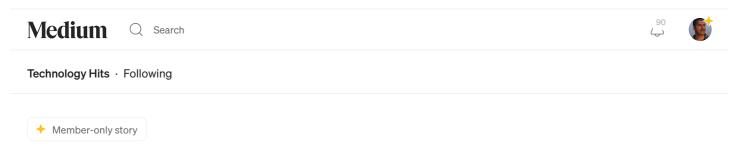
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Building Al-Powered QA Workflows

Streamlining Test Case Generation with LangGraph

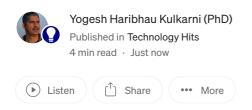




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The integration of Large Language Models (LLMs) into software development has revolutionized how we approach coding tasks. While much attention focuses on using LLMs as coding assistants, there's untapped potential in applying these models to quality assurance processes. The provided code exemplifies how LangGraph can orchestrate LLM-powered test case generation from requirement documents — creating a structured, predictable workflow while leveraging AI capabilities.

Understanding LangGraph's Role

LangGraph, an orchestration framework for LLMs, stands at the heart of this application. It provides a directed graph structure that determines how data flows through various processing stages. The code demonstrates several key

LangGraph concepts:

1. State Management through TypedDict

The foundation starts with defining a state structure that flows through the graph:

```
class GraphState(TypedDict):
    user_request: str
    requirements_docs_content: str
    requirements_docs_summary: str
    testcases_format: str
    testcases: str
    answer: str
```

This TypedDict provides a contract for the data structure passed between nodes, ensuring consistency throughout the workflow.

2. Node Definition

Each processing step is encapsulated as a node function that transforms the state:

```
def generate_summary_node_function(state: GraphState) -> GraphState:
    """Uses LLM to generate summary of `requirements_docs_content`."""
    requirements_docs_content = state.get("requirements_docs_content", "")

prompt = (
        "You are an expert in generating QA testcases for any known formats. \n" +
        "Study the given 'Requirements Documents Content' carefully and generate summary of about 5 lines\n" +
        f"Requirements Documents Content: {requirements_docs_content}\n" +
        "Answer:"
)

response = st.session_state.llm.invoke(prompt)

state['requirements_docs_summary'] = response.content
    state['answer'] = response.content
    return state
```

Each function receives the current state, performs its specific task, and returns an updated state — maintaining the functional programming paradigm that makes workflows predictable and testable.

3. Conditional Routing with Edge Definition

One of LangGraph's most powerful features is its ability to implement conditional logic through routing functions:

```
def route_user_request(state: GraphState) -> str:
    user_request = state["user_request"]
    # Routing logic that determines whether to generate Gherkin or Selenium tests
    # ...
    return tool # Returns "gherkin" or "selenium"
```

This router dictates which path the workflow takes next, creating dynamic, context-aware processing.

4. Graph Construction

The workflow is assembled by connecting nodes with directed edges:

```
workflow = StateGraph(GraphState)
workflow.add_node("summary_node", generate_summary_node_function)
workflow.add_node("gherkin_node", generate_gherkin_testcases_node_function)
workflow.add_node("selenium_node", generate_selenium_testcases_node_function)

workflow.set_entry_point("summary_node")
workflow.add_conditional_edges(
    "summary_node",
    route_user_request,
    {
        "gherkin": "gherkin_node",
        "selenium": "selenium_node"
    }
)
workflow.add_edge("gherkin_node", END)
workflow.add_edge("selenium_node", END)
```

This structure creates a clear processing pipeline with branching logic, allowing for multiple possible execution paths while maintaining overall control of the workflow.

Streamlit Integration for User Interaction

The application uses Streamlit to provide an interactive interface, managing state through Streamlit's session management:

```
# Stream the output
total_answer = ""
for output in app.stream(inputs):
    for node_name, state in output.items():
        if 'answer' in state:
            total_answer += state['answer']
response_placeholder.markdown(total_answer)
```

This streaming capability provides real-time feedback as the LLM processes information through different nodes of the graph.

Key Architectural Benefits

- 1. **Separation of Concerns**: Each node has a focused responsibility summarizing requirements, generating specific test formats, or making routing decisions.
- 2. **Controlled AI Decision-Making:** While leveraging LLM capabilities, the application maintains predictable execution paths through the graph structure.
- 3. Flexibility in LLM Selection: The code supports multiple Groq-hosted models, allowing users to select the most appropriate LLM for their requirements.
- 4. **Stateful Processing:** The graph maintains state throughout the workflow, ensuring data consistency between different processing stages.

The Power of Structured LLM Workflows

What makes this application particularly notable is how it addresses a common challenge with LLM applications — balancing the free-form generative capabilities of models with the need for structured, predictable application behavior.

By embedding LLM calls within a directed graph, developers gain several advantages:

- 1. Transparency: The workflow structure makes it clear how information flows from requirements to test cases.
- 2. Debuggability: Each node's behavior can be tested independently, making it easier to isolate and fix issues.

3. Extensibility: New test formats or processing steps can be added by simply defining new nodes and connecting them to the graph.

Conclusion: Beyond Test Generation

While this application focuses on test case generation, the architectural pattern demonstrated here has far-reaching implications. The combination of LangGraph for orchestration, LLMs for intelligence, and Streamlit for interaction creates a powerful template for building AI-augmented workflows across domains.

As we continue exploring the integration of LLMs into software development, frameworks like LangGraph will be crucial in creating applications that harness AI capabilities while maintaining the predictability and reliability required for professional tools. The challenge moving forward will be to expand these patterns to more complex workflows while maintaining the clarity and control demonstrated in this proof of concept.

The code exemplifies a new paradigm in software development — one where AI components are first-class citizens in application architecture, but their behavior is channeled through structures that ensure reliability and predictability. As LLMs continue to evolve, frameworks that successfully manage their integration into traditional software will become increasingly valuable.





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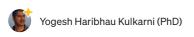
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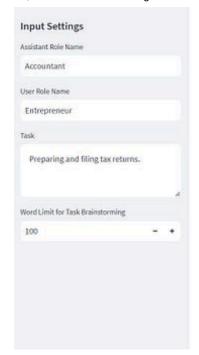




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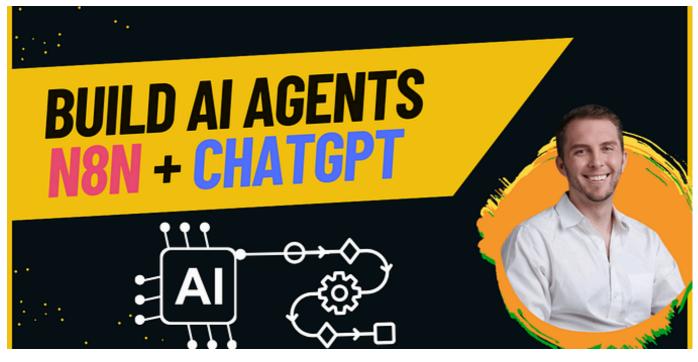
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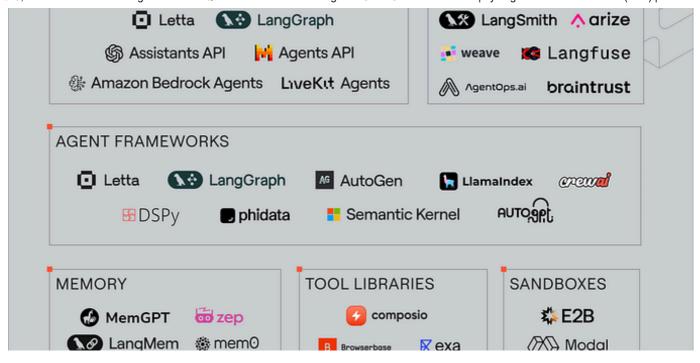


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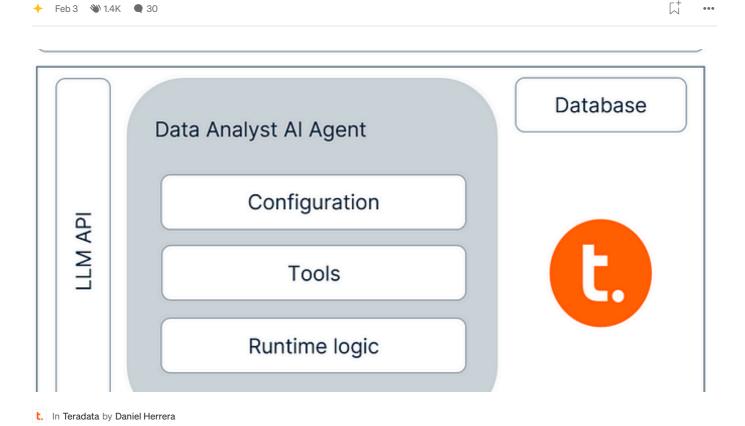




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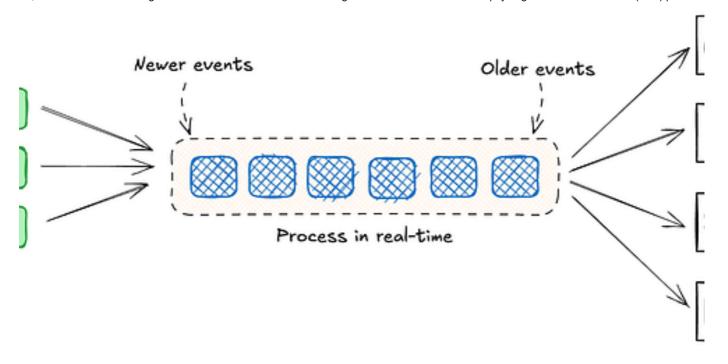
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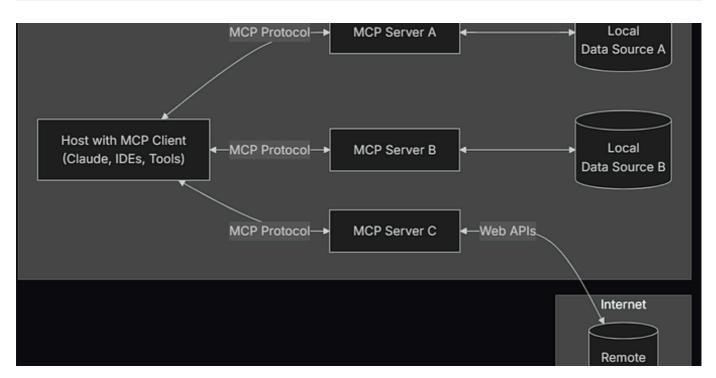




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