

LangGraph Intro - Learn How to Build AI Agents with Tools and Graphs

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In this video, I'll show you the basics of LangGraph Intro: Learn How to Build AI Agents with Tools and Graphs. If you've been curious about how to build AI agents, how to make AI agents, or even just what LangGraph or LangChain is, this is the perfect place to start!

We'll cover step-by-step how to create simple AI workflows, use tools, and construct graphs in this LangGraph tutorial. It's a beginner-friendly introduction for anyone diving into AI agent tutorials or exploring the Agentic AI Course.

Whether you're new to LangChain agents or looking for a LangChain tutorial, this video makes complex ideas simple. Start your journey into building smarter AI systems today!

01\_chain.ipynb > M Chain

+ Code + Markdown Run All Restart Clear All Outputs Variables Outline

venv (Python 3.13.1)

Chain

A series of calls executed in a predefined sequence

```
graph LR; start --> step1((step 1)); step1 --> LLM[LLM]; LLM --> dots[...]; dots --> stepn((step n)); stepn --> end
```

## Basic Graph

![[Graph]](images/graph.png)

01\_chain.ipynb > M Chain > M Basic Graph

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venv (Python 3.13.1)

Basic Graph

```
graph LR; start --> node1((node 1)); node1 -- "edge { state: '...' }" --> node2((node 2)); node2 -- edge --> node3((node 3)); node3 -- edge --> end
```

### State

A State shows the graph's current setup and tracks changes over time. It serves as input and output for all Nodes.

## State

A State shows the graph's current setup and tracks changes over time. It serves as input and output for all Nodes and Edges.

```
from typing_extensions import TypedDict

class State(TypedDict):
    state: str
```

[6]

Python

## Node

### Node  
a Node represents an individual element or point within the graph, storing data and connecting with other nodes relationships.

a Node is a Python function, the first arg of the function is a State

## Node

a Node represents an individual element or point within the graph, storing data and connecting with other nodes through edges to form relationships.

a Node is a Python function, the first arg of the function is a State

```
def node_1(state):
    print("Node 1")
    return {"state": state["state"] + "-1-"}

def node_2(state):
    print("Node 2")
    return {"state": state["state"] + "-2-"}

def node_3(state):
    print("Node 3")
    return {"state": state["state"] + "-3-"}

on
```

[3]

## Edges

an Edge represents a connection between two nodes, defining the relationship or interaction between them and potentially carrying additional data. types: - normal edges: always go this way (from node\_1 to node\_2) - conditional edges: optional route between nodes. a Python function that returns a next node based on a logic

```
import random
from typing import Literal

def get_random_node(state) -> Literal["node_2", "node_3"]:
    current_state = state['state'] # usually the desiction is based on current state
    if random.random() < 0.5:
        return "node_2"
    return "node_3"
```

[8]

Python

+ Code

+ Markdown

Add Markdown Cell

```
### Graph Construction and Invocation
START and END are special nodes that represent the start and end of the graph.
```

## Graph Construction and Invocation

START and END are special nodes that represent the start and end of the graph.

```
from IPython.display import Image, display
from langgraph.graph import StateGraph, START, END

# generate
builder = StateGraph(State)
builder.add_node("node_1", node_1)
builder.add_node("node_2", node_2)
builder.add_node("node_3", node_3)

# logic
builder.add_edge(START, "node_1")
builder.add_conditional_edges("node_1", get_random_node)
builder.add_edge("node_2", END)
builder.add_edge("node_3", END)

# building
graph = builder.compile()

# visualize
display(Image(graph.get_graph().draw_mermaid_png()))
```

[1]

```
# visualize
display(Image(graph.get_graph().draw_mermaid_png()))
```

[4] ✓ 0.7s Python

```
graph TD
    start([__start__]) --> node1[node_1]
    node1 --> node2[node_2]
    node1 --> node3[node_3]
    node2 --> end([__end__])
    node3 --> end
```

```
graph.invoke({"state": "Hi, there!"})
```

[6] ✓ 0.0s Python

```
Node 1
Node 2

{'state': 'Hi, there!-1-2-'}
```

## Some LLM related concepts

```
graph.invoke({"state": "Hi, there!"})
```

[9] ✓ 0.0s Python

```
Node 1
Node 3

{'state': 'Hi, there!-1-3-'}
```

## Some LLM related concepts

### Messages

chat models operate on messages. various message types (check out our other Spring AI video):

- HumanMessage
- AIMessage
- SystemMessage
- ToolMessage (will check later)

```
from pprint import pprint
from langchain_core.messages import AIMessage, HumanMessage, SystemMessage

# Initial SystemMessage to set context
messages = [
    SystemMessage(content="You are a witty and humorous AI assistant for developers, specializing in automating their daily coding headaches."),
]

messages.append(AIMessage(content="Hey there! I'm your AI assistant. Ready to debug your code-or your life?", name="Model"))
messages.append(HumanMessage(content="Can you handle all my TODO comments?", name="Dev"))
messages.append(AIMessage(content="Sure! I'll replace 'TODO: Refactor' with 'TODO: Blame someone else.' Problem solved!", name="Model"))
messages.append(HumanMessage(content="Nice. Can you optimize my SQL too?", name="Dev"))

for message in messages:
    message.pretty_print()
```

[ ]

### Chat models

processes messages as prompts and response with completion.

- OpenAI

... ===== System Message =====

You are a witty and humorous AI assistant for developers, specializing in automating their daily coding headaches.

===== Ai Message =====

Name: Model

Hey there! I'm your AI assistant. Ready to debug your code—or your life?

===== Human Message =====

Name: Dev

Can you handle all my TODO comments?

===== Ai Message =====

Name: Model

Sure! I'll replace 'TODO: Refactor' with 'TODO: Blame someone else.' Problem solved!

===== Human Message =====

Name: Dev



## Chat models

processes messages as prompts and response with completion.

- OpenAI

```
from langchain_openai import ChatOpenAI

# OPENAI_API_KEY environment variable must be set
llm = ChatOpenAI(model="gpt-4o-mini")
result = llm.invoke(messages)

type(result)
```

[11] ✓ 1.6s Python

... langchain\_core.messages.ai.AIMessage

```
import json

print(json.dumps(vars(result), indent=4))
```

[ ]

### Tools

Tools help an AI use special apps or systems to do things it can't do on its own, like checking the weather or

![Graph](images/tools.png)

markdown



```
from langchain_openai import ChatOpenAI

# OPENAI_API_KEY environment variable must be set
llm = ChatOpenAI(model="gpt-4o-mini")
result = llm.invoke(messages)

type(result)
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[11] ✓ 1.6s Python

... langchain\_core.messages.ai.AIMessage

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```

[ ] Python





```
01_chain.ipynb > M Chain > M Some LLM related concepts > M Chat models > import json
+ Code + Markdown | Run All | Restart | Clear All Outputs | Variables | Outline ...
venv (Python 3.13.1)

[11] ✓ 1.6s
... langchain_core.messages.ai.AIMessage

import json

print(json.dumps(vars(result), indent=4))

[12] ✓ 0.0s
Python

{
  "content": "Absolutely! I'll sprinkle in some SQL fairy dust. Just remember, optimization is like cleaning up after a party\u2014sometimes, you\u2019d",
  "additional_kwargs": {
    "refusal": null
  },
}
```

```
01_chain.ipynb > M Chain > M Some LLM related concepts > M Chat models > import json
+ Code + Markdown | Run All | Restart | Clear All Outputs | Variables | Outline ...
venv (Python 3.13.1)

{
  "content": "Absolutely! I'll sprinkle in some SQL fairy dust. Just remember, optimization is like cleaning up after a party\u2014sometimes, you\u2019d",
  "additional_kwargs": {
    "refusal": null
  },
  "response_metadata": {
    "token_usage": {
      "completion_tokens": 52,
      "prompt_tokens": 109,
      "total_tokens": 161,
      "completion_tokens_details": {
        "accepted_prediction_tokens": 0,
        "audio_tokens": 0,
        "reasoning_tokens": 0,
        "rejected_prediction_tokens": 0
      },
      "prompt_tokens_details": {
        "audio_tokens": 0,
        "cached_tokens": 0
      }
    },
    "model_name": "gpt-4o-mini-2024-07-18",
    "system_fingerprint": "fp_bd83329f63",
    "finish_reason": "stop",
    "logprobs": null
  },
  "reasoning": 0
}
```

Output is truncated. View as a [scrollable element](#) or open in a [text editor](#). Adjust cell output [settings](#)...



01\_chain.ipynb > M Chain > M Some LLM related concepts > M Tools

+ Code + Markdown | Run All | Restart | Clear All Outputs | Variables | Outline ...

venv (Python 3.13.1)

### Tools

Tools help an AI use special apps or systems to do things it can't do on its own, like checking the weather or solving tricky problems.

what is 2 times 3? →

LLM

→ { "arguments": {"a": 2, "b": 3}, "name": "multiply" }

```
def multiply(a, b):
    return a*b
```

```
def multiply_values(a, b):
    """
    Multiply two values and return the result.
    """
```

[6] Edit DE1 Chat DE1 ...



```
def multiply_values(a, b):
    """
    Multiply two values and return the result.

    Parameters:
        a (float): The first value.
        b (float): The second value.

    Returns:
        float: The product of a and b.
    """
    return a * b

llm_tools = llm.bind_tools([multiply_values])
```

[6] Python

How does LLM know which tool to use?

- the name of the function
- docstring definition
- number of arguments
- ...

```
tool_call = llm_tools.invoke([HumanMessage(content=f"What is 2 multiplied by 3", name="Dev")])

print(json.dumps(vars(tool_call), indent=4))
```

[ ] Python

+ Code + Markdown

**### Merging Messages with State**  
With LLM we're interested in passing messages between nodes. So they become a part of the state.

```
from typing_extensions import TypedDict
from langchain_core.messages import AnyMessage

class MessagesState(TypedDict):
    messages: list[AnyMessage]
```

[10] Python

```
tool_call = llm_tools.invoke([HumanMessage(content=f"What is 2 multiplied by 3", name="Dev")])

print(json.dumps(vars(tool_call), indent=4))
```

[14] ✓ 0.9s Python

```
{
  "content": "",
  "additional_kwargs": {
    "tool_calls": [
      {
        "id": "call_NXnTPEoTp5Cz13ysmKNB1KiF",
        "function": {
          "arguments": "{\"a\":2,\"b\":3}",
          "name": "multiply_values"
        },
        "type": "function"
      }
    ],
    "refusal": null
  },
  "response_metadata": {
    "token_usage": {
      "completion_tokens": 19,
      "prompt_tokens": 77,
      "total_tokens": 96,
      "completion_tokens_details": {
        "accepted_prediction_tokens": 0,
        "audio_tokens": 0,
        "reasoning_tokens": 0,
        "rejected_prediction_tokens": 0
      }
    },
    "reasoning": 0
  }
}
```

Output is truncated. View as a [scrollable element](#) or open in a [text editor](#). Adjust cell output [settings...](#)

## ✓ Merging Messages with State

with LLM we're interested in passing messages between nodes. So they become a part of the state.

```
from typing_extensions import TypedDict
from langchain_core.messages import AnyMessage
```

```
class MessagesState(TypedDict):
    messages: list[AnyMessage]
```

[10]

Python

the problem with this approach - override of the state.  
so we need to append messages to the list  
we will use reducers for changing the way how state is being updated.

```
python
def node_1(state):
    print("Node 1")
    return {"state": state["state"] + "-1-"}
```



```
from typing import Annotated
from langgraph.graph.message import add_messages

class MessagesState(TypedDict):
    messages: Annotated[list[AnyMessage], add_messages]
```

```
initial_messages = [SystemMessage(content="You are a witty and humorous AI assistant for developers, specializing in automating their daily coding", name="Model"),
                    AIMessage(content="Hey there! I'm your AI assistant. Ready to debug your code-or your life?", name="Model")]
add_messages(initial_messages, new_message)
```

[17] ✓ 0.0s

Python

```
[SystemMessage(content='You are a witty and humorous AI assistant for developers, specializing in automating their daily coding', additional_kwargs={}, response_metadata={}, name='Model'),
 AIMessage(content='Hey there! I'm your AI assistant. Ready to debug your code-or your life?', additional_kwargs={}, response_metadata={}, name='Model')]
```

```
from langgraph.graph import MessagesState

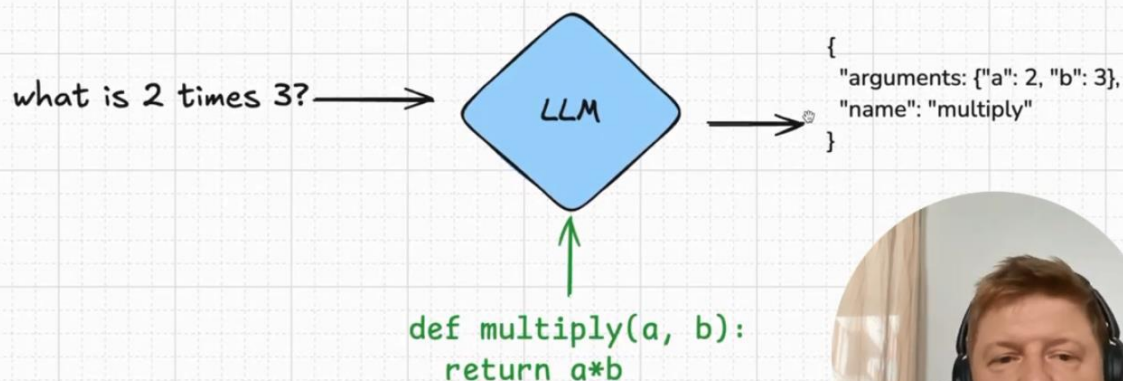
class MessagesState(MessagesState):
    # Extend to include additional keys beyond the pre-built messages key
    pass
```

[ ]

```
## Combine all together
![[Graph](images/tools.png)]
```



## ✓ Combine all together



```
from IPython.display import Image, display
from langgraph.graph import StateGraph, START, END
```



```

from IPython.display import Image, display
from langgraph.graph import StateGraph, START, END

# Node
def llm_with_tools(state: MessagesState):
    return {"messages": [llm_tools.invoke(state["messages"])]}

# Build graph
builder = StateGraph(MessagesState)
builder.add_node("llm_with_tools", llm_with_tools)
builder.add_edge(START, "llm_with_tools")
builder.add_edge("llm_with_tools", END)
graph = builder.compile()

# View
display(Image(graph.get_graph().draw_mermaid_png()))

```

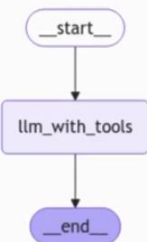
```

# View
display(Image(graph.get_graph().draw_mermaid_png()))

```

[19] ✓ 0.4s

Python



```

messages = graph.invoke({"messages": HumanMessage(content="How are you?")})
for m in messages['messages']:
    m.pretty_print()

```

```

messages = graph.invoke({"messages": HumanMessage(content="Multiply 2 and 3")})
for m in messages['messages']:
    m.pretty_print()

```

```

messages = graph.invoke({"messages": HumanMessage(content="How are you?")})
for m in messages['messages']:
    m.pretty_print()

```

[20] ✓ 8.4s

Python

```

===== Human Message =====

How are you?

===== Ai Message =====

I'm just a computer program, so I don't have feelings, but I'm here and ready to help you! How can I assist you today?

```

```

messages = graph.invoke({"messages": HumanMessage(content="Multiply 2 and 3")})
for m in messages['messages']:
    m.pretty_print()

```

[21] ✓ 0.7s

Python

```

===== Human Message =====

Multiply 2 and 3

===== Ai Message =====

Tool Calls:
  multiply_values (call_Vy5LmId2leiFT73rLpFbxwG0)
Call ID: call_Vy5LmId2leiFT73rLpFbxwG0
Args:
  a: 2
  b: 3

```