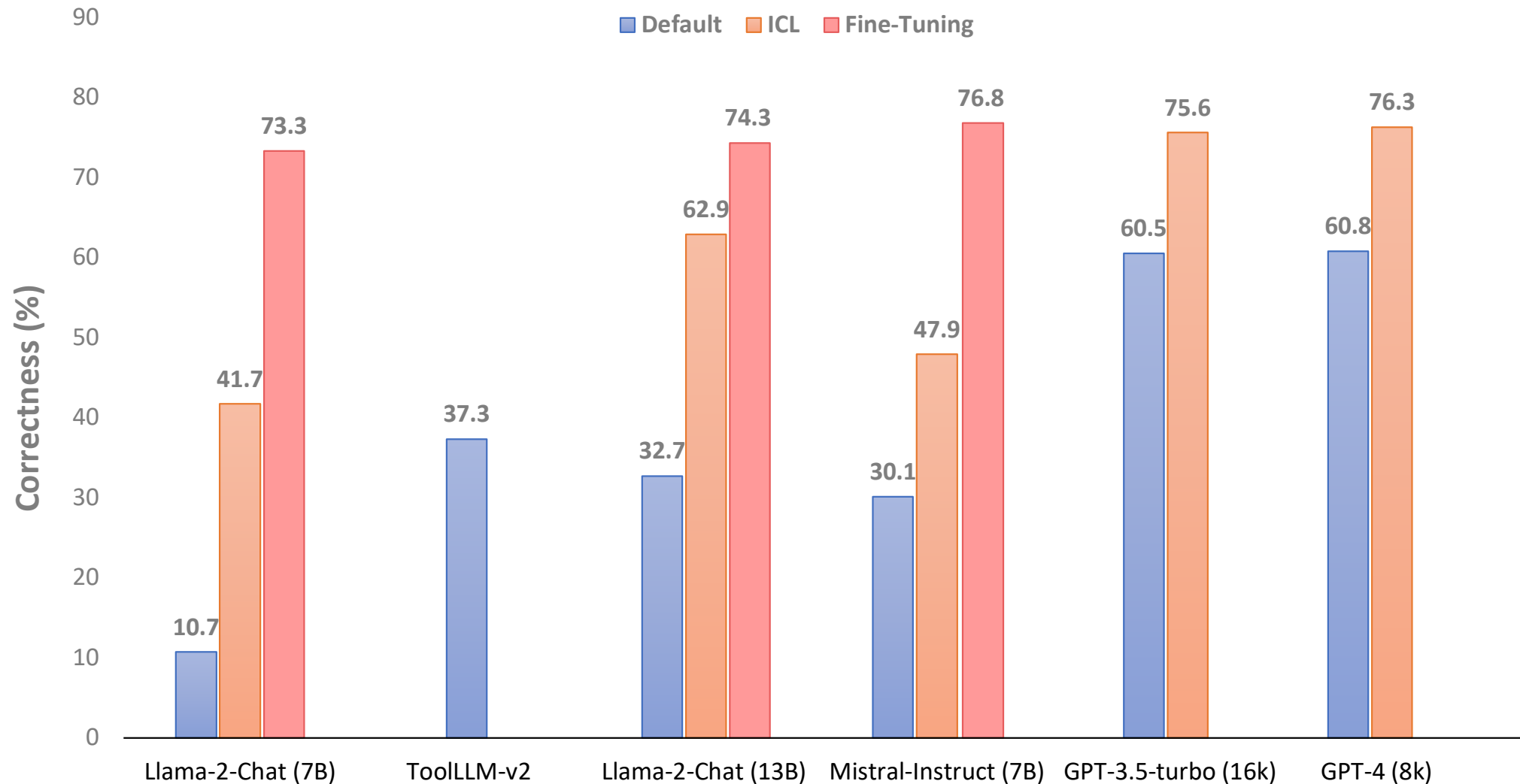
Tool learning through *simulated trial and error*

Synthesizing diverse **perception-decision-execution** data with LLMs



STE substantially improves tool use

ICL: Retrieve from STE synthesized examples. **Fine-Tuning:** Fine-tune LLM with STE examples



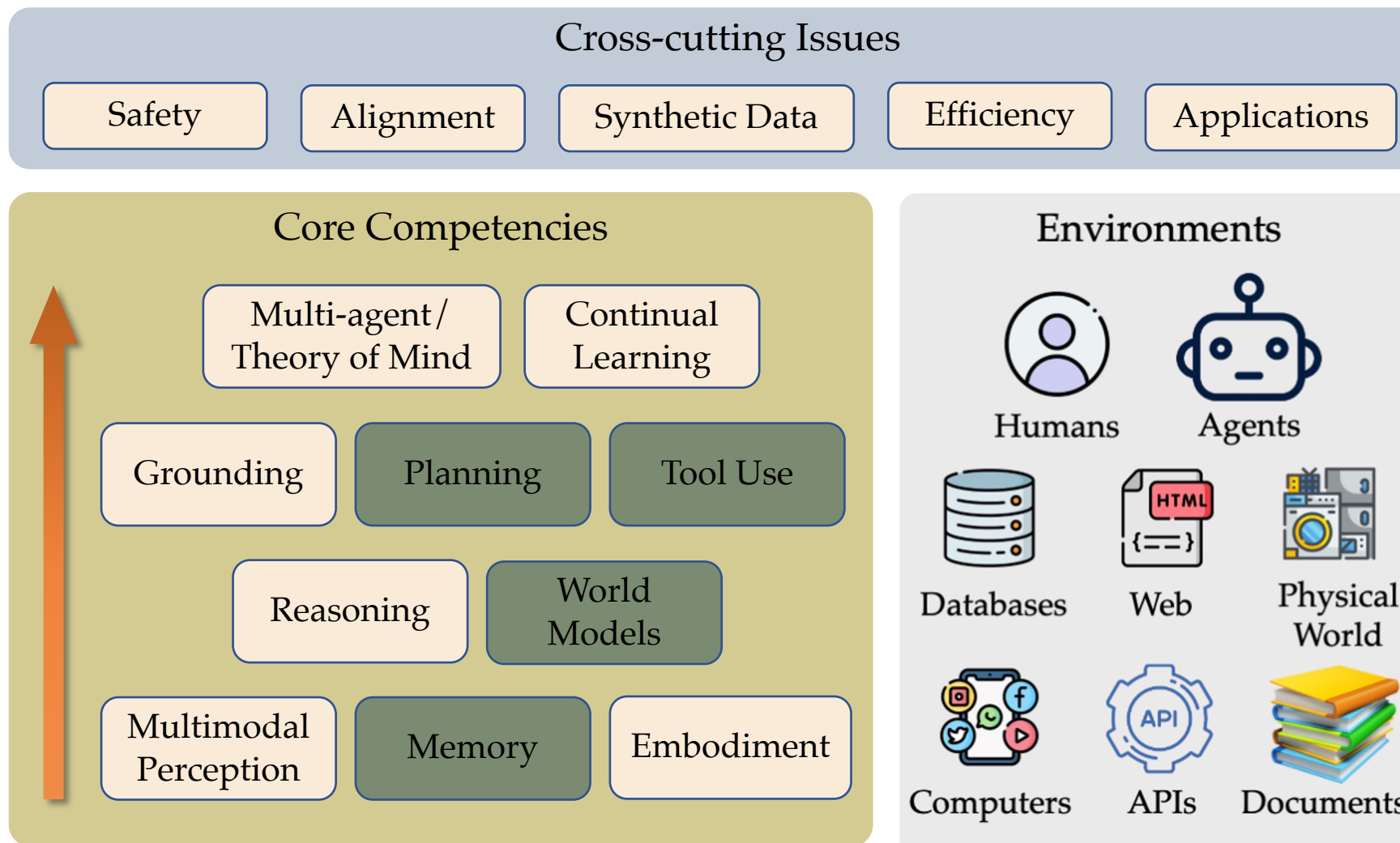
A few remarks

- Language agents are still AI agents. The same challenges remain. But the new capability of using language for reasoning and communication allows us to re-examine these challenges through a new, powerful lens.
- Natural selection is a real magical power. Over billions of years of evolution, natural selection has found numerous good designs ('local optima') that *just make sense*; we should take some inspirations!
- Tons of new venues for interesting research. We are barely scratching the surface...

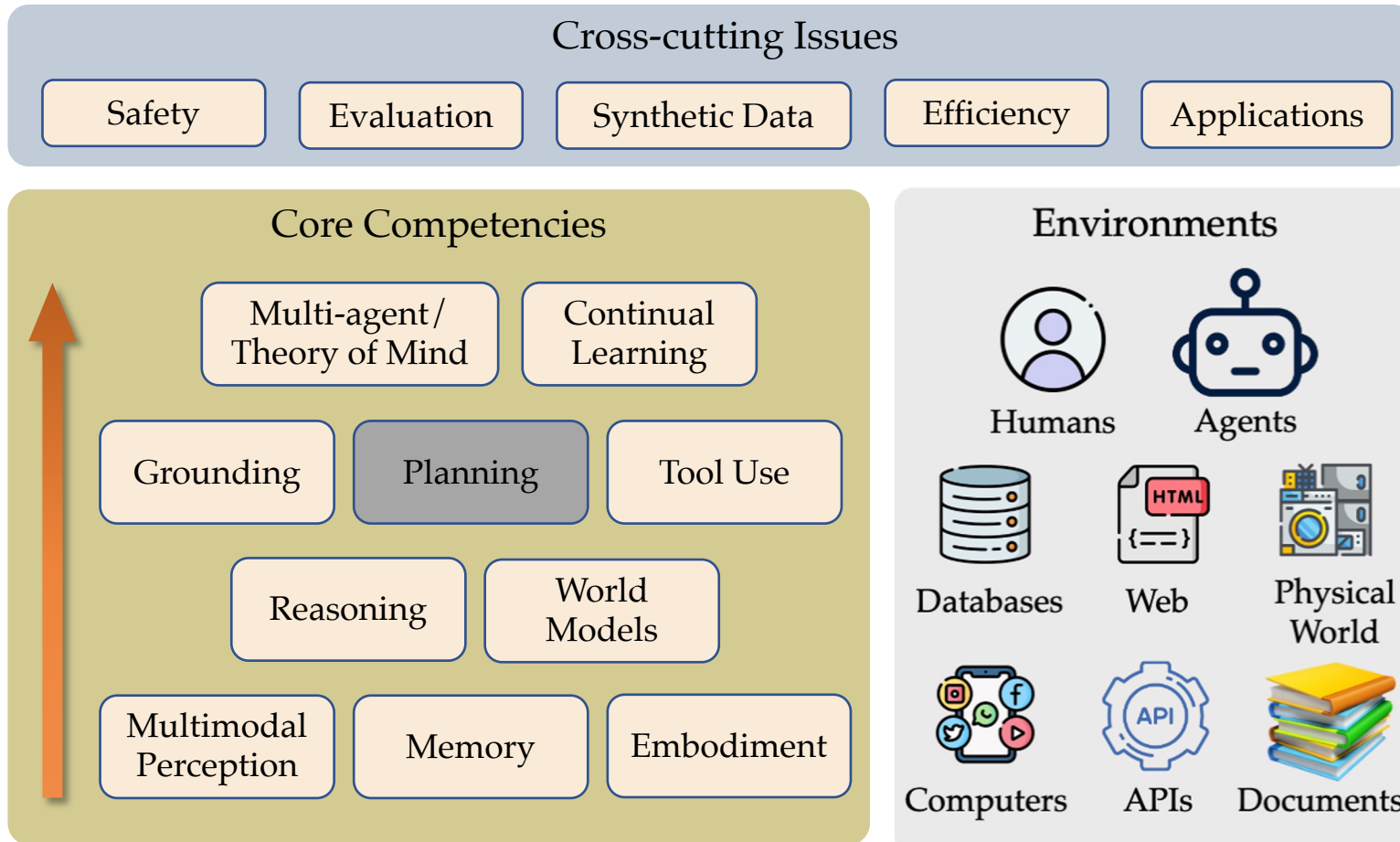
Outline

- Language Agents: Introduction
- The Power of Language: Memory, Planning, Grounding, Tool Use
- Future Directions

We are just standing at the dawn of a long journey



Future directions for language agents

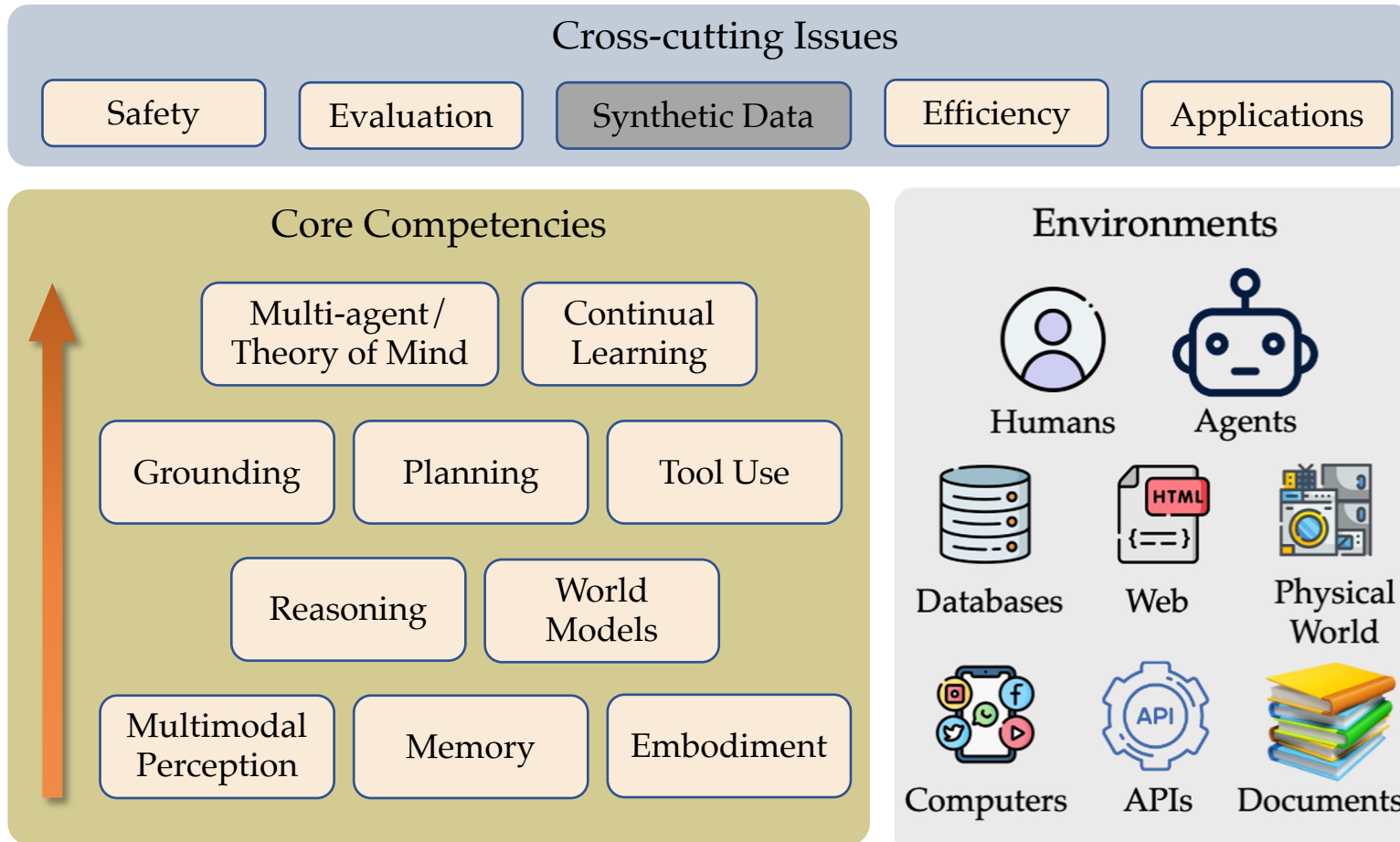


- *Hierarchical planning?*
- *How far can (tree) search go?*
- *How to evaluate (partial) plans? Value functions? Reward models?*
- *Speculative planning?*

Chen et al., *When is Tree Search Useful for LLM Planning? It Depends on the Discriminator*, ACL 2024

Gu et al., *Is Your LLM Secretly a World Model of the Internet? Model-based Planning for Web Agents*, arXiv 2024

Future directions for language agents

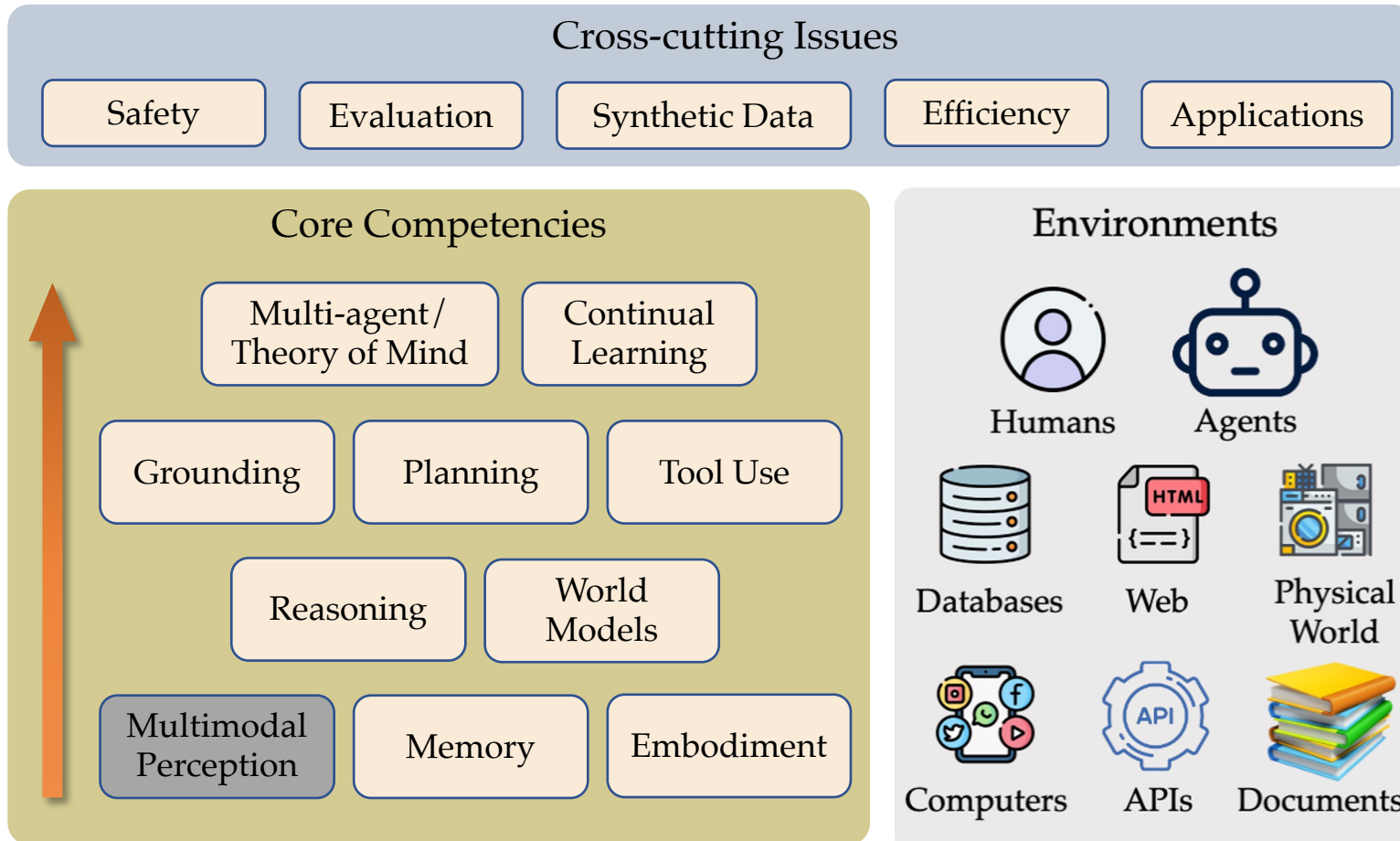


- Agents need to learn **perception-decision-execution** capabilities
- Data on the Internet is mostly artifacts from such processes, not capturing the processes *per se*
- Synthesizing data with LLMs provides a possibility to uncover (some of) these hidden processes

Wang et al., *LLMs in the Imaginarium: Tool Learning through Simulated Trial and Error*, ACL 2024

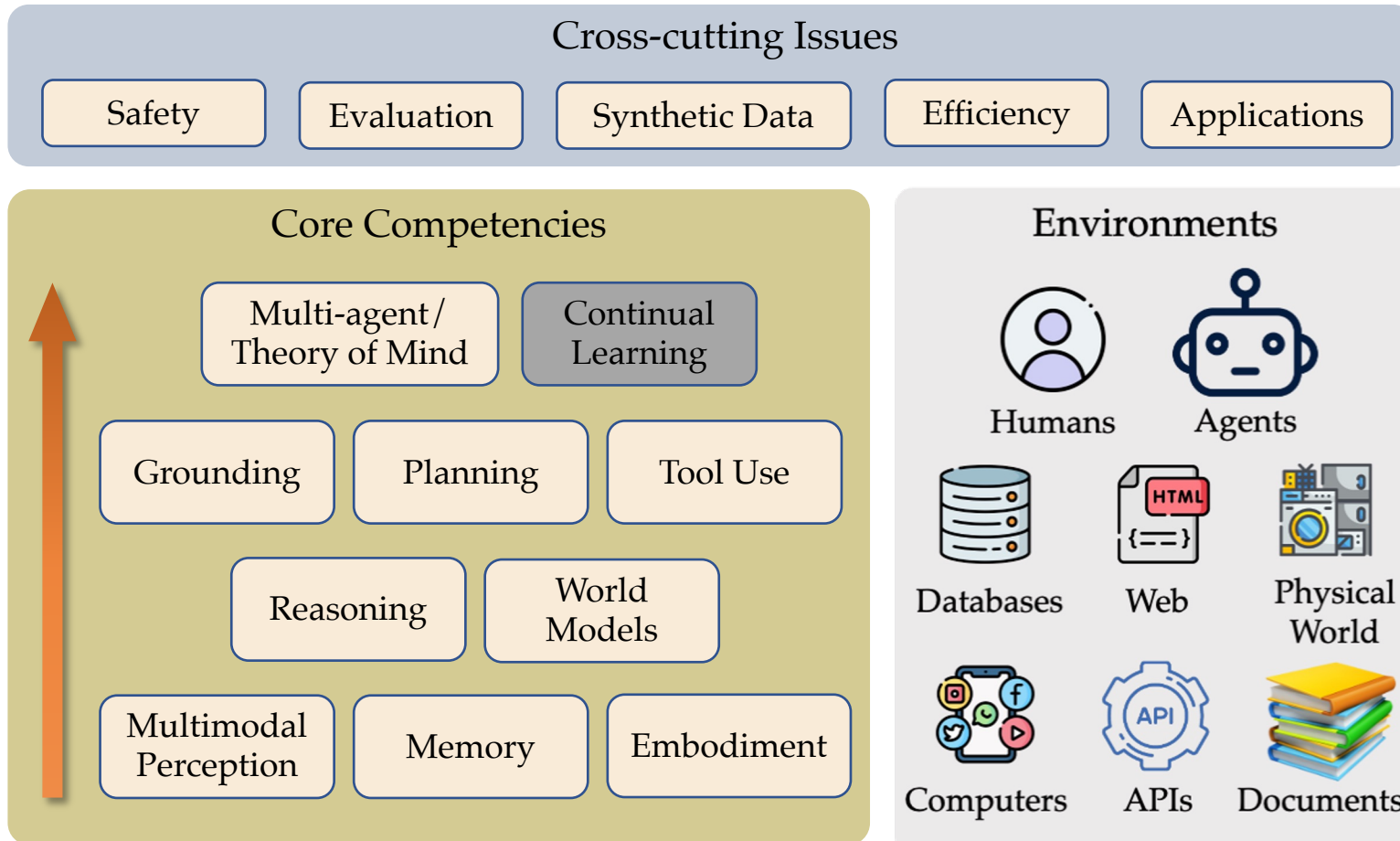
Gou et al., *Navigating the Digital World as Humans Do: Universal Visual Grounding for GUI Agents*, arXiv 2024

Future directions for language agents



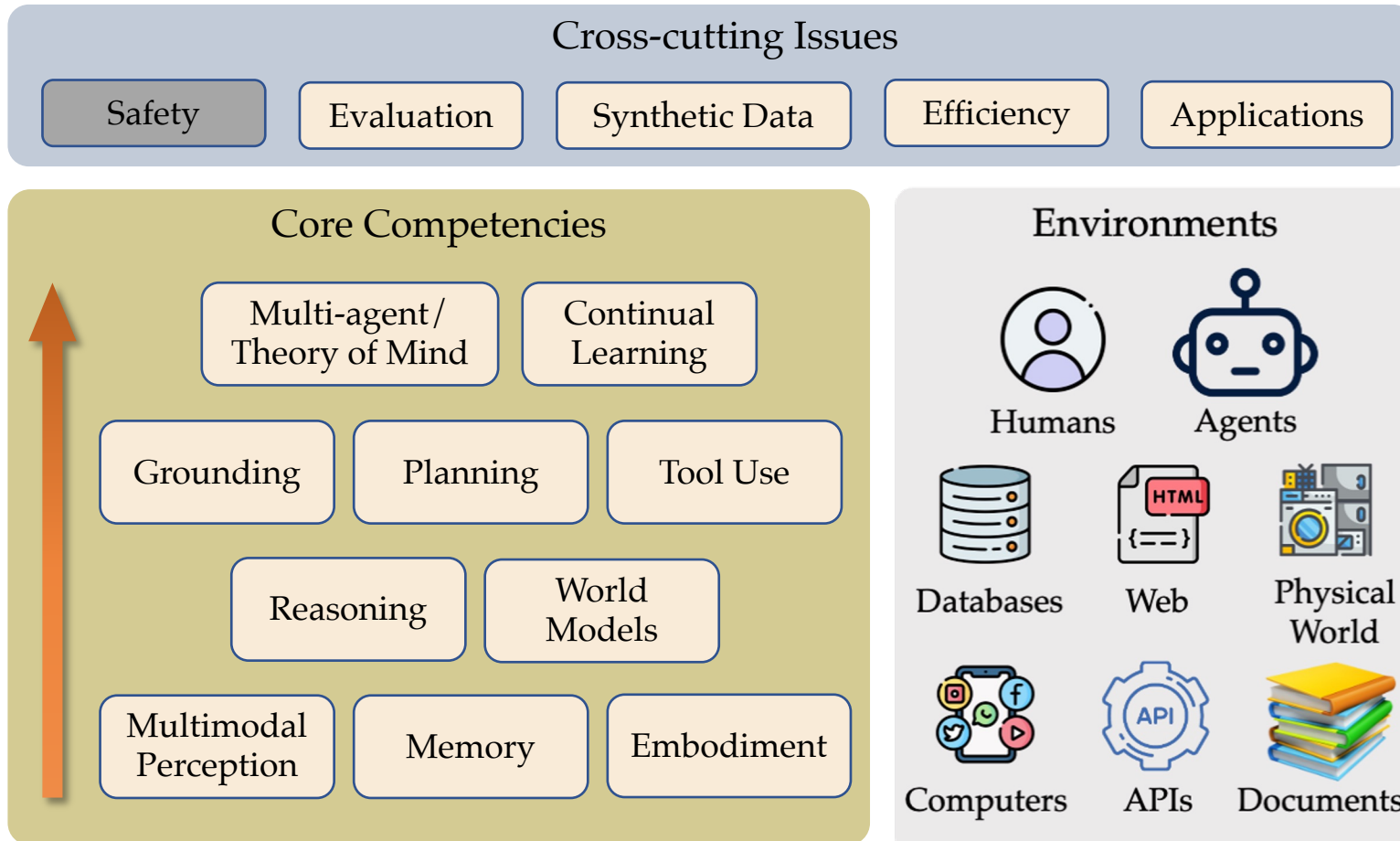
- Existing MLLMs are not optimized for GUI understanding.
 - Resolution/grounding/fine-grained understanding
- Current MLLMs do not seem to fuse visual and language well. New arch or training recipes are needed.

Future directions for language agents



- Currently, the field is transitioning from *prompting* to *behavior cloning* / *supervised fine-tuning*
- Behavior cloning is unlikely to be sufficient for generalist agents; they need to explore the environments and *trial and error*
- Challenges from open action space, reward model, and safety

Future directions for language agents



- Agent safety research is far behind agent development and deployment
- Language agents inherit all the safety risks of LLMs (e.g., *bias, fairness, hallucination, privacy, transparency*), amplify some of them (e.g., *workforce displacement*), and bring many new ones (e.g., *irreversible actions*)

Language Agents: Foundations, Prospects, and Risks

Yu Su, Diyi Yang, Shunyu Yao, Tao Yu

<https://language-agent-tutorial.github.io/>



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University



PRINCETON
UNIVERSITY



OpenAI



香港大學

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Thanks &

