AGENTIC AI INTERVIEW PREPARATION GUIDE

1. What is Agentic AI?

Agentic AI refers to AI systems that can autonomously plan, decide, and execute actions to achieve specific goals. Unlike traditional AI, agentic systems operate through multi-step workflows, adapt based on outcomes, and interact with tools or environments with minimal human intervention.

2. How is Agentic AI different from Generative AI?

Generative AI focuses on creating content such as text, images, or code in response to prompts. Agentic AI goes a step further by using generative models to plan actions, make decisions, and execute tasks autonomously toward a defined objective.

3. What is an AI agent?

An AI agent is a system that perceives inputs, reasons using an internal model (often an LLM), takes actions through tools, and adapts based on feedback to achieve a goal.

4. What are the core components of an AI agent?

The core components include goal definition, perception, reasoning engine, memory, action and tool execution, and a feedback loop for continuous improvement.

5. What role do LLMs play in Agentic AI?

LLMs act as the cognitive engine of agents, enabling task decomposition, reasoning, planning, natural language understanding, and tool selection.

6. What is autonomy in Agentic AI?

Autonomy refers to an agent's ability to make decisions and take actions independently within defined boundaries, without requiring constant human input.

7. What is task decomposition and why is it important?

Task decomposition is the process of breaking a complex goal into smaller, manageable tasks. It allows agents to plan effectively, reduce errors, and execute multi-step workflows reliably.

8. What is an agent workflow?

An agent workflow is the iterative loop in which an agent receives a goal, plans actions, executes tasks, observes results, and adjusts its behavior until the objective is achieved.

9. What are single-agent and multi-agent systems?

A single-agent system uses one agent to complete tasks, while a multi-agent system involves multiple agents collaborating, coordinating, or dividing responsibilities to achieve complex goals.

10. What is a planner–executor architecture?

In a planner–executor model, one component creates a plan or sequence of actions, while another component executes the plan. This separation improves reliability and scalability.

11. What is memory in Agentic AI?

Memory allows agents to retain context and information over time. Short-term memory supports ongoing interactions, while long-term memory stores historical data, preferences, or learned knowledge.

12. What is tool invocation?

Tool invocation refers to an agent's ability to call external tools, APIs, databases, or software systems to perform actions beyond text generation.

13. What is human-in-the-loop (HITL)?

Human-in-the-loop is a design approach where humans supervise, approve, or override agent decisions to ensure safety, accuracy, and accountability.

14. How can non-technical teams use Agentic AI?

Non-technical teams can use no-code or low-code platforms that allow agents to be built using natural language instructions, visual workflows, and prebuilt templates.

15. What are common use cases of Agentic AI in enterprises?

Common use cases include workflow automation, decision support systems, customer service agents, operational monitoring, and autonomous reporting.

16. What are Agentic AI frameworks?

Agentic AI frameworks are platforms or libraries that provide orchestration, memory management, tool integration, and workflow control for building AI agents.

17. Name some popular Agentic AI frameworks.

Examples include **Auto-GPT, LangGraph, CrewAI, BabyAGI, OpenAI Assistants, and Semantic Kernel**.

18. What risks are associated with Agentic AI?

Risks include hallucinations, biased decisions, security vulnerabilities, uncontrolled autonomy, and regulatory or compliance issues.

19. How can hallucinations in Agentic AI be mitigated?

Hallucinations can be mitigated using validation checks, tool-based verification, constrained prompts, human oversight, and feedback loops.

20. What are ethical considerations in Agentic AI?

Ethical considerations include fairness, transparency, accountability, data privacy, explainability, and responsible autonomy.

Governance and Organizational Readiness

21. What safeguards should be implemented in Agentic AI systems?

Safeguards include approval checkpoints, role-based access control, monitoring and logging, audit trails, and human override mechanisms.

22. What is organizational readiness for Agentic AI?

Organizational readiness refers to having clear processes, quality data, governance structures, skilled teams, and change management strategies in place.

23. What is agent governance?

Agent governance involves policies, controls, and monitoring mechanisms that ensure agents operate within defined ethical, legal, and business boundaries.

24. What is the difference between automation and Agentic AI?

Automation follows predefined rules, while Agentic AI can reason, adapt, and make decisions dynamically to achieve goals.

25. What is feedback loop in Agentic AI?

A feedback loop allows agents to evaluate the outcome of their actions and refine future decisions, enabling continuous improvement.

Decision-Making and Future Trends

29. How does Agentic AI impact jobs and roles?

Agentic AI augments human roles by automating repetitive tasks, supporting decisions, and enabling professionals to focus on strategic and creative work.

30. Why is Agentic AI important for the future of work?

Agentic AI enables scalable, autonomous, and intelligent systems that increase productivity, improve decision quality, and transform how organizations operate.

31. How would you implement a customer support agent that escalates issues correctly?

The agent would classify queries, resolve standard issues autonomously, and escalate complex cases to humans based on confidence scores or predefined rules.

32. Your agent needs to collaborate with another agent. How do you design this?

I would define clear roles, shared memory or communication channels, and coordination rules. A supervisor agent can manage task distribution and conflict resolution.

33. What steps would you take to ensure ethical behavior in autonomous agents?

I would implement constraints, monitoring, bias checks, approval gates, and transparency mechanisms. Ethical guidelines would be embedded into agent prompts and workflows.

34. How would you measure the success of an AI agent?

Success metrics include task completion rate, accuracy, time saved, error reduction, user satisfaction, and compliance adherence.

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