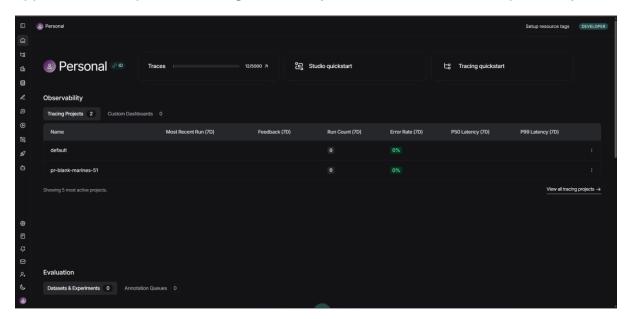
Session - 6&7

Date: October 18, 2025

Lang Graph and OpenAl Agents SDK

Part 1: Lang Graph

Lang Graph is described as a platform for building stable and resilient agentic applications. It is part of the Lang chain ecosystem but can be used independently.



Key Concepts

 Purpose: Lang Graph is an abstraction layer designed to organize complex workflows that involve interconnected processes, feedback loops, and multiple agents. It focuses on stability, resiliency, and repeatability.

Use Cases:

- o Designing agent-driven user experiences.
- o Managing multi-agent collaboration.
- o Incorporating a "human-in-the-loop" for verification or decisions.
- Handling conversation history and memory.
- o "Time travel," which allows restoring a process to a specific past step.
- Lang Smith: This is a separate monitoring tool that Lang Graph can integrate with for observability and debugging.

Lang Graph Terminology

Agent workflows are represented as graphs using the following components:

State:

- Definition: Represents the current, immutable snapshot of the application.
- Reducer: A function that defines how to update a field in the state. When
 a node returns an update, the reducer specifies how to combine this new
 value with the existing value in the state.

Nodes:

- Definition: Python functions that represent the logic or "work" of an agent.
- Function: A node receives the current State as input, performs its logic (e.g., calls an LLM, runs a tool), and returns an updated State.
- o In short: Nodes do the work.

Edges:

- Definition: Python functions that determine the next step in the workflow.
- Function: An edge receives the current State and decides which node to execute next. This flow can be fixed or conditional (e.g., "if the agent needs a tool, go to the tool_node").
- o In short: Edges choose what to do next.

Building a Graph (5 Steps)

- 1. **Define the state:** Determine the data structure that will be passed around.
- 2. Start the graph builder: Instantiate the graph.
- 3. **Create a Node:** Define your Python functions (the logic).
- 4. **Create Edges:** Define the connections and logic flow between nodes.
- 5. Compile the graph: Assemble the nodes and edges into a runnable application.

Other Definitions

Super-Step:

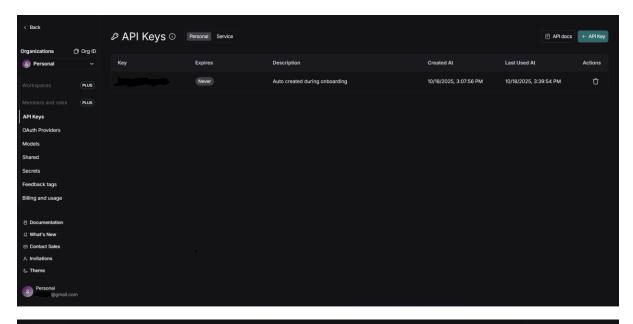
 Definition: A single iteration over the graph nodes. Nodes that can run in parallel are part of the same super-step, while sequential nodes belong to separate super-steps.

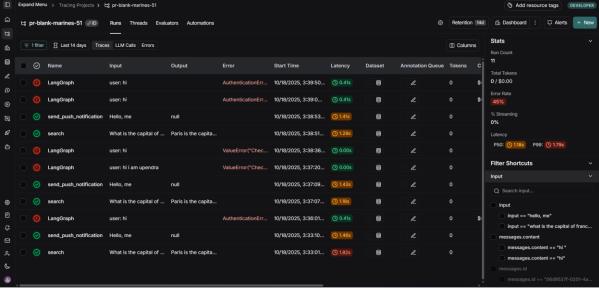
Memory and Persistence

 SQLite: The labs demonstrated using SQLite to implement both persistent (on-disk) and in-memory storage for the agent's conversation history.

• Implementation Details & Decorators

 The labs utilized specific decorators to build workflows, such as @function_tool to define tools for agents and @input_guardrails to enforce controls.





Part 2: OpenAl Agents SDK & Async Python

Async Python (Asyncio)

Asyncio:

 Definition: A Python library for asynchronous programming. It is described as a lightweight alternative to traditional multithreading (which is OS-level) or multiprocessing.

Coroutines:

- Definition: A special function defined using the async def syntax. It is the core building block of asyncio applications.
- Behavior: Calling a coroutine does not execute it immediately; it returns a coroutine object.
- Execution: You must use await to run the coroutine, which schedules it on the event loop. While one coroutine is awaiting (e.g., waiting for an API response), the event loop can run other tasks.

Key asyncio Functions:

- o asyncio.gather(): Used to run multiple tasks concurrently.
- o asyncio.run(): Used to run a main async function from synchronous code.

OpenAI Agents SDK Terminology

The SDK is described as lightweight and flexible.

Agents:

Definition: Represent the Large Language Models (LLMs) themselves.

Handoffs:

 Definition: Represent interactions between agents, specifically the act of "giving over control" from one agent to another.

Guardrails:

 Definition: Represent controls or checks within the workflow (e.g., a "Name check" before proceeding).

Workflow Concepts

- Agents as Tools: An agent can be used as a "tool" that another agent can call.
- Multi-Agent Workflows: The labs demonstrated complex workflows where a "Sales Manager" agent would "handoff" a task to multiple other agents (e.g.,

- "Professional," "Engaging," "Busy" sales agents). It would then evaluate their parallel outputs and select the best one.
- **Combined Flows:** More advanced labs combined guardrails, tools, and handoffs into a single, comprehensive agent.

"Vibe Coding" (Tips for LLM Code Generation)

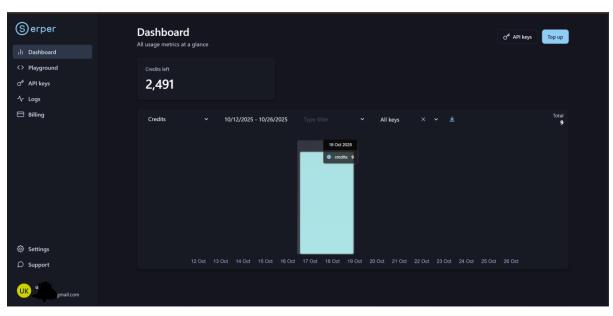
A set of 5 tips was provided for getting better results from LLMs when generating code:

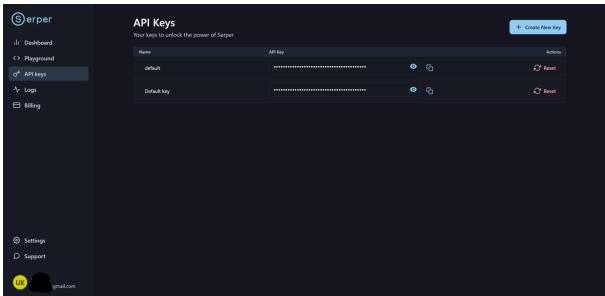
- 1. **Good vibes:** Prompt clearly (e.g., ask for short answers, specify latest APIs).
- 2. Vibe but verify: Ask two different LLMs the same question to compare results.
- 3. **Step up the vibe:** Ask the LLM to break down a complex request into smaller, independently testable steps.
- 4. **Vibe and validate:** Ask one LLM to generate code, then ask another LLM to check or validate it.
- 5. **Vibe with variety:** Ask for multiple (e.g., three) different solutions to the same problem, then pick the best one.

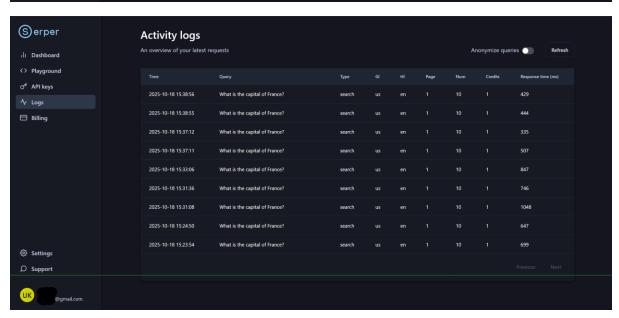
Part 3: External Tools

Serper.dev

- A Google Search API provider.
- **Details:** Described in the notes as the "cheapest google search api."
- **Usage:** It provides a free tier of 2,500 queries and is used by agents to perform web searches.
- **Setup:** Requires signing up at serper.dev and storing the provided API key (as SERPER_API_KEY) in an environment file.

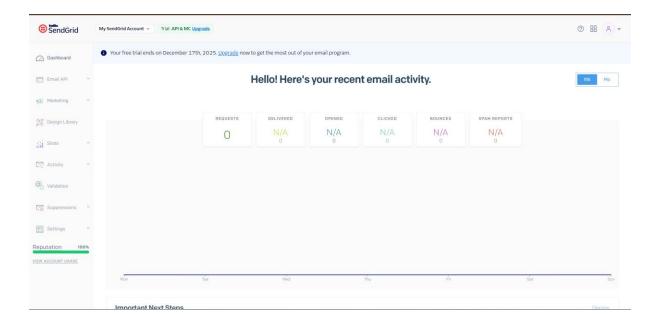


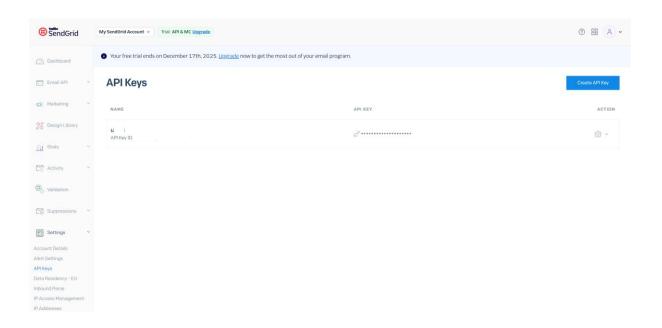


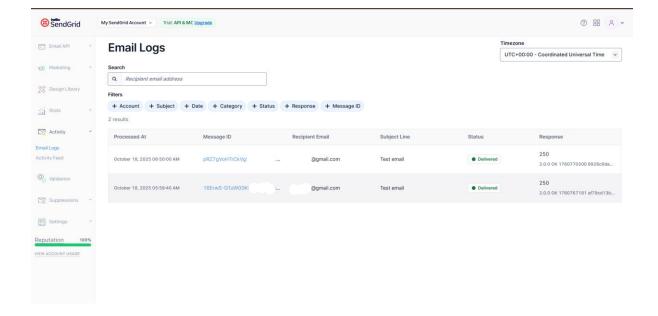


SendGrid

- An email delivery service.
- **Usage:** Used in labs (like Lab 6 and Lab 8) as a tool for agents to perform tasks like sending automated sales outreach emails.
- Setup: Requires creating an account at sendgrid.com and generating an API key.







Pushover

A push notification service.

• **Usage:** Integrated into the Lang Graph workflow to send real-time push notifications to a mobile device (e.g., sending the USD to INR exchange rate).