

Agentic AI Travel Advisor — Technical Challenge (Take-Home)

0) Summary

Design and deliver a full-stack travel advisory application that uses **agentic planning** (via **LangGraph**) to orchestrate multiple tools (flights, lodging, events, transit, weather, currency, and RAG). The agent must plan, verify against constraints, repair when needed, and produce a structured itinerary with transparent citations. Include lightweight **auth & multi-tenancy**, basic **production readiness** (health, metrics, rate limits), and a concise developer experience (Docker, migrations, tests). It must use a FastApi Backend, Streamlit python web framework frontend, and a postgres db (using the sqlalchemy python library).

Time expectation: Aim for a focused, high-quality slice deliverable within ~1 work-week of effort. Implement the core agentic loop, at least **five tools** (one **MCP** tool encouraged), streaming UX, and the must-have auth/prod basics below.

1) Goals & User Story

Primary user story: > “As a traveler, I want a 4–7 day itinerary for a destination under a budget, with my preferences (e.g., art museums, toddler-friendly), avoiding overnight flights, and comparing multiple airports or neighborhoods. I expect the system to plan, check constraints, and adjust if something doesn’t fit.”

Examples of queries the system should handle: - “Plan 5 days in **Kyoto** next month under **\$2,500**, prefer art museums, avoid overnight flights, toddler-friendly, compare **KIX** vs **ITM**.” - “Make it **\$300 cheaper** while keeping 2 museum days.” - “If Saturday rains, **swap outdoor** activities for indoor.”

Non-goals / out of scope: Real GDS integrations, booking/payments, heavy data scraping, and SSO.

2) Functional Requirements (Agentic System)

2.1 LangGraph (Mandatory)

Build an explicit **LangGraph** responsible for planning, tool orchestration, verification, and repair. The graph must: - Use a **typed state** (e.g., Pydantic/TypedDict) carrying: messages, constraints, plan, working_set, citations, tool_calls, violations, budget_counters, done. - Implement **conditional edges** (if violations → repair). - Support

parallel branches (e.g., try two airports or two neighborhoods concurrently) and merge with a selector/ranker. - **Checkpoint** after key nodes (e.g., after planning and merges) and recover from invalid model outputs by rolling back to last checkpoint. - Emit **progress events** suitable for streaming to the UI (e.g., “Searching flights (KIX)... Evaluating hotels in Gion... Verifying budget...”).

Required nodes (minimum): 1. **Intent & Constraint Extractor** → normalize goal, extract hard/soft constraints (budget, dates, airports, preferences). 2. **Planner** → emits a multi-step plan (ordered tool calls and joins) with dependencies and rough cost/time estimates. 3. **Router/Selector** → chooses which step to execute next; supports parallel execution where applicable. 4. **Tool Executor** → executes calls with timeouts, retries (1 with jitter), caching/dedup by input hash; records timings. 5. **Verifier/Critic** → checks the itinerary/partial plan against constraints (see 2.3) and writes violations into state. 6. **Repair/Re-plan** → mutates choices (airport/hotel/day order) and re-executes only affected steps. 7. **Synthesizer** → fuses tool results + RAG passages; produces itinerary JSON + narrative with citations. 8. **Responder** → streams tokens/progress and assembles final result payload.

State skeleton (illustrative):

```
{
  "messages": [],
  "constraints": {"budget_usd": 2500, "dates":
{"start": "2025-10-12", "end": "2025-10-17"}, "airports": ["KIX", "ITM"],
"preferences": {"kid_friendly": true, "museums": true}},
  "plan": [{ "id": "flights_kix", "tool": "flights", "args":
{"..."}, "depends_on": []}, {"id": "flights_itm", "tool": "flights", "args":
{"..."}, "depends_on": []}],
  "working_set": {},
  "citations": [],
  "tool_calls": [],
  "violations": [],
  "budget_counters": {"api_cost_est": 0.00, "time_ms_used": 0},
  "done": false
}
```

2.2 Tools (≥5, multi-domain; at least one via MCP or with MCP-ready adapter)

Implement **at least five** of the following tools with clear JSON input/output schemas. Stubs/fixtures are acceptable where noted. 1) **Flights** — Search round-trip/one-way across date windows & airports; return top N with price & CO₂ estimate (fixture + pricing heuristic acceptable). 2) **Lodging** — Hotels/stays by neighborhood, price, family amenities; include cancellation policy and distance to key POIs. 3) **Events/Attractions** — Museums, concerts, festivals with opening hours and a kid_friendly flag (fixture acceptable). 4)

Transit & Travel Time — Door-to-door estimates (train/bus/walk/ride-hail) between hotels and events (fixture or simple graph). 5) **Weather** — Daily/hourly forecast (e.g., Open-Meteo); cache by (lat, lon, day). 6) **Geocoding** — Nominatim or similar; fallback to city center if precise geocoding fails. 7) **Currency Rates** — For budget normalization across sources; daily rates (fixture acceptable). 8) **Knowledge Retrieval** — pgvector-backed retriever over ingested PDFs/Markdown with chunk-level storage.

- **MCP integration (encouraged):** Expose at least **one tool** via an **MCP server** and consume it from the agent. Provide a local fallback implementation with the same schema if MCP is offline.
- **Contracts:** Define JSON Schemas for inputs/outputs. Keep them explicit and small. Example (flights):

```
{
  "name": "search_flights",
  "input_schema": {
    "type": "object",
    "properties": {
      "origin": {
        "type": "string"
      },
      "destinations": {
        "type": "array",
        "items": {
          "type": "string"
        }
      },
      "date_range": {
        "type": "object",
        "properties": {
          "start": {
            "type": "string",
            "format": "date"
          },
          "end": {
            "type": "string",
            "format": "date"
          }
        }
      },
      "max_price": {
        "type": "number"
      },
      "max_results": {
        "type": "integer",
        "minimum": 1,
        "maximum": 10
      },
      "required": [
        "origin",
        "destinations",
        "date_range"
      ],
      "output_schema": {
        "type": "array",
        "items": {
          "type": "object",
          "properties": {
            "id": {
              "type": "string"
            },
            "carrier": {
              "type": "string"
            },
            "depart": {
              "type": "string",
              "format": "date-time"
            },
            "arrive": {
              "type": "string",
              "format": "date-time"
            },
            "num_stops": {
              "type": "integer"
            },
            "fare_usd": {
              "type": "number"
            },
            "co2_kg": {
              "type": "number"
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

2.3 Verification & Repair (Decision Quality)

The **Verifier/Critic** must implement at least **four** checks, and the **Repair** node must adjust the plan when violations occur: 1. **Budget** — Sum of flights + hotel + daily spending × days must not exceed budget_usd. 2. **Feasibility** — Opening hours align with schedule; transfer buffers ≥ minimum; avoid overnight flights if requested. 3. **Weather sensitivity** — Swap indoor/outdoor days based on forecast; rain/hazard → propose alternatives. 4. **Preference fit** — Respect kid_friendly, museum preference, neighborhood safety/quiet preference if modeled.

2.4 RAG (Supportive)

- Maintain a small knowledge base (PDF/MD), chunk (~800–1200 tokens), store chunk text + embedding in **pgvector**.
- Use RAG for **local factual enrichment** (e.g., museum rules, tipping norms) and attach **chunk-level citations** in the final answer.

2.5 UX & Streaming (Functional)

- One conversational thread where a user can:
 - Provide goals/constraints and see **live progress** per node/tool.
 - Receive a structured **itinerary JSON** + Markdown explanation + **citations**.
 - Ask **what-if** refinements (e.g., “Make it \$300 cheaper”), triggering the repair path.
 - Right rail/footer should show: **tools used** (with durations), **decisions** (e.g., “Chose ITM over KIX due to shorter transfer”), and **constraint checks**.
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3) Auth & Access (Lightweight, Real)

- **Multi-tenant:** every domain record carries `org_id`; all queries must filter by authenticated user’s `org_id`.
- **Users:** email + password with **Argon2id** hashes; roles ADMIN | MEMBER.
- **JWT (RS256):** access TTL 15m; refresh TTL 7d with rotation and server-side (hashed) storage by `jti`.
- **RBAC:** ADMIN can create users and purge soft-deleted items; MEMBER can use all app features within the org.
- **Visibility:** knowledge items support scope = `org_public` | `private` (private visible only to creator).
- **Security hygiene:** logout after 5 failed logins (5-minute backoff), input validation on all endpoints, redaction of secrets in logs.

Auth endpoints: POST `/auth/login`, POST `/auth/refresh`, POST `/auth/logout`, GET `/auth/me`, POST `/users` (ADMIN).

4) Production Readiness (Pragmatic)

- **Health:** GET `/healthz` checks DB connectivity, presence of embeddings table, and one outbound tool (HEAD with 1s timeout).
 - **SLOs (p95, local/dev):** CRUD < 300ms; agent (fixtures) < 5s; agent (real tools) < 12s.
 - **Rate limiting:** token bucket — CRUD **60/min/user**, agent **5/min/user**; return 429 + Retry-After.
 - **Observability:** JSON logs with `trace_id` and `user_id`; per-node timings; cache hit rate; tool error counts; GET `/metrics` (Prometheus or JSON).
 - **Idempotency:** write endpoints accept Idempotency-Key header. Store short-TTL keys.
 - **CORS:** allow only your Streamlit origin; set standard security headers.
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5) Data Model (Illustrative Excerpts)

Core tables: org, user, refresh_token, destination, knowledge_item, embedding (pgvector), agent_run (audit/tool log), optional itinerary for persistence.

Embedding table (example):

```
CREATE EXTENSION IF NOT EXISTS vector;
CREATE TABLE embedding (
  id BIGSERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
  knowledge_item_id BIGINT NOT NULL REFERENCES knowledge_item(id) ON DELETE
  CASCADE,
  chunk_idx INT NOT NULL,
  content TEXT NOT NULL,
  embedding VECTOR(1536) NOT NULL,
  created_at TIMESTAMPTZ DEFAULT now()
);
CREATE INDEX embedding_ivfflat ON embedding USING ivfflat (embedding
vector_cosine_ops) WITH (lists = 100);
```

Access control fields: add org_id and created_by to domain tables; queries must filter by org_id.

Agent audit:

```
CREATE TABLE agent_run (
  id BIGSERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
  org_id BIGINT NOT NULL REFERENCES org(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,
  user_id BIGINT NOT NULL REFERENCES "user"(id) ON DELETE SET NULL,
  started_at TIMESTAMPTZ DEFAULT now(),
  finished_at TIMESTAMPTZ,
  status TEXT,
  plan_snapshot JSONB,
  tool_log JSONB,
  cost_usd NUMERIC(8,2),
  trace_id TEXT
);
```

6) API Surface

- **Agent:** POST /qa/plan (non-streaming) → itinerary JSON + citations + tool log; WS /qa/stream or SSE for progress + final payload.
- **Destinations:** GET/POST/PUT/DELETE /destinations (soft delete; keyset pagination; idempotent writes).
- **Knowledge:** GET/POST/PUT /knowledge, POST /knowledge/{id}/ingest-file (PDF/MD → text → chunks → embeddings).

- **Auth:** POST /auth/login, POST /auth/refresh, POST /auth/logout, GET /auth/me, POST /users (ADMIN).
- **Ops:** GET /metrics, GET /healthz.

Model output contract (validate via Pydantic):

```
{
  "answer_markdown": "...",
  "itinerary": { "days": [ { "date": "", "items": [
{ "start": "", "end": "", "title": "", "location": "", "notes": "" } ] } ] },
  "total_cost_usd": 0 },
  "citations": [ { "title": "", "source": "url|manual|file|tool", "ref":
"knowledge_id or tool_name#id" } ],
  "tools_used": [ { "name": "", "count": 0, "total_ms": 0 } ],
  "decisions": [ "Chose ITM over KIX due to shorter transfer time" ]
}
```

7) Frontend (Streamlit)

- **Pages**
 - **Destinations:** search, tag filters, add/edit, soft delete; show last agent run for the selection.
 - **Knowledge Base:** list with version history; upload PDF/MD; ingestion progress; preview chunks.
 - **Plan:** chat-like interface with streaming; right rail shows **tools used, decisions, constraint checks, citations**.
- **Streaming:** WS/SSE; render progress updates per node/tool; final structured payload + Markdown summary.

8) Developer Experience & Delivery

- **Repo layout:** frontend/, backend/, infrastructure/.
 - **Containerization:** one **Dockerfile** per service; **Docker Compose** with Postgres (+pgvector), Redis (cache/rate-limit), optional MCP server.
 - **Migrations:** Alembic; seed script creates 3 destinations + several knowledge items.
 - **Deps:** pinned via pip-tools or poetry.lock.
 - **CI (minimal):** lint (ruff/black), mypy, unit tests, build images.
 - **Config:** .env.example with API keys, JWT keys, origins, rate limits.
 - **Security:** no secrets committed; HTST/headers via proxy or app.
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9) Evaluation & Rubric (100 pts)

- **Agentic behavior (30)** — Clear plan; parallel branches; verification & repair loop; termination criteria; checkpoints.
- **Tool integration (25)** — ≥ 5 tools; at least one via MCP or MCP-ready; schemas; caching; retries; graceful fallbacks.
- **Verification quality (15)** — Budget/feasibility/weather/preferences checks implemented and effective.
- **Synthesis & citations (10)** — Coherent itinerary; transparent citations for RAG/tool claims.
- **UX & streaming (10)** — Progress visibility; what-if replanning; readable final output.
- **Ops basics (5)** — Health, metrics, rate limits, idempotency.
- **Auth & access (5)** — JWT, roles, org scoping; basic lockout and validation.
- **Docs & tests (5)** — Setup clarity; graph diagram; scenario suite; a few unit/integration tests.

Partial credit is awarded: if time is tight, implement the full agent loop for one destination and two airports with fixtures, and document trade-offs.

10) Getting Started

1. **Clone & configure:** copy `.env.example` \rightarrow `.env`; generate RSA keys for JWT; set Streamlit origin & rate limits.
 2. **Run:** `docker compose up` (FastAPI, Streamlit, Postgres, Redis, optional MCP server).
 3. **Seed:** run seeding to add sample destinations and knowledge items.
 4. **Try:** open the UI, select a destination, ingest a PDF/MD guide, and ask the Kyoto scenario.
 5. **Switch:** toggle between fixtures and real tool APIs in config.
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11) Test & Scenario Suite

Provide a tiny **YAML scenario suite** (10–12 cases): each with input, `must_call_tools`, `must_satisfy` (budget, no-overnight, kid-friendly), and expected fields. Include a CLI: `python -m eval/run_scenarios` \rightarrow prints pass/fail per rule and per node timings.

Unit tests (illustrative): - Auth: login/refresh/logout; refresh rotation & revocation; lockout timing. - Access control: org scoping on CRUD and `/qa/*`. - Rate-limit: exceeding agent calls yields 429 with Retry-After. - Health: `/healthz` fails when DB down or tool headcheck fails. - Agent: planner produces parallel branches; verifier detects an overnight flight; repair swaps to a valid option.

12) Submission

- A link to a **public Git repo** with instructions to run locally via Docker Compose.
 - A short **screen capture (2–3 min)** demonstrating: parallel airport comparison → verifier flags violation → repair → final itinerary → what-if adjustment.
 - Optional: published image(s) to a registry with a one-liner `docker compose pull && docker compose up`.
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13) Candidate Checklist (Quick)-make sure everything here is done.

- Mono-repo with a FastApi Backend, Streamlit python web framework frontend, and a postgresql db (using the sqlalchemy python library)
 - LangGraph with typed state, conditionals, **parallelism**, checkpoints.
 - ≥5 tools; **1 via MCP** (or MCP-ready) with fallback; schemas defined.
 - Verifier checks **budget, feasibility, weather, preferences**; repair loop modifies plan.
 - RAG with pgvector; **chunk-level citations** in final answer.
 - Streaming progress + final structured payload in UI.
 - JWT auth, roles, org scoping; logout & validation.
 - Health, metrics, rate limit; idempotent writes.
 - Docker Compose, Alembic, seed, pinned deps; minimal CI.
 - Scenario suite & a handful of unit/integration tests.
 - Brief README with graph diagram and trade-offs.
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14) Appendix (Helpful Artifacts)

A. Tool registry format (example)


```
{
  "flights": {"type": "http|mcp", "endpoint": "http://...", "timeout_ms": 2000,
"retry": 1},
  "lodging": {"type": "fixture", "path": "./fixtures/lodging.json"},
  "events": {"type": "mcp", "server": "mcp://events?token=..."},
  "transit": {"type": "fixture", "path": "./fixtures/transit.json"},
  "weather": {"type": "http", "endpoint": "https://api.open-meteo.com"},
  "currency": {"type": "fixture", "path": "./fixtures/rates.json"},
  "geocoding": {"type": "http", "endpoint": "https://
nominatim.openstreetmap.org"},
  "retriever": {"type": "local", "db": "postgresql://..."}
}
```

B. Progress/telemetry event (example)

```
{"trace_id":"...", "node": "flights_kix", "status": "running", "ts": "...", "args_digest": "..."}

```

C. Minimal security headers

X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
 Referrer-Policy: same-origin
 Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'self'; connect-src 'self' https://your-streamlit-origin; img-src 'self' data:
 Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains

D. ASCII Graph (illustrative)

```
[Intent] → [Planner] → { [Flights(KIX)]
                        { [Flights(ITM)]
                        { [Hotels(N1,N2)]
(merge) → [Selector] → [Transit/Weather/Events] → [Verifier]
                        ↑
                        |
                        < [Repair ] <— violations

                        → [Synthesizer] → [Responder]
```