README

1. Agent Design

1.1 Overall architecture and structure of agent using ADK framework

The agent has the following files

```
MULTI_TOOL_AGENT/

|--- __init__.py
|--- agent.py
|--- HSN.csv
```

agent.py contains the tools the agent requires. Also it is where instantiation of the agent takes place.

1.2 Key components of your agent

Intents: it represents what the user wants, the goal behind their prompt, after the LLM recognizes the intent, we can use fulfillment logic. ex. Is 010110 valid?

Entities: it is the key pieces of information we need to pull out from a user's prompt to fulfill the intent. For example in the promtp "Is 010110 valid?", the enitity is 010110.

Fulfillment logic: it is the code that actually does the work and produces a response.

```
code_str = code_str.strip()

if not (MIN_HSN_CODE_LENGTH <= len(code_str) <= MAX_HSN_CODE_LENGTH):

return {
    "status": "error",
    "message": (

f"HSN code '{code_str}' must be between "

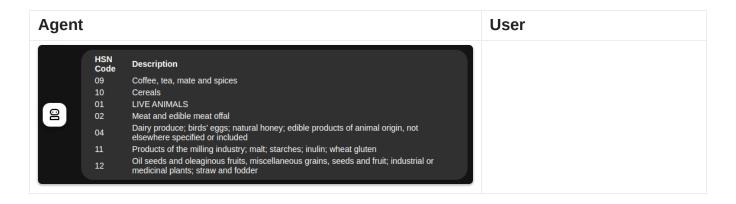
f"{MIN_HSN_CODE_LENGTH} and {MAX_HSN_CODE_LENGTH} digits."
)</pre>
```

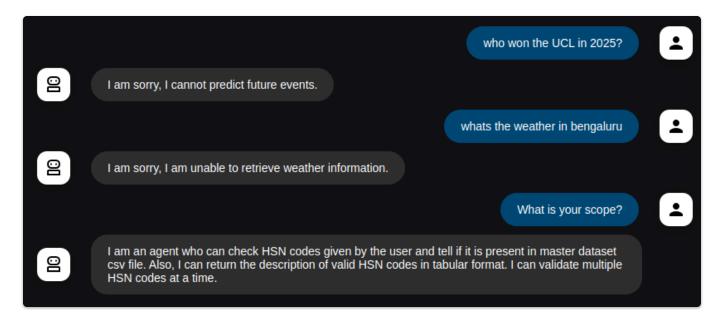
```
if not code str.isdigit():
return {
"status": "error",
"message": f"HSN code '{code_str}' contains non-numeric characters."
}
if code_str in _hsn_map:
return {
"status": "success",
"message": f"HSN code {code str} is valid.",
"description": _hsn_map[code_str]
}
else:
return {
"status": "error",
"message": f"HSN code {code str} not found."
}
```

1.3 Agent handling user input (eg. a single HSN code, multiple HSN codes)

The agent can handle multiple user inputs if separated by commas. Other separation methods can also be used.

Agent	User
	is 09, 10, 01, 02, 04, 11, 12 valid?





1.4 Agent providing its validation output

Based on check the agent will parse the returned json and show the output.

2. Data Handling

2.1 Agent's access to file and processing of data

- 1. The file is loaded and read into memory once using pandas.
- 2. The columns and column keys are normalized by removing whitespace. Other normalization like missing values etc. should be done before feeding the agent the file.
- 3. Build in-memory index
 - A dict mapping code → description for O(1) lookups.
- 4. When the agent calls tool validate_HSNcode only the code runs the file is not loaded again

2.2 Pre-processed vs Loaded on demand

Property	Load at startup (Pre-processing)	On-demand loading
Latency	One time startup cost	Every quesry will incur parsing and I/O operations
Memory usage	Entire dataset and index in memory	-
Complexity	Simple	Require chunking can become complex
Scalability	Can handle many codes if server has enough ram.	_

IMO, Since this is HSN lookup agent where the file is reltively static pre-processing is ideal if there are hundreds to thousands of queries and server has enough ram. There will be a slow startup in exchange for fast per query response.

3. Validation Logic

3.1 Format Validation

The format of the user provided string is checked, the length is compared with minimum and max length, also it is checked if the code provided are digits. See <u>Fulfillment logic</u>.

3.2 Existence Validation

Existence validation check takes O(1) time complexity since it just an key check in python's dict.

3.3 Hierarchical validation

For standard HSN codes there is 2-digit, 4-digit, and 6-digit and full code 8-digit. for 8 digit code like 01011010, its parents can found by:

```
code = "01011010"
parents = [ code[:L] for L in LEVEL_LENGTHS ]
# which gives us ["01", "0101", "010110"]
```

We can then check each parent in map:

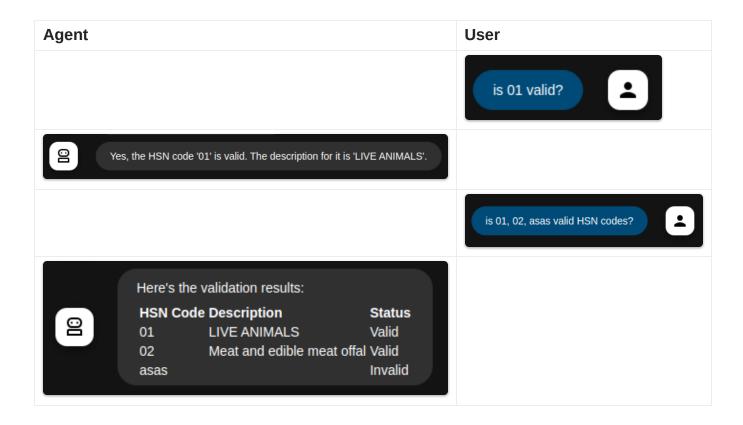
```
missing = [p for p in parents if p not in _hsn_map]
```

missing will be a boolean value. if true we can tell that parent levels are missing, if false we can tell all parent levels are valid.

4. Agent Response

4.1 Valid HSN code

Note: When there are multiple HSN codes provided by the user, the agent will list them out in a tabular form.



4.2 Invalid HSN code

