

# Enterprise Customer Onboarding Agent

Solution Design Document | February 2025 | StackAdapt Case Study

## 1. Architecture Overview

The solution implements an **AI-powered automation agent** using **LangGraph** for state machine orchestration and **FastAPI** for REST interface, automating customer onboarding from deal closure through SaaS provisioning.

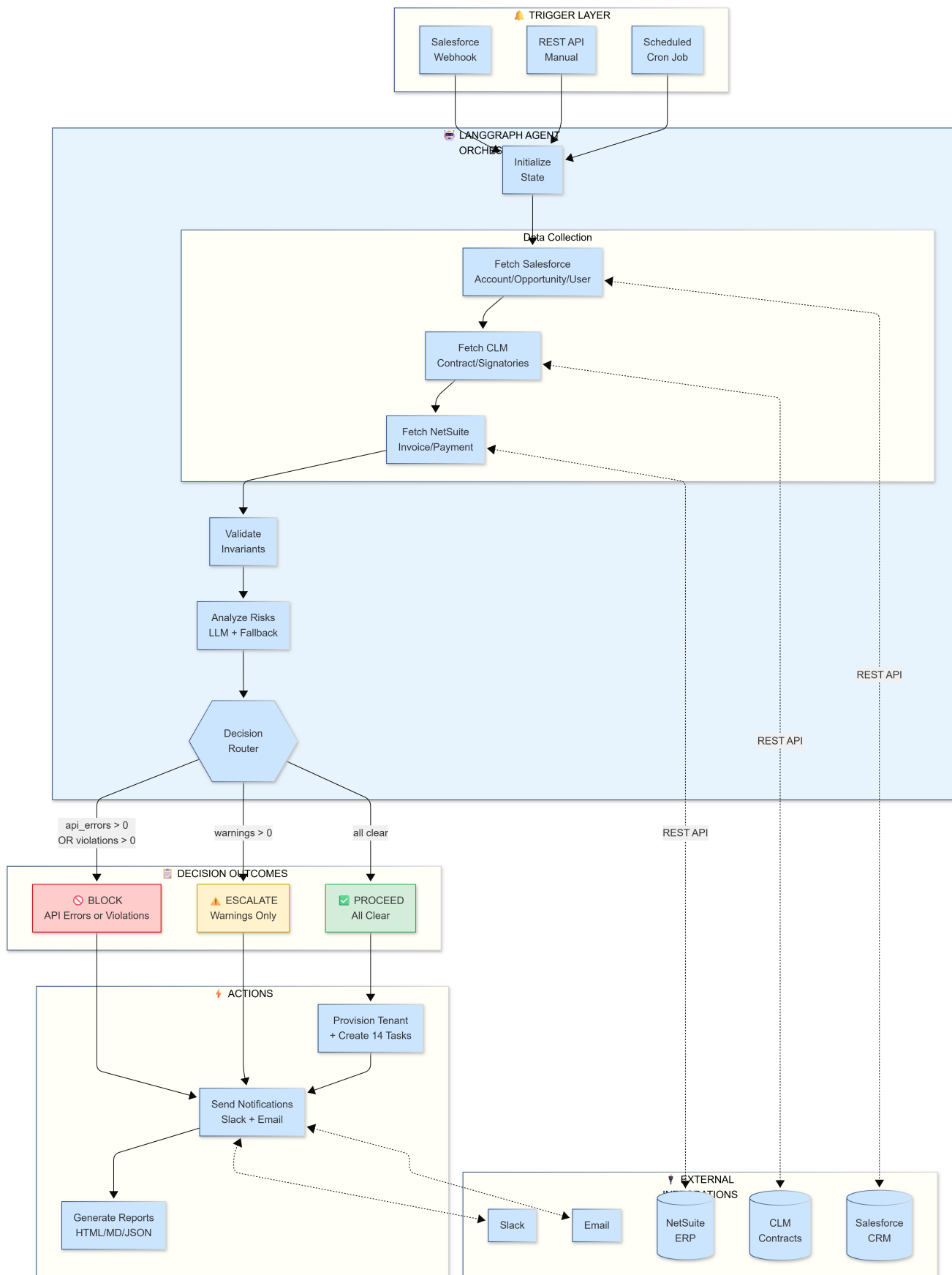


Figure 1: Architecture: Triggers → LangGraph Agent (Init→Fetch→Validate→Analyze→Decide) → Actions

## 1.1 System Integrations & Field Selection

System	Objects & Key Fields	Reference
Salesforce	Account (IsDeleted, Status), Opportunity (StageName, Amount), User (IsActive)	SF Objects
NetSuite	Invoice (status, dueDate, amountRemaining, paymentStatus)	NS REST API
CLM	Contract status, signatories, effective dates (Mock API)	Custom
Provisioning	Tenant creation + 14-task onboarding checklist with dependencies	Internal

**Why these fields?** Only business-critical fields selected: `Account.IsDeleted` for validity, `Opportunity.StageName="Closed Won"` for deal verification, `Invoice.status` for payment issues. Minimizes API payload and focuses on decision-relevant data.

## 2. AI Agent Application

The agent uses **OpenAI GPT-4** with a deterministic rule-based fallback ensuring availability without LLM connectivity.

### 2.1 LLM-Powered Intelligence

- **Risk Analysis:** Evaluates API errors, violations, warnings → generates risk level (low/medium/high/critical) with business impact
- **Summary Generation:** Human-readable reports for CS teams
- **Action Recommendations:** Prioritized steps with owner assignment (CS, Finance, IT) and resolution timelines
- **Error Interpretation:** Translates `INVALID_SESSION_ID` → plain English fix instructions

### 2.2 Autonomous Actions

Auto-provisions tenant (tier-appropriate config) • Creates 14-task onboarding checklist • Sends Slack alerts + welcome emails • Records API failures → influences BLOCK decisions

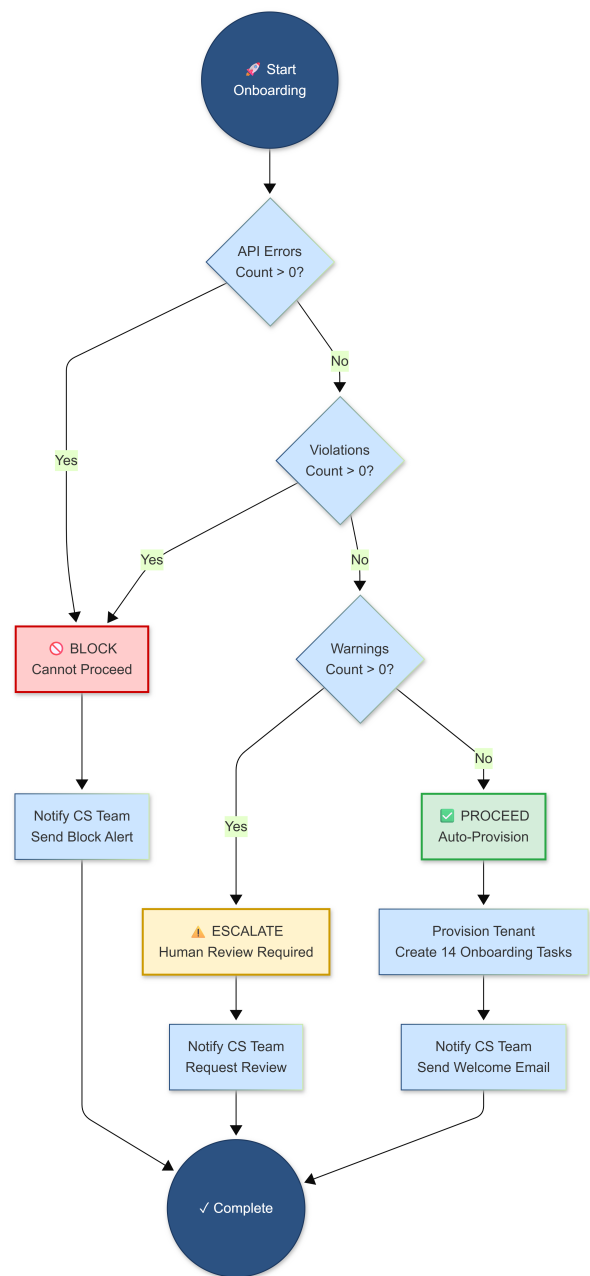


Figure 2: Decision Logic: API Errors → Violations → Warnings → Proceed

## 3. Orchestration & Event-Driven Flows

### 3.1 Triggers & State Machine

Trigger	Source	Use Case	Endpoint
Webhook	Salesforce	Opportunity → “Closed Won”	POST /webhook/onboarding
Manual	CS Team	On-demand for specific account	POST /demo/run/{id}
Batch	Scheduler	Overnight processing	POST /demo/run-all
Task	CS Action	Mark task complete	PUT /demo/tasks/{id}/{task}

**State Machine:** LangGraph manages transitions: Init → Fetch(SF/CLM/NS) → Validate → Analyze → Decide → [Provision] → Notify → Complete. Each node handles errors gracefully, returning updated state. Conditional routing based on `api_errors`, `violations`, `warnings`.

**Error Simulation:** `/demo/enable-random-errors` injects configurable failures (401 auth, 400 validation, 429 rate limit, 500 server) for resilience testing.

## 4. Trade-offs, Assumptions & Considerations

### 4.1 Design Decisions

Decision	Rationale
API Errors → BLOCK	Data integrity over speed
Sync Processing	Simple for demo; prod uses queues
Rule-based Fallback	Works without LLM connectivity
14 Fixed Tasks	Predictable; prod uses templates

## 5. Multi-Agent Collaboration via MCP

The **Model Context Protocol (MCP)** enables specialized agents to collaborate through standardized tool interfaces:

Agent	Responsibility & Tools
Coordinator	Orchestrates workflow ( <code>salesforce.*</code> , <code>provision.*</code> )
Contract	Monitors signatures ( <code>clm.get_contract</code> )
Finance	Tracks payments ( <code>netsuite.get_invoice</code> )
Task Monitor	Overdue detection ( <code>tasks.get_overdue</code> )

**Benefits:** Domain expert agents • Shared MCP servers reduce duplication • Add agents without modifying existing • Cross-agent context via tool responses

### 4.2 Scalability & Security

**Scalability:** Sync → SQS/RabbitMQ, Memory → Redis, Single → K8s, + LLM caching

**Security:** OAuth 2.0 with token refresh, audit trails with correlation IDs, PII masking in logs, RBAC for API operations

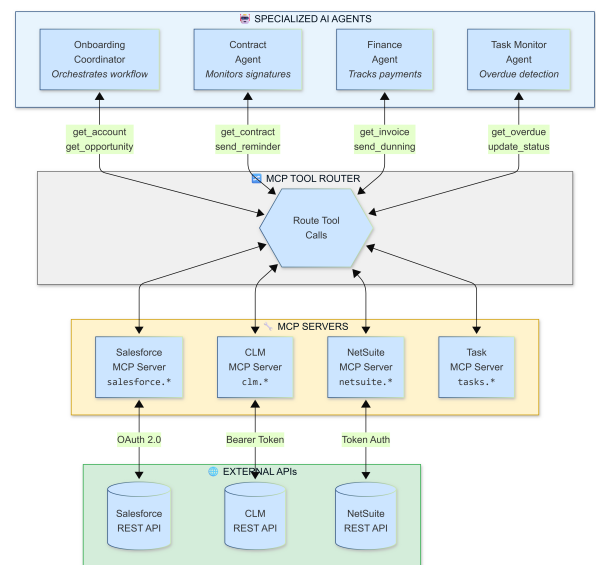


Figure 3: MCP: Agents → Router → Servers → APIs