

LangGraph Cheat Sheet

Production-Ready Agentic AI Patterns | From the Oracle 4.91/5.0 Workshop

1. Core Concepts

StateGraph: A directed graph where nodes are functions and edges define transitions

State: A typed Python dict/TypedDict shared across all nodes

Node: A Python function: state_in !' state_out (partial updates OK)

Edge: Transition between nodes — can be conditional (dynamic routing)

Checkpoint: Persists state between runs (MemorySaver, SQLiteSaver, RedisSaver)

Compile: Converts graph definition into a runnable Pregel execution engine

2. StateGraph API — Quick Reference

```
from langgraph.graph import StateGraph, END
```

```
graph = StateGraph(MyState)
```

```
graph.add_node("name", fn)
```

```
graph.add_edge("a", "b")
```

```
graph.add_conditional_edges("a", router, {"x": "b", "y": END})
```

```
graph.set_entry_point("start")
```

```
app = graph.compile(checkpointer=saver)
```

```
result = app.invoke({"key": val}, config)
```

3. Graph Patterns

Sequential:

```
A !' B !' C !' END
```

%, Best for: linear pipelines, chain-of-thought

Branching (Conditional Edge):

```
A !' router_fn !' {"yes": B, "no": C}
```

%, router_fn returns a string key matching the edge dict

Cycle / ReAct Loop:

```
agent !' tools !' agent !' ... !' END
```

%, Use interrupt_before=["node"] to add HITL approval step

4. State Definition

```
from typing import TypedDict, Annotated
```

```
from langgraph.graph import add_messages
```

```
class AgentState(TypedDict):
```

```
    messages: Annotated[list, add_messages]
```

```
    step: int
```

```
    tool_output: str | None
```

%, add_messages reducer: appends, never overwrites messages list

%, All fields optional in updates — only return changed keys

5. Tool Calling Node

```
from langgraph.prebuilt import ToolNode
```

```
from langchain_core.tools import tool
```

```
@tool
```

```
def search(query: str) -> str:
```

```
    """Search the web for query."""
```

```
    return run_search(query)
```

```
tools = [search]
```

```
tool_node = ToolNode(tools)
```

```
graph.add_node("tools", tool_node)
```

%, ToolNode auto-handles ToolMessage creation

%, Bind tools to LLM: llm.bind_tools(tools)

6. Human-in-the-Loop (HITL)

```
# Compile with interrupt
```

```
app = graph.compile(
```

```
    checkpointer=MemorySaver(),
```

```
    interrupt_before=["dangerous_tool"]
```

```
)
```

```
# Resume after human approval
```

```
app.invoke(None, config=thread_cfg)
```

%, State is persisted at interrupt point via checkpointer

%, Call invoke(None, config) to resume from saved state

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Checkpointing · Multi-Agent · Streaming · Common Patterns

7. Checkpointing — Persistence

```
# In-memory (dev/testing only)
from langgraph.checkpoint.memory import MemorySaver
checkpointer = MemorySaver()

# SQLite (local production)
from langgraph.checkpoint.sqlite import SqliteSaver
checkpointer =
SqliteSaver.from_conn_string("db.sqlite")
# Thread config (isolates sessions)
config = {"configurable": {"thread_id": "user-123"}}

# Inspect saved state
snapshot = app.get_state(config)
print(snapshot.values)
```

- % thread_id isolates state per user/session
- % Use get_state_history(config) to replay runs

8. Multi-Agent — Supervisor Pattern

```
from langgraph.graph import StateGraph

# Each sub-agent is its own compiled graph
researcher = researcher_graph.compile()
writer = writer_graph.compile()

# Supervisor routes between them
def supervisor(state):
    decision = llm.invoke(state["messages"])
    return {"next": decision.next_agent}

graph.add_conditional_edges(
    "supervisor",
    lambda s: s["next"],
    {"researcher": "researcher",
     "writer": "writer", "DONE": END}
)
```

- % Parallel: add_edge("supervisor", ["agent1", "agent2"])
- % Use Send() for dynamic fan-out to N worker agents

9. Streaming Output

```
# Stream node updates
for chunk in app.stream(input, config):
    for node, update in chunk.items():
        print(f"{node}: {update}")

# Stream LLM tokens (astream_events)
async for event in app.astream_events(
    input, config, version="v2"):
    if event["event"] == "on_chat_model_stream":
        print(event["data"]["chunk"].content)
```

% stream_mode="values": full state after each node

% stream_mode="updates": only changed keys (more efficient)

10. Patterns & Pitfalls

- ' DO Return only changed state keys from nodes
- ' DO Use Annotated reducers for lists (add_messages)
- ' DO Always set entry point (set_entry_point or START)
- ' DO Compile once, invoke many times
- ' DO Use MemorySaver for dev, RedisSaver for prod
- 'L DON'T Mutate state in-place — always return a new dict
- 'L DON'T Use mutable defaults in TypedDict fields
- 'L DON'T Put I/O inside conditional edge functions
- 'L DON'T Forget interrupt_before when tools are destructive

11. Key Imports — Copy-Paste Ready

```
from langgraph.graph import StateGraph, END, START
from langgraph.graph import add_messages
from langgraph.prebuilt import ToolNode,
tools_condition
from langgraph.checkpoint.memory import MemorySaver
from langchain_core.messages import HumanMessage,
AIMessage
from langchain_openai import ChatOpenAI
```

📖 Book: AGENTIC AI: The Practitioner's Guide

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