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A Journey from AI to LLMs and MCP — 10 — Sampling and Prompts in MCP — Making Agent Workflows Smarter and Safer

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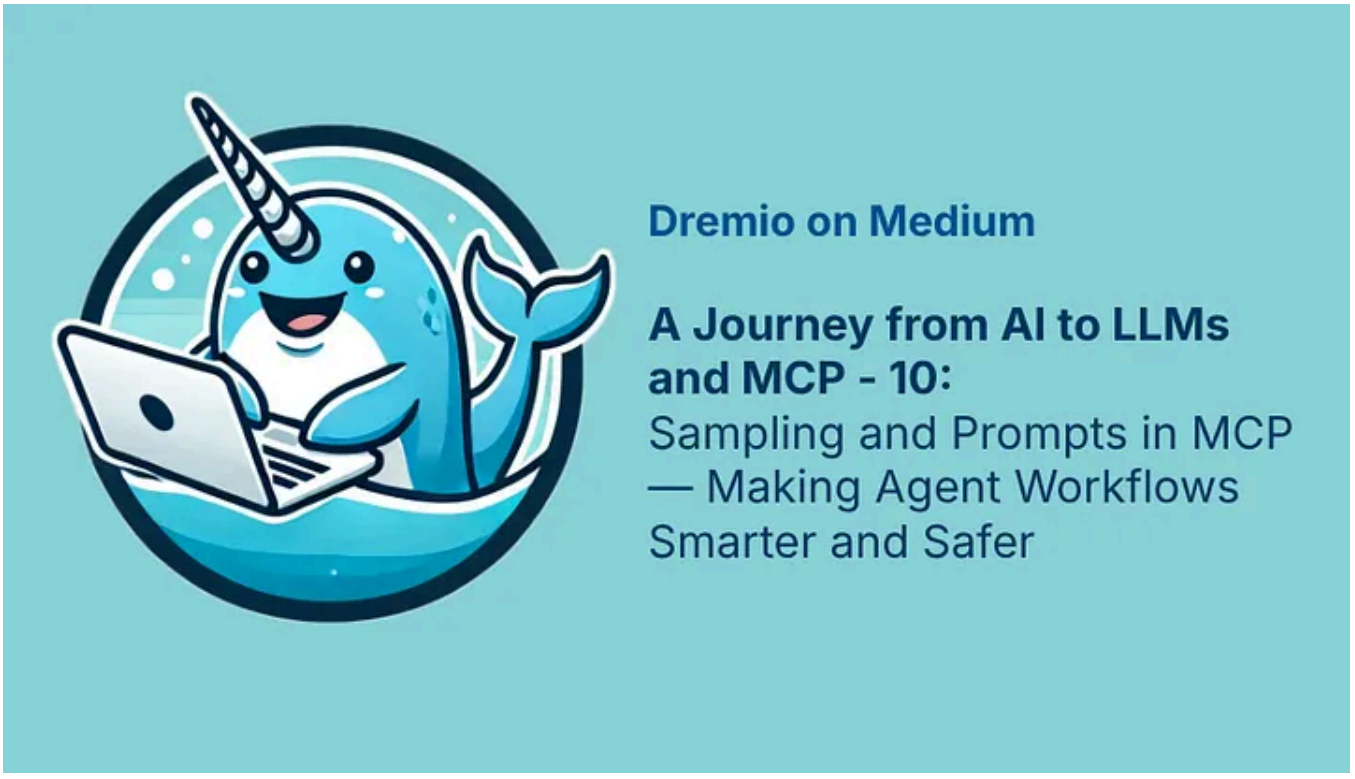

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We've now seen how the Model Context Protocol (MCP) allows LLMs to read resources and call tools — giving them access to both data and action.

But what if your MCP server needs the LLM to make a decision?

What if it needs to:

- Analyze a file before running a tool?
- Draft a message for approval?
- Ask the model to choose between options?

That's where Sampling comes in.

And what if you want to give the user — or the LLM — reusable, structured prompt templates for common workflows?

That's where Prompts come in.

In this final post of the series, we'll explore:

- How sampling allows servers to request completions from LLMs
- How prompts enable reusable, guided AI interactions
- Best practices for both features
- Real-world use cases that combine everything we've covered so far

What Is Sampling in MCP?

Sampling is the ability for an MCP server to ask the host to run an LLM completion — on behalf of a tool, prompt, or workflow.

It lets your server say:

> *"Hey, LLM, here's a prompt and some context. Please respond."*

Why is this useful?

- You can generate intermediate reasoning steps
- Let the model propose actions before executing them
- Create more natural multi-turn agent workflows
- Maintain human-in-the-loop approval and visibility

Sampling Flow

Here's the typical lifecycle:

1. The server sends a `sampling/createMessage` request
2. The host (Claude Desktop, etc.) can review or modify the prompt
3. The host runs the LLM completion
4. The result is sent back to the server

> *This architecture puts control and visibility in the hands of the user, even when the agent logic runs server-side.*

Message Format

Here's an example `sampling/createMessage` request:

```
{
  "messages": [
    {
      "role": "user",
      "content": {
        "type": "text",
        "text": "Please summarize this log file."
      }
    }
  ],
  "systemPrompt": "You are a helpful developer assistant.",
  "includeContext": "thisServer",
  "maxTokens": 300
}
```

The host chooses which model to use, what context to include, and whether to show the prompt to the user for confirmation.

Response:

```
{
  "model": "claude-3-sonnet",
  "role": "assistant",
  "content": {
    "type": "text",
    "text": "The log file contains several timeout errors and warnings related
  }
}
```

Now the server can act on that response — log it, return it as tool output, or chain it into another step.

Best Practices for Sampling

Best Practice	Why It Matters
Use clear system prompts	Guides model behavior contextually
Limit tokens	Prevent runaway completions
Structure responses	Enables downstream parsing (e.g. JSON, bullets)
Include only relevant context	Keep prompts focused and cost-effective
Respect user control	The host mediates the actual LLM call

What Are Prompts in MCP?

Prompts are reusable, structured templates that servers can expose to clients.

Think of them like slash commands or predefined workflows:

- Pre-filled with helpful defaults
- Accept arguments (e.g. “project name”, “file path”)
- Optionally include embedded resources
- Surface in the client UI

Prompts help users and LLMs collaborate efficiently by standardizing useful tasks.

Prompt Structure

Prompts have:

- A name (identifier)
- A description (for discovery)
- A list of arguments (optional)
- A template for generating messages

Example:

```
{
  "name": "explain-code",
  "description": "Explain how this code works",
  "arguments": [
    {
      "name": "language",
      "description": "Programming language",
      "required": true
    },
    {
      "name": "code",
      "description": "The code to analyze",
      "required": true
    }
  ]
}
```

Clients use:

- `prompts/list` to discover prompts
- `prompts/get` to resolve a prompt and arguments into messages

Dynamic Prompt Example

A server might expose:

```
{
  "name": "analyze-logs",
  "description": "Summarize recent logs and detect anomalies",
  "arguments": [
    {
```

```
        "name": "timeframe",
        "required": true
      }
    ]
  }
```

When the user (or LLM) runs it with:

```
{
  "timeframe": "1h"
}
```

The resolved prompt could include:

- A message like: `“Please summarize the following logs from the past hour.”`
- An embedded resource (e.g. `logs://recent?timeframe=1h`)
- Output ready for sampling

Sampling + Prompts = Dynamic Workflows

Combining prompts + sampling + tools unlocks real agent behavior.

Example Workflow:

- **User selects prompt:** “Analyze logs and suggest next steps”
- Server resolves the prompt and calls sampling/createMessage
- **LLM returns:** “The logs show repeated auth failures. Suggest checking OAuth config.”
- Server calls tools/call to run check_auth_config
- LLM reviews the result and writes a summary

All controlled via:

- Standardized MCP messages
- User-visible approvals

- Modular server logic

Security and Control

Why These Matter for AI Agents

Wrapping It All Together

Over this 10-part series, we've explored the full landscape of AI agent development using MCP:

- LLMs and how they work
- Fine-tuning, prompting, and RAG
- Agent frameworks and limitations

- MCP's architecture and interoperability
- Resources and tools
- Prompts and sampling

MCP gives us standardized, modular building blocks for creating AI agents that are:

- Portable across environments
- Decoupled from model providers
- Secure, observable, and controlled

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No responses yet

Bgerby

What are your thoughts?

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