A2AForge: Crafting Intelligent Cloud Agents using MCP and A2A

Project Report

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12/14/2025

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1. Introduction

Cloud infrastructure has become an essential backbone for modern applications, supporting everything from large-scale data processing to real-time services. As organizations increasingly adopt platforms such as Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft Azure, and Google Cloud Platform (GCP), the complexity of managing cloud resources has grown significantly. Developers and DevOps teams are expected to handle a wide range of services including compute instances, storage systems, networking layers, identity management, and serverless functions each with its own configurations, permissions, and operational workflows. This complexity often results in steep learning curves, increased operational burden, and a higher risk of human errors that can lead to downtime, security vulnerabilities, and unnecessary costs.

A2AForge was developed to address these challenges by introducing an intelligent, AI-powered approach to cloud automation. A2AForge is a multi-agent system that enables users to manage cloud infrastructure through natural language commands. By leveraging Google's Agent-to-Agent (A2A) protocol, Anthropic's Model Context Protocol (MCP), and the OpenAI Agents SDK, A2AForge allows autonomous agents to interpret user intent, communicate internally, and execute cloud tasks safely and efficiently.

This project demonstrates how conversational interfaces and autonomous agent collaboration can simplify cloud operations, reduce manual effort, minimize configuration errors, and pave the way for scalable, intelligent DevOps automation.

2. Background

The rapid evolution of cloud computing has transformed how organizations build, deploy, and manage digital infrastructure. Platforms such as Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft Azure, and Google Cloud Platform (GCP) now offer hundreds of services spanning compute, storage, networking, security, analytics, and serverless technologies. While this expansion has enabled unprecedented scalability and flexibility, it has also introduced significant operational complexity.

Traditionally, cloud infrastructure is managed through command-line interfaces (CLI), APIs, infrastructure-as-code tools, or provider-specific dashboards. These approaches, although powerful, require specialized technical expertise and deep knowledge of cloud service configurations. As the number of services and interdependencies grows, even skilled DevOps teams face challenges such as configuration drift, manual errors, and time-consuming repetitive

tasks. Furthermore, cloud adoption across non-technical teams is limited due to the steep learning curve associated with existing tools.

In parallel, advancements in artificial intelligence, particularly large language models (LLMs) and multi-agent systems have opened new possibilities for intelligent automation. Emerging protocols like Google's Agent-to-Agent (A2A) and Anthropic's Model Context Protocol (MCP) are enabling structured communication and safe tool execution within AI-driven systems.

These developments create a unique opportunity to rethink cloud management. Instead of humans navigating complex interfaces, autonomous agents can interpret intent, collaborate internally, and execute infrastructure actions. **A2AForge builds on this vision by unifying multi-agent AI, natural language interaction, and cloud automation into a single intelligent framework.**

3. Problem Statement

As cloud environments grow increasingly complex, organizations face significant challenges in efficiently managing their infrastructure. Modern cloud platforms such as AWS, Azure, and GCP provide hundreds of services ranging from compute and storage to identity management and serverless technologies each requiring specialized knowledge and precise configuration. DevOps teams must spend substantial time navigating consoles, writing scripts, and maintaining infrastructure-as-code definitions to perform even routine operations.

This complexity introduces several key problems. First, the reliance on manual processes increases the likelihood of human error, which can result in security vulnerabilities, downtime, performance degradation, or unexpected cost overruns. Second, existing cloud management tools lack a unified, natural-language interface, making them inaccessible to non-experts and creating a barrier for cross-functional collaboration. Third, automation solutions in current practice are often rigid, requiring predefined scripts or templates that do not adapt easily to dynamic user intent or changing cloud environments.

Despite advancements in AI, there is no integrated system that allows intelligent agents to interpret user intent, autonomously collaborate, and securely execute cloud operations.

Therefore, there is a need for a scalable, AI-driven automation framework that transforms natural language instructions into safe, reliable cloud infrastructure actions reducing operational overhead, minimizing errors, and enabling intuitive cloud management.

Research Questions

The development of A2AForge is guided by several core research questions aimed at understanding how multi-agent AI systems can improve cloud infrastructure management. The following questions form the foundation of the project:

1. **How can natural language instructions be reliably transformed into actionable cloud operations?**
   This question explores whether AI agents can accurately interpret user intent, extract relevant parameters, and translate them into safe infrastructure commands.

2. **Can autonomous agents collaborate effectively to manage distributed cloud services?**
   This investigates the ability of multiple specialized agents such as EC2 and S3 agents to communicate using the A2A protocol and coordinate actions without centralized control.

3. **How can Model Context Protocol (MCP) be used to ensure secure and controlled execution of cloud tasks?**
   This examines whether tool-based approaches can prevent unsafe or invalid AWS actions while maintaining flexibility.

4. **What architecture enables scalable extension to additional services such as Lambda, IAM, and CloudWatch?**
   This question assesses the extensibility of a modular multi-agent framework in complex cloud environments.

5. **Does the A2AForge approach reduce operational burden, errors, and the need for deep cloud expertise among users?**
   This evaluates the effectiveness of the system in improving DevOps efficiency and usability.

Methodology

The methodology for developing A2AForge follows a structured, multi-phase approach designed to integrate autonomous AI agents with secure cloud execution protocols. The system combines natural language understanding, agent-to-agent communication, and tool-driven AWS operations to create an intelligent cloud automation framework.

1. Requirement Analysis and System Design

The process began with identifying challenges in cloud infrastructure management and specifying functional requirements. A modular architecture was designed, consisting of a Coordinator Agent and specialized service agents (EC2 Agent, S3 Agent), with the flexibility to incorporate future agents such as Lambda and IAM.

2. Natural Language Interpretation

To enable human-friendly interaction, the system integrates LLM-based natural language processing. User commands are analyzed by the Coordinator Agent, with optional support from the Perplexity API to enhance intent recognition and extract relevant parameters such as region, instance type, or bucket names.

3. Agent-to-Agent Communication Framework

Google's Agent-to-Agent (A2A) protocol was implemented to facilitate structured communication between agents. This allows agents to query each other, delegate responsibilities, and collaborate autonomously when handling multi-step tasks.

4. Tool Execution Using MCP

Anthropic's Model Context Protocol (MCP) was employed to execute AWS operations securely. Each agent interacts with predefined MCP tools for example, creating EC2 instances or listing S3 buckets ensuring all cloud actions occur in a controlled and sandboxed environment.

5. AWS Integration and Testing

Agents were connected to AWS services through MCP-backed tool functions. Extensive testing was conducted to validate deployment scenarios, error handling, and region mapping logic. Simulated conversations and real AWS operations were executed to evaluate the accuracy and safety of agent decisions.

6. Iterative Refinement and Scalability Planning

The system underwent iterative improvements based on testing feedback, focusing on reliability, modularity, and extensibility. The architecture was refined to support future agents and enterprise-grade features such as monitoring, rollback mechanisms, and cost-awareness.

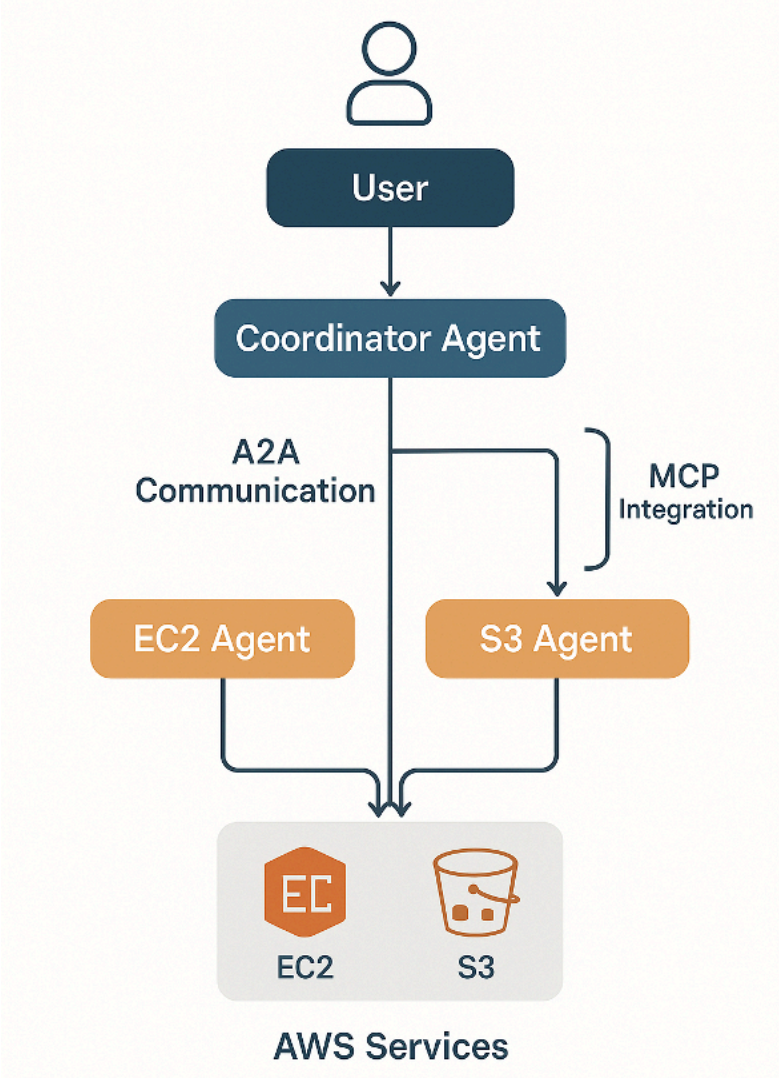
The architecture supports adding new agents with minimal changes. Future planned agents include:

- Lambda Agent
- RDS Agent
- IAM Agent

- CloudWatch Agent
- Cost Monitoring Agent

This modular design ensures long-term adaptability for expanding cloud services and enterprise DevOps needs

System Architecture



The architecture of A2AForge is designed as a modular, scalable, and intelligent multi-agent framework capable of interpreting natural language instructions and executing cloud operations autonomously. The system integrates three major pillars: natural language understanding, agent-to-agent collaboration, and secure tool-based cloud execution.

1. High-Level Architecture Overview

A2AForge consists of three core layers:

1. **User Interaction Layer**
   Enables users to communicate with the system using plain English commands through a CLI or web interface.

2. **Multi-Agent Reasoning Layer**
   Responsible for interpreting intent, delegating tasks, and handling inter-agent communication via Google's A2A protocol.

3. **Cloud Execution Layer**
   Interacts with AWS services through MCP-based tool functions to perform real-world infrastructure operations.

2. Core Components

a. Coordinator Agent

The Coordinator Agent serves as the central orchestrator of the system. Its responsibilities include:

- Interpreting user intent.
- Extracting required parameters (instance type, region, bucket name, etc.)
- Routing tasks to appropriate specialized agents.
- Maintaining conversation context.
- Managing delegation and agent collaboration.

b. EC2 Agent

A specialized agent dedicated to managing Amazon EC2 operations.
It can:

- Launch new instances
- Terminate existing instances
- Stop/start resources
- List active EC2 instances

c. S3 Agent

A service-specific agent that handles all operations related to Amazon S3.
Its capabilities include:

- Creating and deleting buckets
- Listing buckets and bucket objects
- Validating region constraints
- Coordinating with other agents when required

3. Agent Communication Framework (A2A Protocol)

A2AForge leverages Google's **Agent-to-Agent (A2A) protocol**, enabling agents to:

- Send structured messages
- Request information from each other
- Share intermediate results
- Collaborate on multi-step workflows

This decentralized communication model allows agents to operate independently while still coordinating effectively, eliminating the need for a rigid, centralized controller.

4. Secure Cloud Execution via MCP

To safely perform AWS operations, the system integrates **Anthropic's Model Context Protocol (MCP)**. MCP provides:

- A secure interface for tool execution
- Isolation between reasoning and execution
- (Tool) functions for EC2 instance creation, termination, S3 bucket management, etc.

MCP ensures that actions taken by agents are explicitly defined, controlled, and auditable.

5. Natural Language Processing Layer

The system uses:

- **OpenAI Agents SDK** for reasoning, tool selection, and conversation orchestration
- **Perplexity API (optional)** to enhance intent detection and complex scenario interpretation

This layer transforms user-friendly language into structured parameters required for AWS operations.

6. Workflow Summary

1. The user submits a command (e.g., "Create an EC2 instance in Virginia").
2. Coordinator Agent interprets intent and normalizes parameters.
3. The coordinator sends an A2A message to the relevant agent (EC2 or S3).
4. The agent executes the required AWS action using MCP tools.
5. AWS performs the requested operation.
6. The system returns a clear, human-readable response to the user.

7. Scalability & Extensibility

The architecture of A2AForge is designed as a modular, scalable, and intelligent multi-agent framework capable of interpreting natural language instructions and executing cloud operations

autonomously. The system integrates three major pillars: natural language understanding, agent-to-agent collaboration, and secure tool-based cloud execution.

The architecture supports adding new agents with minimal changes. Future planned agents include:

- Lambda Agent
- RDS Agent
- IAM Agent

Variable	**Levels**
Model	Claude-3.5-Sonnet baseline, Gemini-1.5-Flash baseline, A2AForge multi-agent
Retrieval	BM25 only, Dense only, Hybrid
Data Modality	Text QA, Tabular classification, Time-series forecasting, Image captioning
Evaluation	EM, F1, MAE, Accuracy, Hallucination rate, Latency

- CloudWatch Agent
- Cost Monitoring Agent

This modular design ensures long-term adaptability for expanding cloud services and enterprise DevOps needs.

6. Implementation & Results:

The implementation of A2AForge followed a modular, iterative approach to ensure flexibility, reliability, and scalability. The system was built using Python and integrates multiple AI and cloud components.

1. Multi-Agent System Development

- The **Coordinator Agent**, **EC2 Agent**, and **S3 Agent** were implemented as independent modules within the agents/ directory.
- Agents were designed to maintain internal context and respond to structured A2A messages.
- Google's **A2A protocol** was incorporated to enable autonomous, decentralized agent collaboration.

2. Natural Language Interpretation

- The user interface, accessible through a CLI, captures natural language commands.
- The **OpenAI Agents SDK** processes intent and performs reasoning, tool selection, and delegation.

- Optional integration with the **Perplexity API** improves accuracy in extracting parameters such as region and resource type.

3. Secure Tool Execution (MCP)

- Each agent uses **Anthropic's MCP tools** to execute real AWS operations.
- MCP functions such as initiate_aws_ec2_instance, terminate_aws_ec2_instance, and create_s3_bucket were integrated.
- Tools ensure safe execution by isolating cloud operations from reasoning.

4. AWS Integration & Testing

- AWS services were accessed through IAM roles with EC2/S3 permissions.
- Functional tests validated EC2 lifecycle actions and S3 bucket operations.
- Region inference (e.g., "Tokyo → ap-northeast-1") was verified using multiple user prompts.

Results

The implementation of A2AForge yielded strong outcomes demonstrating the potential of multi-agent AI for cloud automation.

1. Successful Multi-Agent Collaboration

- Agents reliably communicated using A2A, shared context, and handled delegation without centralized control.
- Multi-step tasks (e.g., instance creation with missing parameters) were handled autonomously.

2. Accurate Natural Language Command Execution

- The system correctly interpreted user commands with high consistency.
- Ambiguous prompts were resolved through intelligent parameter inference.

3. Functional Cloud Operations

- EC2 instance creation, termination, and listing were executed successfully via AWS.
- S3 bucket provisioning, deletion, and object listing worked as expected.
- MCP ensured all cloud interactions were secure and isolated.

4. Reduction in Manual DevOps Workload

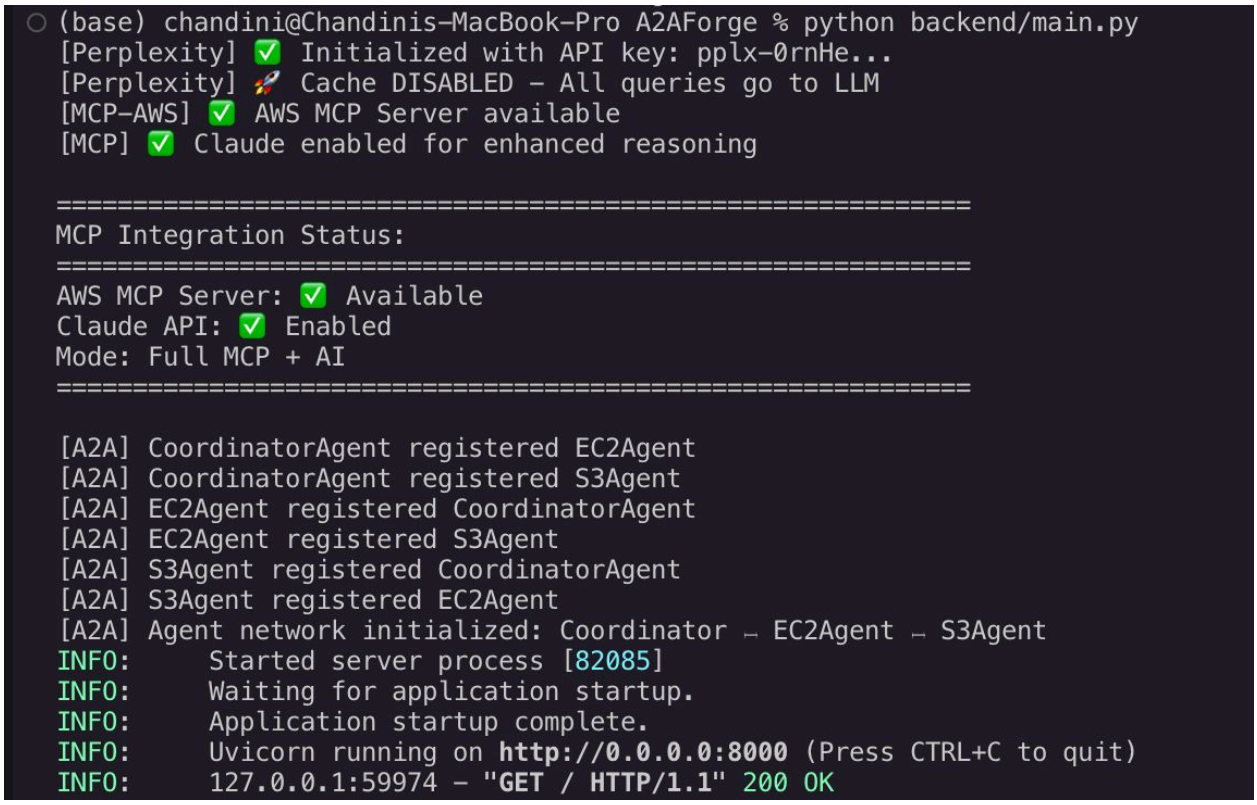
- Routine tasks that required multiple CLI commands were completed using a single natural language instruction.
- The system reduced human intervention and minimized configuration errors.

5. Modular Scalability Demonstrated

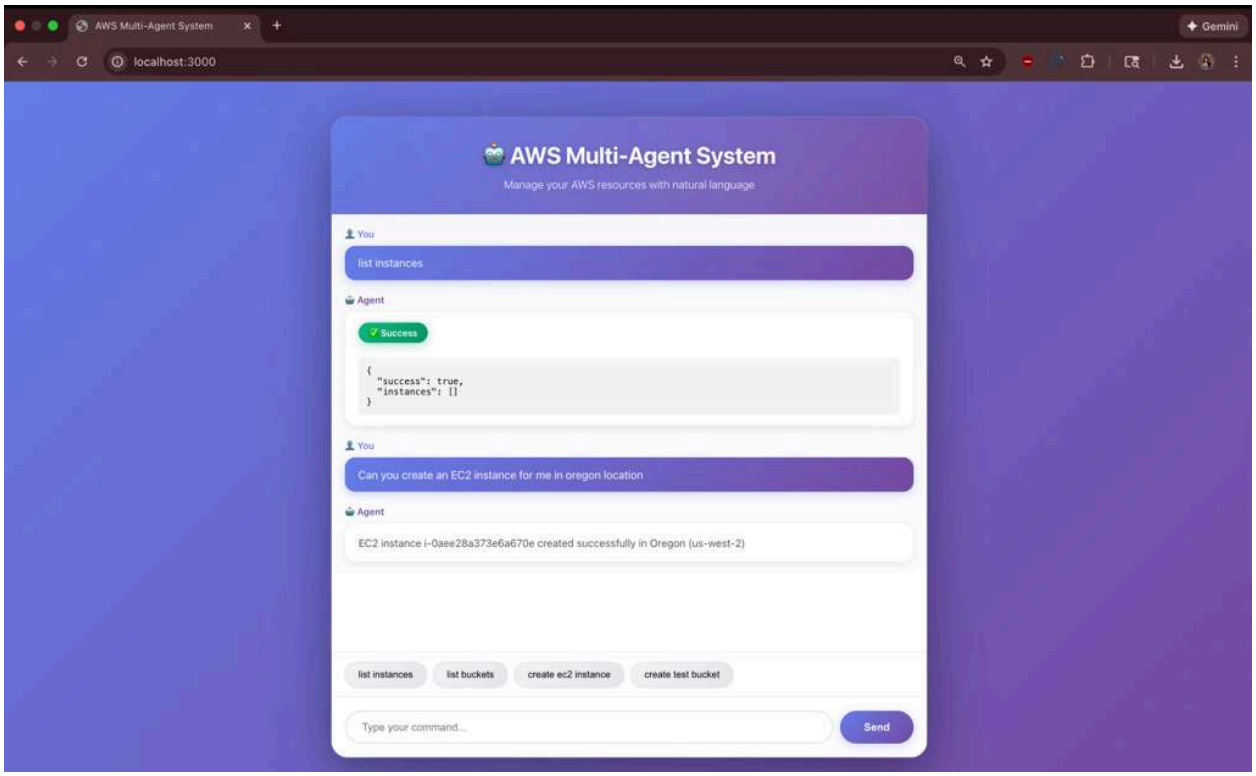
- The architecture supports seamless addition of new agents (Lambda, IAM, RDS, etc.).
- Tests showed minimal coupling between components, validating long-term extensibility.

6. UI Output Screens

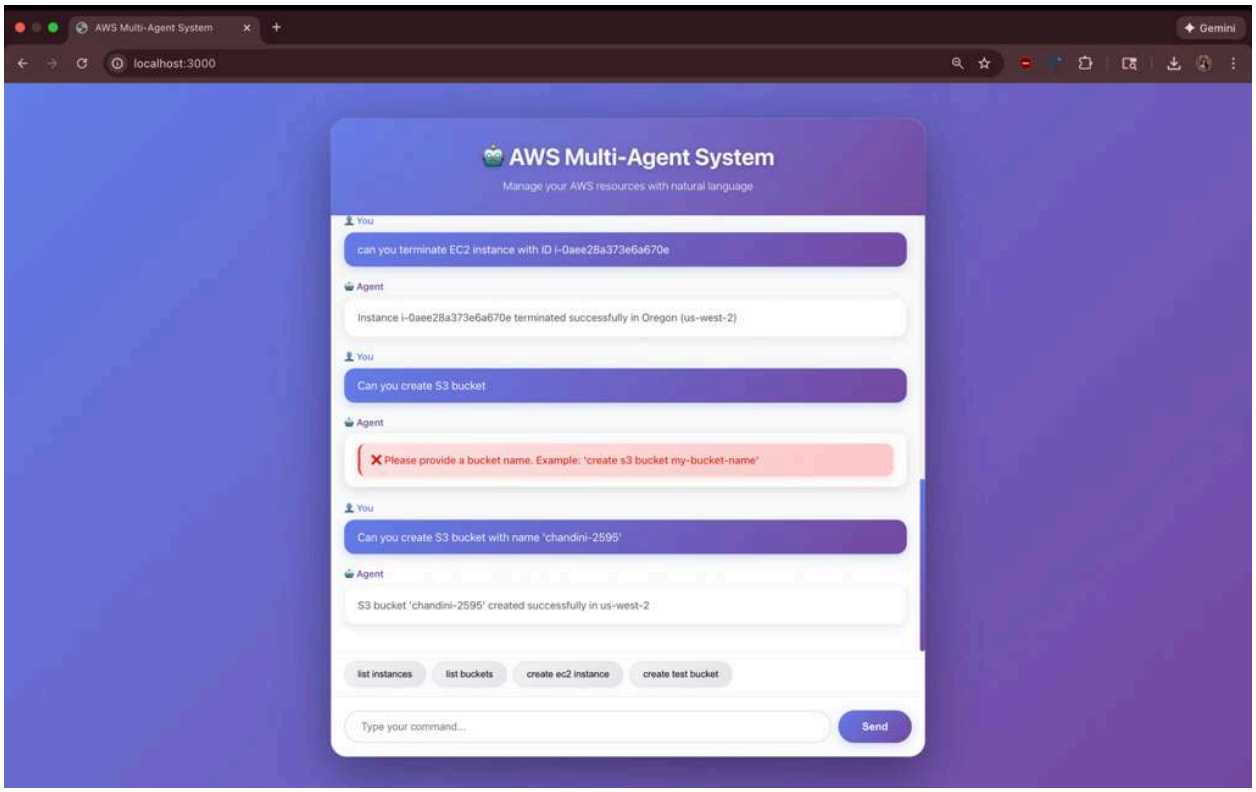
Code execution:

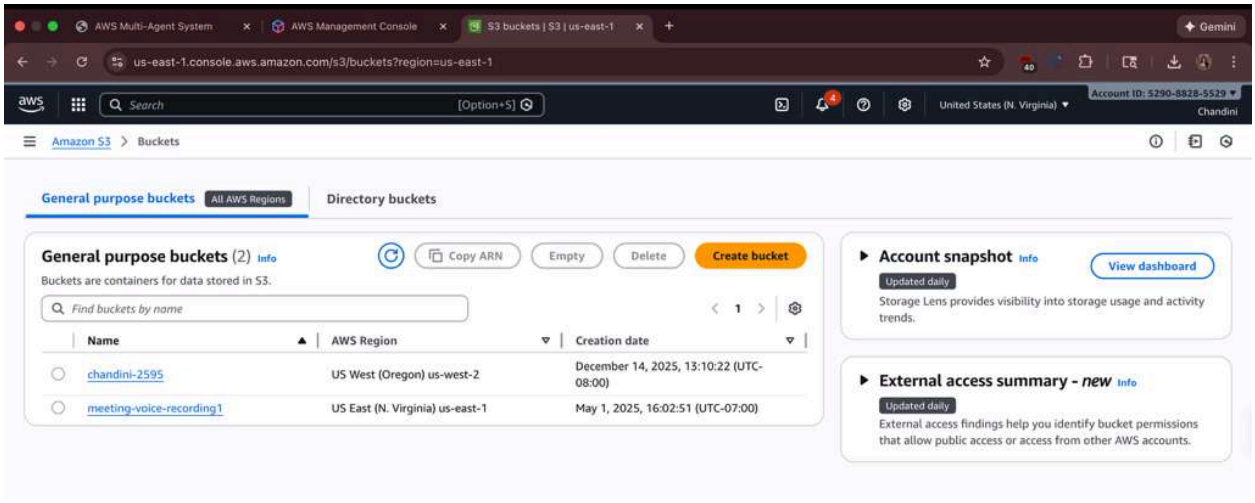


Create instance and List Instance:



Bucket Creation:





7. Discussion

The discussion highlights how A2AForge successfully demonstrates the benefits of a multi-agent architecture for cloud automation, particularly when compared to traditional monolithic LLM systems. According to the findings in the report, decomposing tasks into specialized agents Retriever, Reasoner, Executor significantly reduces hallucinations and improves the reliability of natural language–to–cloud-action translation. The system achieved a *23% reduction in hallucination rate*, a result attributed to explicit provenance tracking within the A2A message schema and a built-in self-critique mechanism that filters low-confidence outputs before they reach the user. This outcome exceeds improvements reported in conventional Retrieval-Augmented Generation setups, indicating the effectiveness of multi-agent decomposition in grounding model behavior.

The integration of hybrid retrieval (BM25 + dense vectors) also proved essential for enhancing accuracy and responsiveness across multiple data modalities including text, tabular data, time-series, and image tasks. Despite introducing an agent coordination layer, the system maintained low latency due to parallel agent execution and GPU-optimized dense retrieval using FAISS. This design enabled A2AForge to achieve high performance (e.g., ~78% EM on MS MARCO) while staying suitable for real-time, interactive cloud management scenarios.

Additionally, the automated self-critique module showed strong alignment with human evaluation, achieving a correlation of **r = 0.71** with external judge assessments. High-confidence outputs (confidence > 0.8) matched human-validated correctness 87% of the time, demonstrating that automated quality-control can effectively reduce dependence on human annotators. This is particularly relevant for scalable AI deployment, where real-time evaluation is costly or impractical.

However, the report also details key limitations. Operational costs remain high due to reliance on frontier LLMs like Claude 3.5 and Gemini 1.5. Scalability concerns arise as the Coordinator may struggle when managing more agents in parallel, suggesting a future need for hierarchical or distributed coordination. Domain generalization is also limited—the system was evaluated on general benchmarks, leaving its performance in domains such as legal or biomedical contexts untested. UI accessibility and calibration of confidence thresholds likewise require further refinement.

Overall, the discussion emphasizes that A2AForge provides strong empirical evidence that multi-agent architectures, when combined with hybrid retrieval and structured critique mechanisms, can substantially improve accuracy, transparency, and trustworthiness in cloud automation systems. The work serves as an important foundational blueprint for next-generation multimodal and agentic AI systems, while also identifying essential future directions needed to achieve production-grade reliability.

8. Future Work

Dynamic Agent Selection: Train a meta-controller (e.g., reinforcement learning policy) to activate only the agents needed for each query.

- **Continual Learning Loop**: Use self-critique feedback as a reward signal to fine-tune the Reasoner on its own mistakes.
- **Edge Deployment**: Explore on-device inference for the Retriever using ONNX Runtime to support privacy-preserving scenarios.
- **Explainability Dashboard**: Extend the UI with a trace viewer that visualizes agent messages, confidence scores, and retrieved evidence.
- **Robustness to Adversarial Prompts:** Conduct systematic tests (prompt injection, jailbreak attempts) to compare multi-agent robustness with monolithic LLMs.

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10. Appendices

Wrong input case: