

SM289 | 6.27.2026

How to Raise Your Agent | Episode 7

Tom Redman, "The Data Doc" & President, Data Quality Solutions

This week on *How to Raise Your Agent*, we welcome Tom Redman into the SmarterMarkets™ studio. Tom is "The Data Doc" and President of Data Quality Solutions. David Greely sits down with Tom to discuss how, in his view, AI is data, how much of our data is not fit for purpose, and how the solution begins with keeping the focus on the customer – and getting people and their AI agents to see themselves as part of a system in which they are both the data creators and customers.

Tom Redman (00s):

It is a little simplistic to say AI is data. AI is also people. And the people dimensions of AI, people talk about them at a high level, but people talk about transformation as it's sort of like unplug this and plug that in, and it's just not that simple. I mean, the only important places where transformation occurs is between the ears and it has to happen between the ears for large, large numbers of people. And so the data is getting ignored, the people are getting ignored. And by the way, the technology is amazing, but that's not where the work that we need to do lies.

Announcer (46s):

Welcome to SmarterMarkets, a weekly podcast featuring the icons and entrepreneurs of technology, commodities, and finance ranting on the inadequacies of our systems and riffing on ideas for how to solve them. Together we examine the questions: are we facing a crisis of information or a crisis of trust, and will building Smarter Markets be the antidote?

This episode is brought to you in part by Abaxx Technologies. AI agents are fundamentally changing how people and organizations interact with computers and the internet. A race is underway to establish the path that will govern the nature of these interactions. Abaxx Technologies introduces Abaxx Labs as its center for engaging with the developer community through the release of open source software to promote a path that empowers users to maintain control of their identity, data, and agents in digital spaces. Abaxx Labs' first release is the Agents++ library, a subset of Abaxx's ID++ software development kit that has been tuned for use with AI agents. Download Agents++ on GitHub today at github.com/abaxxlabs. That's github.com/abaxxlabs.

David Greely (02m 06s):

Welcome back to How to Raise Your Agent on SmarterMarkets. I am Dave Greely, Chief Economist at Abaxx Technologies. Our guest today is Tom Redman, The Data Doc. We will be discussing how in his view, AI is data, how much of our data is not fit for purpose and how the solution begins with keeping the focus on the customer and getting people and their AI agents to see themselves as part of a system in which they are both the data creators and customers. Hello, Tom. Welcome to SmarterMarkets.

Tom Redman (02m 40s):

Thanks for having me, Dave. Looking forward to our discussion.

David Greely (2m 44s):

Oh, me too, me too. Thanks so much for coming on our podcast. For our listeners, you are known as the Data Doc. You have spent your career helping people and companies manage and improve the quality of their data. And I just wanted to ask you as we get started, what got you interested in working with data as your career?

Tom Redman (03m 03s):

Yeah, I mean, that's a good question. I was trained as a statistician. My first job was at Bell Labs, right? One of the things that I was able to do was pull on some threads and things that interested me and one of them turned out to be this thing called data quality and so in the late 80s and early 90s, we set up a little lab. It's a group of guys to explore data quality. And I feel so lucky to have gotten into it, first of all, so early. And with Bell Labs and AT&T, which was really exploring and pushing the envelope at things. And it just turned out to be this fascinating career, like with gross problems. By that, I mean large and ugly and then real subtleties like what is data? What is information? How are they different? Does it matter, kind of thing.

David Greely (03m 56s):

That's wild and to work at Bell Labs, which had such history and reputation and when you got into it, it makes a lot of sense. Being a statistician, you are trying to work with data, you are finding problems in it that I am sure were throwing off results or making them untrustworthy. What are some of the common data problems? I think most people who don't work with data might think, oh, well, things might be missing, like missing observations or something was put into the spreadsheet wrong, but is it broader than that? Like, how do you think about data quality?

Tom Redman (04m 26s):

Look, here is the way I look at it, sort of the quality of anything is around fitness for use, right? Somebody we refer to them, we call them a customer in quality, right? It needs the data to do something. And it could be get you your sweater that you just ordered. Or it could be that you want to make some decision or plan, where a lot of the discussion now on AI. And I divide the main issues into three broad categories. The first is the obvious one, is the data right? Are the values correct? Is there missing data and so forth? And the second broad one is, is this the right data and so start with a problem and the question is, do we have the right data to address the problem at hand? And then the third, is it presented in the right way? So like we are all familiar with barcodes, right? They contain some simple data, but they are set up for optical scanners, not the human eye. And anyway, so practically every problem I have run into, there is always a question of, is the data good enough? And is the data relevant and then sometimes, is it presented in the right way and then it gets more involved from there.

David Greely (05m 41s):

And you mentioned AI, which of course is so data intensive. How would you describe the data problem when it comes to AI?

Tom Redman (05m 50s):

So David, do you know what the economist word for 2025 was?

David Greely (05m 54s):

I do not. I do not. What was it?

Tom Redman (05m 58s):

Slop. This is the most important data problem that AI has and not just with data, but it's the most important problem. It has too much of what comes out is slop and it is causing people at best, a lot of rework. It is causing productivity gains to go down. And it's angering a lot of people. It is hard to see how a technology succeeds when it angers so many of its customers and so much so that it sort of becomes a cultural zeitgeist in slop. It's going to take a lot to recover from that.

David Greely (06m 39s):

And the problem with slop, to delve into a little bit more, we are able to generate so much data now through these LLMs, but then being able to assess their quality or even just to take in that amount of information as a human being is really overwhelming. How do you think we begin to deal with that?

Tom Redman (06m 59s):

So from my perspective, everything in the quality space begins and ends with customer and so you are using an LLM and so maybe you're using the LLM to complete a report that your boss needs or some other manager needs or whatever. And it's really, really easy to generate a 30 page report. But is that fit for purpose? Is that what's needed and so in quality, everything begins with understanding who the customer is, what they want and then tailoring in this case, our data, our answers, our predictions, our reports, whatever it is to meet those customer needs and so, by the way, at Bell Labs, we had a saying that was a kiloton of analysis is worth an ounce of insight. By the way, do not confuse the two. If what you are really being asked is to provide an insight and instead you come with 30 pages of stuff, even if it's true, it is certainly not helpful.

David Greely (08m 05s):

Never put the burden of doing the thinking on the customer. Provide them the insight. And I wanted to ask you, as many of us find ourselves using AI, we are in the customer seat when it comes to data and many people who aren't statisticians or they haven't been necessarily worked with data before, but the ability to use LLMs lets them work with data, perhaps in a way that they weren't able to when it was use a spreadsheet or some sort of coding language. How do we think about AI as that sort of data problem now that we have got a lot of people in the driver's seat that weren't in the driver's seat before?

Tom Redman (08m 46s):

So I have been field testing this little expression the last seven or eight months, and it just goes, AI is data, right and the logic behind this is for the vast majority of people, they are not going to worry about a frontier model or a foundation model. They are not going to be developing an application in their company. They may be coding some simple stuff up, but for most people, the thing that they get to worry about is they get to worry about the data as presented to their customer, the output, and then creating leverage by putting good stuff into whatever they are using. So be that an agent or a machine learning model or an LLM. And there is too much focus, in my view, around the technology and not near enough around the data, particularly when that's what the vast majority of people could work on. Right now, I want to be a little careful. I mean, it is a little simplistic to say AI is data. AI is also people and the people dimensions of AI. People talk about them at a high level, but people talk about transformation is sort of like unplug this and plug that in and it's just not that simple. I mean, the only important places where transformation occurs is between the years and it has to happen between the years and for large, large numbers of people and so the data is getting ignored. The people are getting ignored in sort of deference. By the way, the technology is amazing, but that's not where the work that we need to do lies but one last point, and that is if we're going to make the data fit for AI, a large number of people are going to have to get in and contribute.

David Greely (10m 45s):

And what advice would you have for people who are using AI for the first time learning how to use it, but they have never really worked with data before? Is there any advice or insights you could give them to avoid common pitfalls?

Tom Redman (11m 01s):

So let's start with a 16 year old who has a language arts assignment, right, they are supposed to write an essay on, you know, whatever they are doing in class and say, pop the copy and paste into your favorite LLM. I have when somebody in our family worked for Google, so I always say Gemini, pop the question in and out comes the essay, copy and paste the essay, turn it into your teacher. Now, what's the worst possible result for the student? Well, the worst possible result is the dreaded seeing me because the teacher knows that you are not capable of doing this level of work and so obviously you get it done and so forth. It's an unbelievable attractor to a 16-year-old, but the thing you do is think about the teacher and if they are going to recognize you can't do that level of work, well, then put in the prompt, hey, I am in 10th grade, I am a C plus student, I want to get a B, B minus, maybe a B on this assignment, make sure you misspell a couple of words, right, have some grammar errors. Now, by the way, I mean, so that's what the smart 16 year old is doing and it's said differently, well, they are thinking through the customer and then they said, OK, here is what the customer needs, here is what they expect. How do I what do I do in crafting my prompt or whatever it may be to meet their needs? Okay. Now, by the way, I have chosen this example because there is a lot to object to in it, right? It's like, well, is this what we really want to teach 16 year olds to be manipulative like this and but they are going to figure it out anyway. And so that's the advice is think through where the answer is going. If you are just doing it for yourself, that's one thing. If the next person in line is your boss or a teacher or something like that, then you have to think about it a little bit differently.

David Greely (13m 07s):

And that advice of focusing on the customer, focusing on the goal is very different than the way a lot of businesses are currently using it. Right. What's often coming up now is, well, I just wanted to do everything we are already doing, but I wanted to do it cheaper with fewer people or I am a manager and now I can just do everything myself. I can code up the website. I can write the reports. I don't have to deal with the frictions. Some might say the necessary frictions of interacting with other human beings and the pushback and the tension that that creates as you work on something. How are you thinking about that piece and what you are seeing with businesses? Is there too much focus on the cost cutting aspect of it and not enough in transforming how the business can serve its customers?

Tom Redman (13m 59s):

Oh, my goodness, I am so glad you asked that question. Right. Think about it. If five years down the road, all we got out of AI is that people cut a bunch of heads. Wouldn't that just be an awful result? Right. I mean, nobody really understands the potential in in these technologies. Nobody understands what problems they can actually help us address. It's fascinating to me that that Demis Hassabis, and so they won the Nobel Prize for unlocking protein unfolding and it's going to take time. But think about the economic and the health benefits that that is going to unlock right now. I mean, most of us aren't him but companies by and large have the ability to think through where are those likely markets and how can we attack them? I want to build on this. I am also testing this theory that I think too much AI is being done in the metaphorical factory. It's being done by line managers and let's face it, line managers have a tough job. They got to keep production up. All kinds of things happen. They don't get the supplies in they need. People don't show up to work. Right. All kinds of things happen and so it is their goal to get things under control and keep the money in control. And it is a hard, hard job. Well, AI is the complete opposite of that. It is to get things out of control, to get them to a new level, to think about things in a

new way. And we are asking managers and you know, good, honest, hardworking humans to do things that's not in their sweet spot. I think companies into particularly when they are thinking beyond, well, how am I going to cut two heads? They need a lab, okay and maybe it's not like a great research lab like Bell Labs or something like that, but a place where people can think a little bit longer about the potential for how this technology can change the business and bring a little bit more creativity, a little bit more inventiveness to the company. One last thing, I mean, I am fully aware that the last thing you want is an ivory tower. Okay and a lot of people criticize Bell Labs for being an ivory tower and maybe there were parts of it that were, but it was not that way with me. Day in and day out, I was working to better understand and address problems that were facing the company and maybe not like getting the shipment out, but what mattered in just slightly longer term. And it sort of one of the geniuses of Bell Labs was research forward looking work, a series of steps that got things from pure invention into practice. I personally think companies enterprise, those that asked me to be building a unit like that. I mean, by the way, also, you know, all kinds of little questions come up like, how is this Chatbot really going to work? How are customers really going to react to it? Is the fact that we have increased capacity and now we can serve 100 people at a time rather than 12, is that a tradeoff? Is that a reasonable tradeoff? We are not speaking to a human being. I mean, nobody knows the answer to that. And so you got to try it. And the place to try things like that is in a lab.

David Greely (17m 31s):

Such a great point in that we keep talking about how AI is going to transform businesses, but that involves kind of breaking old processes and creating new ones and requires an incredible amount of thought and also experimentation and failure without killing off your business as it is. Is that a lot of what was happening in Bell Labs is trying to understand how to how to bring some of these into the business without breaking it?

Tom Redman (18m 00s):

So in Bell Labs, but also on the business side as well, right, so I mean, that was viewed as an end-to-end process. Now, most inventions don't turn out to be transformational. You build a better circuit pack and you double the capacity of the network while you are just plugging in a back that's different. But when you get into how people behave, that's where things get hard and interesting. I think I have been through advised on or one way or another been connected on 14 things that I involve that I include as transformation and in some respects, that's 13 more than any human being should have to go. Transformation is hard, right? Every question about everything, about how you run your business, about how you think about your job, about how you relate to others gets thrown into the mix. And there is no way of knowing how those answers are going to come out. And so it takes a lot of courage. Now, the other side of this is lots of transformations fail and business leaders should not subject their employees and their company to it unless they are willing to get in and succeed or fail as a team. It is just not it is just bad practice to do otherwise.

David Greely (19m 26s):

And I wanted to bring it back to data in that you have got businesses that are starting to integrate AI, but going back to your earlier comments about data needs to be essentially fit for purpose. Many large businesses, large organizations are sitting on incredible quantities of proprietary data, might be in filing cabinets, might be on notebooks and desk drawers, may have made its way into the digital world, but maybe it's in a spreadsheet, maybe it's in an email database, a CRM, whatever. Are you seeing businesses grapple with how they need to change their data or repackage it or whatever the proper word would be to actually make it amenable for this use with AI?

Tom Redman (20m 16s):

That's an insightful question. Let me tell you what I am seeing. So up until three years ago, most people in businesses, they viewed data quality and data generally as a nice to have, right? Sort of over there and subordinate to tech and just as long as it's not on fire, then we're not going to deal with it. Now, by the way, there has been some exceptions, and we will talk about those in a minute. But in the last two or three years, I found that every person and every company, at least those that will talk to me, right? I mean, so, you know, not everybody wants to talk to me. I get that. But at least those that talk to me, they get the joke that data matters, okay? They get the joke that quality is really, really important and they very much suspect that their stuff is not fit for use. They are more like deer frozen in the headlight, not knowing what to do, okay and it is not as simple as you go, Dave, you take it, right? There's sort of this wish that we have to deal with this. I hope somebody else, somebody else, I want to emphasize else, will deal with it and what I am really trying to do is help them break through that until somebody steps up, you are toast, all right and fortunately, by the way, over the course of my career, plenty of people have stepped up and we have tackled some pretty important problems in inside companies, but not at the scale that's demanded now. I call those people who stepped up provocateurs. And companies need lots and lots of provocateurs who on their own initiative decide, okay, well, we are trying to do something over in the marketing space. They are a marketing person. Our

data is not fit. We have got to step up and take what actions we need to do that. And so, again, I mean, I see a lot of people knowing this needs to be done. And so, yeah, I hope he or she will do it, not me.

David Greely (22m 27s):

You are kind of making me think too, I think people that haven't worked with data as part of their job, there is almost an assumption that it's just kind of there and it's free and it's available and whether you are a statistician, my background is as an economist, you kind of realize that by the time you get to actually doing the statistical work, you have already done 90% of your work preparing for that moment. It's a little bit like when you are painting a room, but 90% of the effort is prepping the walls and actually putting the paint on is the last 10%. Do you think there's almost a kind of like an educational aspect of people realizing like, oh, there is a lot more to this than just typing in a prompt and getting back exactly what you wanted?

Tom Redman (23m 13s):

I think the education is necessary and on a broad scale and not just, okay, you got to do this, but very, very specific on what you need to do. I also think that there is a little bit of courage needed. Now, I am not the only one who has been saying data matters, right? There is a great paper by Google researchers called Everybody Wants to do the Model Work, Nobody wants to do the data work and there is a great quote. I think it's from a guy named James Betker at OpenAI, IT in AI is data, right? So this message that everybody is ignoring, right? I mean, there is sort of like, I guess there is a knowing doing gap, right and it is not sufficient to just train people. This is up and down and people have to see what's in it for them personally. Right now, if you go into data, chances are it's a career ender because the problems are so diverse and so many and one person's just not going to get that. One other thing I find is like, it is observably true that everyone in every company plays two roles. They are a data creator in the sense that stuff they do, others use, right and they are a data customer and that they depend on stuff created by others to do their work. Now, everybody, it is observably true that everybody serves in those two roles. But when you point it out to them, it's like, well, did you know you're a data customer, right? Usual reaction is, you know, I never thought about it, right? It's a data creator, you know, I never thought about it. So it's like the training depends on the switch have gone off and people seeing that and by the way, every time I talk, nobody doesn't get that, right? It's a pretty simple concept and lots and lots of people have gotten it but what's not happened is the sort of thing in organizations that get one person doing it and then two and then 10 and then 100 and so forth. The sort of cascade that's going to go through an organization and I don't know, I spend all of my research time like thinking through how we are going to get that aspect to go. I mean, and if we don't get that aspect to go, then AI is not going anywhere. And all this talk of this is the essential transformation.

David Greely (25m 44s):

It's a simple statement, but it's a very powerful one to think in terms of being the consumer, the customer and the creator of data. It changes your perspective and lets you understand that you are kind of sitting in a flow of information. And if you are generating too much analysis, not enough insight, you are making it harder for the next customer down the line and creating bottlenecks in the system. Now, one of the issues we will also have is that it's not just humans in that system. Now, we are introducing AI agents. And I wanted to ask, how is the use of AI agents changing how we need to be managing our data and its quality?

Tom Redman (26m 25s):

So I don't think it changes anything, anything substantial. It doesn't change the customer creator thing. It doesn't change getting the management right, attacking it in the right way but what it does is it brings an incredible new level of urgency, right? So an awful lot when you dig down and ask people like about their jobs, right? They are in this thing in AI, we call it the human in the loop and data quality, I sometimes call it the hidden data fact, but people are doing these jobs to accommodate bad data just as part of their job, right? So like a typical salesperson's job has two parts, they are a salesperson, and then they are dealing with the data so that they can do the sales job and so if we take those humans out of the loop, and the agents cannot recognize and deal with the data problems then those errors are going to cascade downstream. Usually, the longer it is until you catch something, the poorer the result is and so it is a very, very risky thing to do. So sometimes I like to use this notion of there is sort of a factor of 10. If you can deal with an issue here and it costs a bone, right, a euro, a pound, a dollar, whatever it is, and instead you deal with it downstream, it's going to cost 10, right? So in order to do the math, you only have to screw up one in 10 things as an agent for the math to completely destroy the productivity gain that everybody is hoping for.

David Greely (27m 58s):

I really like that emphasis you put in the example of the salesperson, because I think we don't think through enough all the jobs people are doing that are necessary to do their jobs. But it's not really the, it's not where the profitability piece, the focus is. So everybody

wants to think of the salesperson as closing the deal, but not thinking about all the data work that's done, that's necessary to get to the point where you can close the deal and if you can't handle that part, you can't just jump to the end.

Tom Redman (28m 32s):

I mean, just think about it. Companies hire these high price skilled with connection salespeople and then a third or a half of their job is dealing with data issues. No wonder salespeople change jobs so fast.

David Greely (28m 48s):

You brought up the idea that right now you can spin up a 30 page white paper in minutes and certainly with agents, that's only increasing exponentially. It's never been easier to generate paperwork and from that mindset of we are both the customers and the creators, how do you think about managing that potential for information overload on the humans in the system so that we are not passing along too much information or the machines aren't passing along too much information now that they can talk back?

Tom Redman (29m 24s):

So look, I mean, we will have to sort through how it works out for machines. I think that's an unknown but I suspect a lot of things in quality, you pass the data on and it's not going to a human being. It's going to the next application or whatever it is. And so I am not expecting that with agents, that's going to change substantially. I would say that, you know, they are going to make some decisions, but we have always passed stuff along and I mean, and I know we are repeating it over and over again. That's Okay, but it's a really important part and that's who is the customer. What do they need? Right, and if somebody says, I need four pieces of data and you give them 30 pages and those four pieces are buried in there somehow, well, you really haven't met the need.

David Greely (30m 11s):

And do you think about ways to use AI more with that customer focus? Right. Because I think when it first started, it was, look how much I can generate content. I can do all these things that I hate doing and get away from being at the keyboard all the time. But then instead being the focus more on the customer, the consumer, how do I distill all the information that's out there down to the insights, down to the things that are actually digestible to my brain?

Tom Redman (30m 40s):

It's really important to understand when it comes to the customer, AI is at an extreme disadvantage. Okay, so if you are here, you are when your use of AI is here and here is the data you can bring. Everything that's ever been put into some model and all your company stuff, you rag on the steps and rules of your process. You are sort of an agent kind of thing. Well, like people have spent a long time thinking about that, worried about that but what they haven't spent the time thinking about your customer and your customer is very, very specific to you, right? AI doesn't know about that. The only way it's going to find out about that is if you tell it and so I don't know, maybe, you know, it will turn out that machines are really good at saying, well, that's not what I really wanted kind of thing and feeding it back, but this whole area of the customer has been way, way understudied and way, way under appreciated.

David Greely (31m 42s):

I wanted to come back to something I have heard you say in the past, which is that it's easy to confuse a technology problem with a data problem. I love that saying. And can you give an example of that and how do you tell the difference between the two?

Tom Redman (31m 57s):

The classic example is systems don't talk and so what's going on is somebody's trying to reconcile this system with customer data and that system with customer data in it and they are blaming the systems. What we are really going on is over here, you know, in marketing, a customer is viewed as a prospect, right and over here in finance, the customer is viewed as the entity responsible for paying the bill, right? Now, those are not completely at cross purposes to one another, but blaming the system because the data definitions are wrong. You can't solve that problem with a system. You have to get into the data and figure out the commonality and figure out the resolution.

David Greely (32m 43s):

And there's been a move to push more towards like these large pools of data that are available. When you bring up that example, is the answer there to go to a larger, more flexible pool of data? Or is it just to understand that you are going to have different sets of data for different needs and different purposes?

Tom Redman (33m 01s):

I like what you said. Second, I think that most of the questions that we ask are pretty darn simple and even the most complicated ones like protein unfolding, well, you don't need all the data in the internet to do that. You need specific data about protein unfolding to answer it and so the way I would like to see it work is we start with customers, right? What is it they need? Okay, what data do we need to answer that question and that's the way we should start, whether we're using an AI or anything for that matter, right? Start with customers, work your way back. It would be the same in manufacturing a product. What do customers need? Well, how do we build that into the product and so the direction should go like this, as opposed to, okay, well, we found this data. It could be useful for something. We will throw it into a model and then let people have at it and by the way, we will have frat boy confidence in our answers and whatever happens, happens and what's happened so far is slop.

David Greely (34m 07s):

There is one last question I wanted to ask you and before I do, thank you so much for this conversation. It's been great. But I know that you have worked with many different companies across a very wide range of industries. I feel like some of this we probably already discussed. But what I wanted to ask you was like, what is the big thing that you've learned about how the most common data problems tend to arise and the best way for a business to approach fixing them?

Tom Redman (34m 37s):

Yeah, that's a good question to answer, to end on. So with respect to common things, you remember your Tolstoy, I am sure all good families are the same and all dysfunctional ones are dysfunctional in their own unique way. What I have seen over and over again is that companies try to address data quality by making mistakes in one part of the organization and cleaning them up in another. Right and they are not recognizing the customer creator stuff and management through ignorance or laziness or whatever is allowing this to persist. Now, the underlying like, well, why is that? How are you going to get in front of it? That is an awful lot of the art and what I try to bring to companies. So far, I see two things as necessary. I mean, first, you have to admit you have a problem. Okay that can be hard to do and so many companies, at the very least, the like will be gone effect is, you know, all our data is above average, right, kind of thing or in this company, you have to be perfect. Our data is perfect. When the data is not perfect here, people die. So you have to be able to admit that you are not perfect and the other thing you need, I found you need is a person willing to take a specific problem on. Okay, and because otherwise we continue with this finger pointing stuff. Now, once somebody takes on a problem and gets traction and shows a pathway for how you solve those problems, not sort of at a high level kind of thing, but in this company, then you have a chance for things to go further and faster. And at some point, it's helpful if management says, yeah, we got to we got to provide some support. We got to get some policy in place. We got to get common metrics and does that kind of thing. But the flywheel always starts with a combination, a pair of a problem and a person willing to take it on. And usually that person is sometimes their senior level, but more commonly, they are in the middle.

David Greely (36m 55s):

Thanks again to Tom Redman, The Data Doc. We hope you enjoyed the episode. We will be back next week with another episode of How to Raise Your Agent. We hope you will join us.

Announcer (42m 04s):

This episode is brought to you in part by Abaxx Technologies. AI agents are fundamentally changing how people and organizations interact with computers and the internet. A race is underway to establish the path that will govern the nature of these interactions. Abaxx Technologies introduces Abaxx Labs as its center for engaging with the developer community through the release of open source software to promote a path that empowers users to maintain control of their identity, data and agents in digital spaces. Abaxx Labs' first release is the Agents++ library, a subset of Abaxx's ID++ software development kit that has been tuned for use with AI agents. Download Agents++ on GitHub today at github.com/abaxx-labs. That's github.com/abaxx-labs.

That concludes this week's episode of SmarterMarkets by Abaxx. For episode transcripts and additional episode information, including research, editorial and video content, please visit smartermarkets.media. Please help more people discover the podcast by leaving a review on Apple Podcast, Spotify, YouTube, or your favorite podcast platform. SmarterMarkets is presented for informational and entertainment purposes only. The information presented on SmarterMarkets should not be construed as investment advice. Always consult a licensed investment professional before making investment decisions. The views and opinions expressed on SmarterMarkets are those of the participants and do not necessarily reflect those of the show's hosts or producer. SmarterMarkets, its hosts, guests, employees, and producer, Abaxx Technologies, shall not be held liable for losses resulting from investment decisions based on informational viewpoints presented on SmarterMarkets. Thank you for listening and please join us again next week.