

1. Why is the **Agent** Class Defined as a Dataclass in Python?

Explanation

In Python, a **dataclass** is a decorator provided by the `dataclasses` module that simplifies class creation when the class is primarily used to store structured data. It automatically generates commonly used methods such as `__init__`, `__repr__`, and `__eq__`, which reduces boilerplate code and improves code readability and maintainability.

According to the official [OpenAI Agents SDK documentation](#), the **Agent** class is defined as a dataclass because it stores configuration data like system instructions, tools, models, and other parameters in a clean and structured format.

Why Use a Dataclass for the Agent Class?

The **Agent** class is intended to manage and store various attributes that define the behavior of an AI agent. These attributes include:

- **Instructions:** The system prompt that defines the agent's role (e.g., *"You are a travel planner."*)
- **Tools:** A list of tools or APIs the agent can use (e.g., `["flight_api", "hotel_api"]`)
- **Model:** The AI model the agent will use (e.g., `"gpt-4"`)
- **Other Metadata:** Optional parameters like `max_iterations` or `temperature`

Since this class's primary role is data management, defining it as a dataclass offers several advantages:

Benefit	Description
Reduced Boilerplate	No need to manually write <code>__init__</code> , <code>__repr__</code> , or <code>__eq__</code> methods.
Improved Readability	Type annotations make the class easier to understand and document.

Debug-Friendly	<code>__repr__</code> generates a useful string representation for easier debugging.
Type Safety	Supports type hints to prevent type-related bugs.
Default Values	Allows setting default values directly in class attributes.
Immutability Option	With <code>frozen=True</code> , the class can be made immutable—ideal for configurations.
Scalability	Easy to add new fields as the SDK evolves.

Analogy

Think of the `Agent` class like a **recipe card**. It lists ingredients (instructions, tools, and model settings) in a structured format. A **dataclass** acts like a pre-formatted template for that recipe card—just fill in the values, and it organizes everything neatly for you.

Code Example

```
from dataclasses import dataclass
from typing import List, Optional

@dataclass
class Agent:
    instructions: str
    tools: List[str]
    model: str = "gpt-4"
    max_iterations: Optional[int] = None

# Create an agent instance
agent = Agent(
    instructions="You are a travel planner.",
    tools=["flight_api", "hotel_api"],
    model="llama-3"
)

print(agent)
```

Output:

```
Agent(instructions='You are a travel planner.', tools=['flight_api', 'hotel_api'], model='llama-3',
max_iterations=None)
```

2. What is Agentic AI?

Definition

Agentic AI refers to a more advanced form of artificial intelligence that goes beyond simple response generation. It can **reason**, **plan**, and **autonomously execute** tasks—similar to how a human would solve a problem. It can use external tools, make decisions, and follow through a series of steps to complete complex tasks.

Analogy

Think of Agentic AI as a **personal chef**. If you say, *“I want dinner,”* the chef will:

- Decide on the menu
- Gather ingredients
- Cook the meal

All without needing you to guide each step. Similarly, Agentic AI takes a goal and autonomously figures out how to achieve it.

Key Features

- **Reasoning:** Understands goals and plans accordingly.
 - **Tool Usage:** Can connect to and interact with external services or APIs (e.g., weather, booking).
 - **Autonomous Execution:** Carries out tasks step-by-step without continuous user input.
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Code Example

```
class AgenticAI:
    def __init__(self, role):
        self.role = role

    def execute_task(self, user_input):
        print(f"Role: {self.role}")
        print(f"Processing user input: {user_input}")
```

```
        return f"Task completed: Planned a trip based on {user_input}"

# Instantiate and execute
agent = AgenticAI("Travel Planner")
print(agent.execute_task("Plan a 3-day trip to Paris"))
```

Output:

Role: Travel Planner
Processing user input: Plan a 3-day trip to Paris
Task completed: Planned a trip based on Plan a 3-day trip to Paris

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