

Gemini AI LLM

Input:

what is difference between Gen ai and agentic ai

Answer to your question

The Response is

The terms **

GenAI (Generative AI)** and **Agentic AI** describe different, though

often complementary, aspects of modern AI systems.

Here is a breakdown of the differences, followed by how they relate to each other:

1. GenAI (Generative AI)

GenAI refers to a

type of AI model defined by its **function**: the ability to **create novel content** (generate).

Feature	Description	Examples of Models
**Primary		

Goal** | **Creation**. To produce new outputs (text, images, audio, code) based on patterns learned from large datasets. | Large Language Models (LLMs like GPT-4, Claude), Stable Diffusion, DALL-E, Mid

journey. | | **Mode of Operation | Reactive Generation**. It takes an input (a prompt) and provides an output (a generated response). It is a single-step input-output process. | "Write me a poem about the

ocean." → Poem generated. | | **Defining Characteristic | Content Production**. The focus is on the quality and creativity of the generated output. | The model is a sophisticated engine for producing artifacts. | |

**Typical Use Cases

** | Writing, drafting emails, summarizing text, generating art, coding assistance, translation. |

2. Agentic AI (AI Agents)

Agentic AI refers to an AI system defined by its **structure

and behavior**: the ability to **act autonomously** to achieve a defined goal.

Feature	Description	Examples of Systems
Primary Goal	**Action and Execution	

** To break down complex tasks, plan steps, use tools, and interact with environments (digital or physical) to achieve an objective. | AutoGPT, specialized bots that manage calendars or book travel, AI assistants that interact with complex APIs. ||

Mode of Operation | Proactive Planning and Iteration. It operates in a loop: Perceive, Reason, Plan, Act, and then Repeat (P-R-A loop) until the goal is met. | "

Book me a flight to San Francisco for next Tuesday." → *The agent searches, compares prices, checks dates, interacts with booking sites, and confirms.* || **Defining Characteristic | Autonomy and Tool Use.** The focus

is on executing a multi-step workflow and exhibiting intelligent behavior over time. | The system is a goal-oriented problem-solver. || **Typical Use Cases** | Automated customer service workflows, complex data analysis requiring external tools, software

development automation, autonomous robotics. |

The Critical Intersection: How GenAI Enables Agentic AI

GenAI and Agentic AI are not mutually exclusive. In fact, modern AI agents **rely heavily on Generative AI,

especially LLMs (Large Language Models), to power their intelligence.**

Think of it this way:

- **The Agentic AI is the body and the brain's control center.** It handles the planning, the memory, the tool execution

, and the decision-making loop.

- **The GenAI (LLM) is the brain's reasoning and communication core.** It provides the necessary intelligence for the agent to understand the goal, determine the next step, evaluate the results

, and communicate its findings.

Analogy: The Contractor Building a House

AI Component	Role in Building the House
Agentic AI (The Contractor)	Manages the entire project

, defines the sequence of tasks (lay the foundation, build the walls, install plumbing), hires and directs specialized workers (tools), and ensures the overall goal is met. | | **GenAI (The Contractor's Expertise/LLM)**

| The deep knowledge base that allows the contractor to understand the blueprints, calculate risks, communicate instructions clearly to the workers, and reason about unforeseen problems (e.g., "If the roof leaks, I must call the roofer"). |

Summary of Differences

Feature	GenAI (Generative AI)	Agentic AI (AI Agent)
What is it?	A model defined by its *	

output type* (creation). | A system defined by its *behavior* (action). | | **Core Function** | Generate content (text, images, code). | Achieve goals via planning and execution. | | **Complexity

** | Usually a single-step transformation (Prompt → Output). | Multi-step iterative process (Perceive → Plan → Act → Repeat). | | **Key Capability** | Creativity and fluency. | Autonomy and tool orchestration

. | | **Relationship** | The core intelligence that powers the agent. | The architecture that uses GenAI to perform actions. |

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    text: "what is difference between Gen ai and agentic ai"  
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    text: "The terms **GenAI (Generative AI)** and **Agentic AI** describe different, though often complementary, aspects of modern AI systems.\n\nHere is a breakdown of the differences, followed by how they relate to each other:\n\n---\n## 1. GenAI (Generative AI)\n**GenAI** refers to a *type* of AI model defined by its **function**: the ability to **create novel content** (generate).\n| Feature | Description | Examples of Models |\n| :--- | :--- | :--- |\n| **Primary Goal** | **Creation.** To produce new outputs (text, images, audio, code) based on patterns learned from large datasets. | Large Language Models (LLMs like GPT-4, Claude), Stable Diffusion, DALL-E, Midjourney. |\n| **Mode of Operation** | **Reactive Generation.** It takes an input (a prompt) and provides an output (a generated response). It is a single-step input-output process. | \"Write me a poem about the ocean.\" → *Poem generated.* |\n| **Defining Characteristic** | **Content Production.** The focus is on the quality and creativity of the generated output. | The model is a sophisticated engine for producing artifacts. |\n| **Typical Use Cases** | Writing, drafting emails, summarizing text, generating art, coding assistance, translation. |\n\n---\n## 2. Agentic AI (AI Agents)\n**Agentic AI** refers to an AI system defined by its **structure and behavior**: the ability to **act autonomously** to achieve a defined goal.\n| Feature | Description | Examples of Systems |\n| :--- | :--- | :--- |\n| **Primary Goal** | **Action and Execution.** To break down complex tasks, plan steps, use tools, and interact with environments (digital or physical) to achieve an objective. | AutoGPT, specialized bots that manage calendars or book travel, AI assistants that interact with complex APIs. |\n| **Mode of Operation** | **Proactive Planning and Iteration.** It operates in a loop: Perceive, Reason, Plan, Act, and then Repeat (P-R-A loop) until the goal is met. | \"Book me a flight to San Francisco for next Tuesday.\" → *The agent searches, compares prices, checks dates, interacts with booking sites, and confirms.* |\n| **Defining Characteristic** | **Autonomy and Tool Use.** The focus is on executing a multi-step workflow and exhibiting intelligent behavior over time. | The system is a goal-oriented problem-solver. |\n| **Typical Use Cases** | Automated customer service workflows, complex data analysis requiring external tools, software development automation, autonomous robotics. |\n\n---\n## The Critical Intersection: How GenAI Enables Agentic AI\nGenAI and Agentic AI are not mutually exclusive. In fact, modern AI agents **rely heavily on Generative AI**, especially LLMs (Large Language Models), to power their intelligence.\n\nThink of it this way:\n* **The Agentic AI is the body and the brain's control center.** It handles the planning, the memory, the tool execution, and the decision-making loop.\n* **The GenAI (LLM) is the brain's reasoning and communication core.** It provides the necessary intelligence for the agent to understand the goal, determine the next step, evaluate the results, and communicate its findings.\n\n## Analogy: The Contractor Building a House\n| AI Component | Role in Building the House |\n| :--- | :--- |\n| **Agentic AI (The Contractor)** | Manages the entire project, defines the sequence of tasks (lay the foundation, build the walls, install plumbing), hires and directs
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