

Tools in LangChain

23 May 2025 23:07

What is a Tool?

23 April 2025 15:45

A tool is just a Python function (or API) that is packaged in a way the LLM can understand and call when needed.

LLMs (like GPT) are great at:

- Reasoning (think)
- Language generation (speak)

But they can't do things like:

- Access live data (weather, news)
- Do reliable math
- Call APIs
- Run code
- Interact with a database

Built-in Tools

23 April 2025 15:46

A built-in tool is a tool that LangChain already provides for you — it's pre-built, production-ready, and requires minimal or no setup.

You don't have to write the function logic yourself — you just import and use it.

DuckDuckGoSearchRun

Web search via DuckDuckGo

WikipediaQueryRun

Wikipedia summary

PythonREPLTool

Run raw Python code

ShellTool

Run shell commands

RequestsGetTool

Make HTTP GET requests

GmailSendMessageTool

Send emails via Gmail

SlackSendMessageTool

Post message to Slack

SQLDatabaseQueryTool

Run SQL queries

Custom Tools

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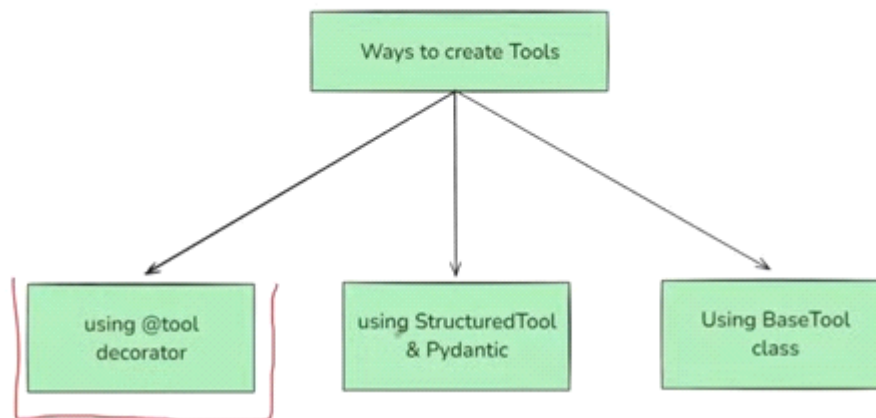
A custom tool is a tool that you define yourself.

Use them when:

- You want to call your own APIs
- You want to encapsulate business logic
- You want the LLM to interact with your database, product, or app

Ways to create Custom Tools

23 April 2025 15:46



A **Structured Tool** in LangChain is a special type of tool where the input to the tool follows a structured schema, typically defined using a Pydantic model.

BaseTool is the abstract base class for all tools in LangChain. It defines the core structure and interface that any tool must follow, whether it's a simple one-liner or a fully customized function.

All other tool types like **@tool**, **StructuredTool** are built on top of BaseTool

Toolkits

23 April 2025 15:47

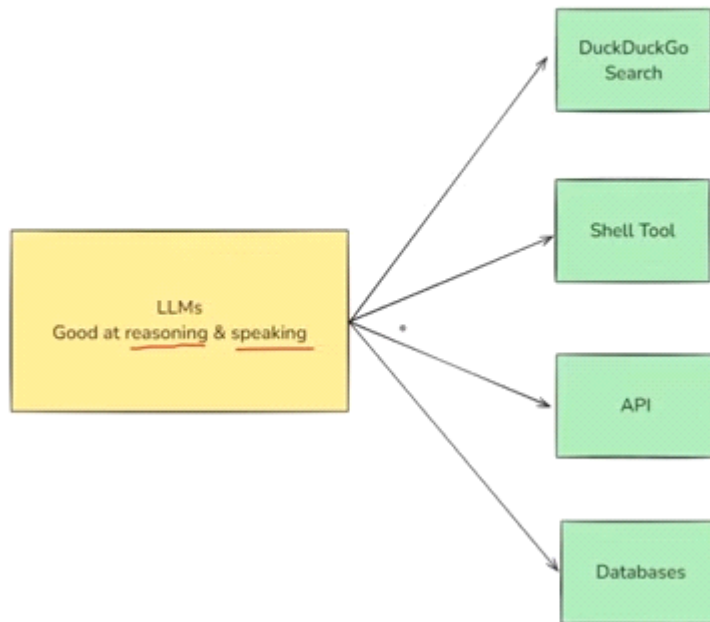
A toolkit is just a collection (bundle) of related tools that serve a common purpose — packaged together for convenience and **reusability**.

In LangChain:

- A toolkit might be: `GoogleDriveToolKit`
- And it can contain the following tools
 - `GoogleDriveCreateFileTool`: Upload a file
 - `GoogleDriveSearchTool`: Search for a file by name/content
 - `GoogleDriveReadFileTool`: Read contents of a file

Quick Revision

25 April 2025 16:18



Tool Calling in LangChain

Tool Binding

25 April 2025 16:45

Tool Binding is the step where you **register tools** with a **Language Model (LLM)** so that:

1. The LLM knows **what tools are available**
2. It knows **what each tool does** (via description)
3. It knows **what input format to use** (via schema)

Tool Calling

25 April 2025 16:54

Tool Calling is the process where the **LLM (language model)** decides, during a conversation or task, that it needs to **use a specific tool (function)** — and generates a structured output with:

- the **name of the tool**
- and the **arguments** to call it with

▲ The LLM **does not actually run the tool** — it just suggests the tool and the input arguments. The **actual execution** is handled by **LangChain** or you.

"What's 8 multiplied by 7?"

The LLM responds with a **tool call**:

```
json
{
  "tool": "multiply",
  "args": { "a": 8, "b": 7 }
}
```

Tool Execution

25 April 2025 17:12

Tool Execution is the step where the **actual Python function (tool)** is run using the input arguments that the **LLM suggested during tool calling**.

In simpler words:

👉 The LLM says:
"Hey, call the `multiply` tool with `a=8` and `b=7`."
👉 **Tool Execution** is when you or *LangChain* actually run:
`multiply(a=8, b=7)`
→ and get the result: `56`

❌ "LLM, do not try to fill this argument." ✅ "I (the developer/runtime) will inject this value after running earlier tools."

AI Agent → tools / tool c.

1. **User says:** "Convert 10 USD to INR."
2. **LLM thinks:** "I don't know the rate. First, let me call `get_conversion_factor`."
3. **Tool result comes:** 85.3415
4. **LLM looks at result, THINKS again:** "Now I know the rate, next I should call `convert` with 10 and 85.3415."
5. **Tool result comes:** 853.415 INR
6. **LLM summarizes:** "10 USD is 853.415 INR at current rate."