Here's a **much more detailed technical report** on your **TaskForce Agent Framework**—with an expanded introduction, deep component breakdown (including `TodoListManager`), end-to-end execution flow (pre-clarification → planning → ReAct), and C4 Mermaid diagrams. I've grounded key details with short source citations to your uploaded code.

Technical Report — TaskForce Agent Framework

Introduction & Motivation

I built **TaskForce** to move beyond "agent as a black box" and truly understand how agents **plan**, **call tools**, and **consistently execute** real-world tasks. Building an agent that (a) extracts missing inputs up front, (b) creates a **deterministic plan**, and (c) **faithfully** carries out that plan with multiple tools turned out to be far tougher than expected—especially around **clarification timing**, **state management**, and **tool parameterization**. TaskForce is both a framework and a learning journey toward **transparent, modular, developer-friendly** AI agents.

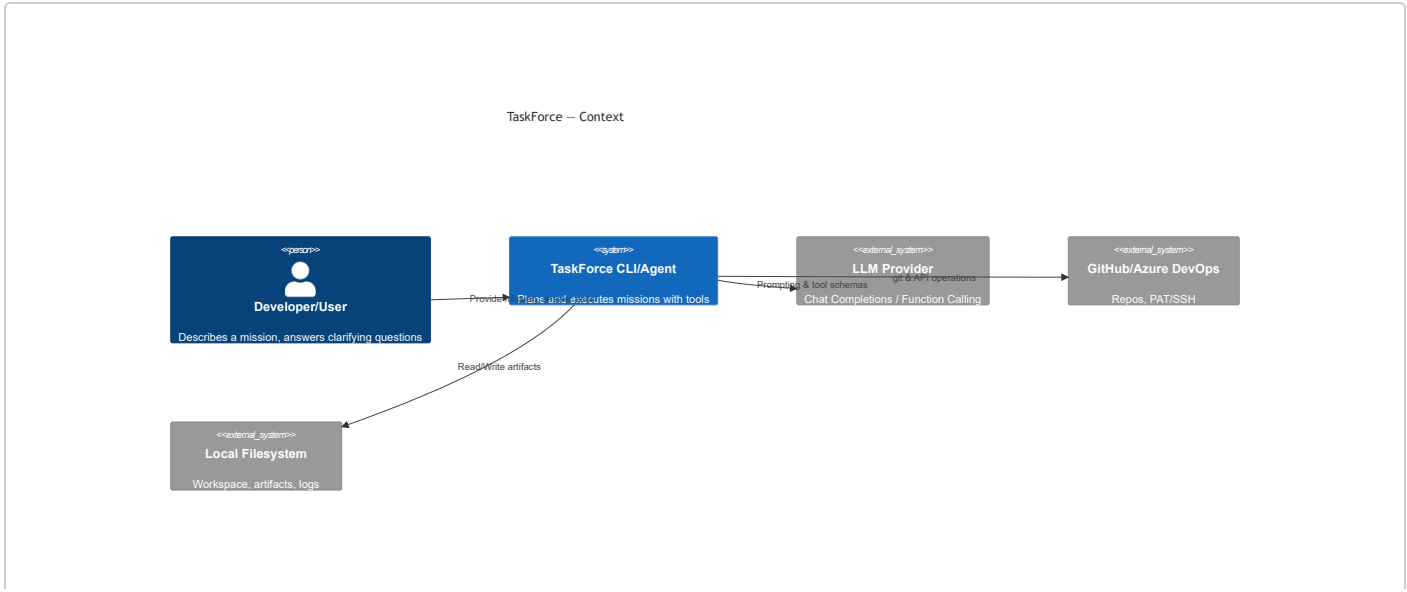
Executive Summary

TaskForce is a CLI-first, LLM-orchestrated agent that:

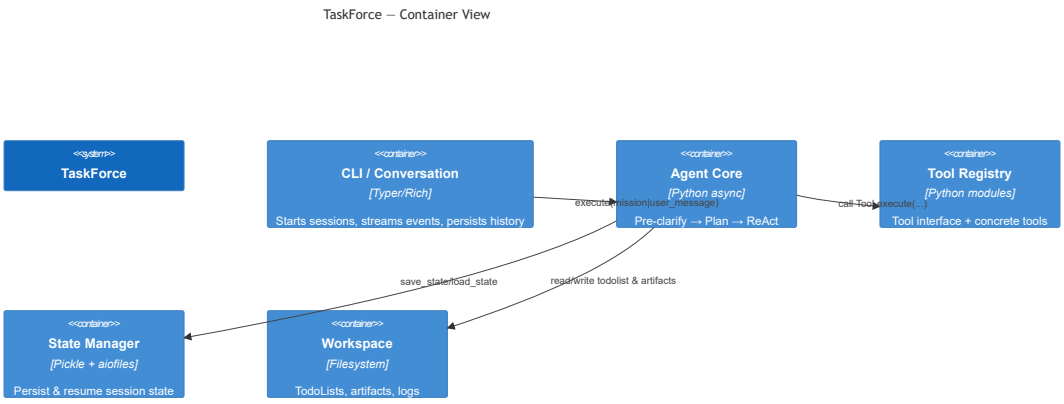
- Collects missing inputs with a **Pre-Clarification** pass.
- Generates a **No-ASK** final plan (a strict Todo List) and hard-fails if any `ASK_USER` placeholders remain.
- Executes the plan in a **ReAct** loop: for each step, generate a Thought → decide one Action → run a Tool → record Observation, possibly trigger `ask_user`.

Architecture

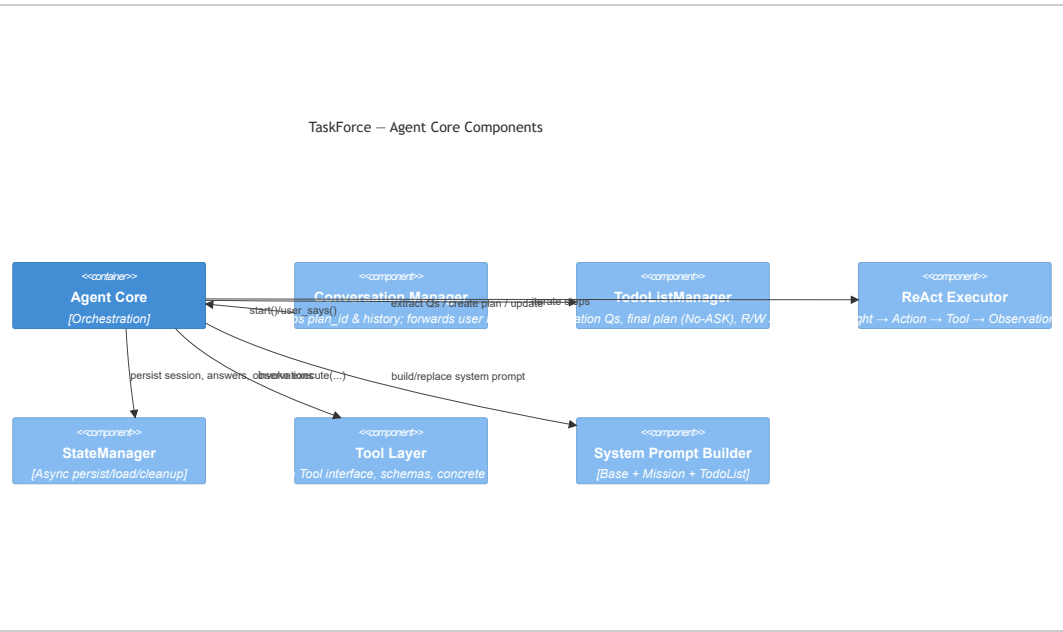
C4 — Context



C4 — Container



C4 — Component (Agent Core)



Components in Depth

Conversation Manager (CLI/UX Shell)

- Holds `session_id`, `plan_id`, and `history`. Delegates to `agent.execute(...)` for both starting a mission and processing subsequent user replies; updates stored history and plan id from the agent's return.

- The sample driver loop streams agent events (ASK_USER, STATE_UPDATED, COMPLETE) and lets the user answer questions interactively.

State Manager

- **Async** persistence (`aiofiles` + `pickle`) of session state: `answers`, `pending_question`, `todolist_id`, `last_observation`, etc.
- Housekeeping: removal of old state files.

Tool Layer

- **Base interface** (`Tool`) with auto-generated **parameter schema** inferred from the tool's `execute` signature —enables function-calling/tool-calling with correct JSON.
- Concrete tools used by the agent include `PythonTool`, `FileReadTool`, `FileWriteTool`, `GitHubTool`, `GitTool`, `PowerShellTool`, `WebSearchTool`, `WebFetchTool`.
- Example: `WebFetchTool` fetches URLs with timeout and lightweight HTML extraction; returns structured content.
- `AskUserTool` is first-class to surface a **single, crisp** question to the user.

System Prompt & Policy

- A **generic system prompt** encodes core principles:
    - **Plan first**, **Clarify early** (use `ASK_USER` placeholders during planning), **Prefer tools**, **Update state** after each step.
    - Decision policy: **tools > ask_user > stop**; never assume implicit values.
- The runtime system prompt is built from **Base + Mission + TodoList** sections and can be **replaced** once a plan is produced to provide the model with the current plan.

TodoListManager (Planning)

Purpose. Turn a mission + tools into a **strict, executable plan** (TodoList), with a two-phase strategy:

1. **Pre-Clarification (Ask-User phase).**
    - Extract missing inputs as a **JSON array** of closed, unambiguous questions keyed by stable identifiers (prefer `<tool>.<parameter>`).
    - Deterministic prompting (`temperature=0`) to avoid drift; strict JSON parsing with robust error handling.
2. **Final TodoList (No-ASK mode).**
    - Build a final plan with **no open questions** and **no** `ASK_USER` placeholders—enforced via **quality checks**.
    - Writes/reads the TodoList JSON to disk; supports `get`, `update`, `delete`, and deterministic pathing.

Plan as "Manus-style" TodoList. Each item is **atomic**, single-responsibility, with `tool`, `parameters`, `depends_on`, and `status`. The manager also provides markdown rendering for visibility.

Perfekt – ich ergänze deinen technischen Bericht um ein eigenes Kapitel **"Tools"**, das beschreibt, **wie Tools in TaskForce aufgerufen werden**, wie die Schnittstelle aussieht und wie die Einbettung in die ReAct-Loop funktioniert. Ich baue die Erklärung auf deinen Codefundamenten (`Tool`-Basisklasse, automatische Parameter-Schemata, Tool-Registry, ReAct-Executor) auf.

Tools in TaskForce

Design Principles

- **Uniform Interface**: Every tool inherits from a base `Tool` class with a common `execute(...)` signature.
- **Schema-Driven**: The framework auto-generates a JSON Schema for each tool's parameters from its Python type hints. This enables LLMs to call tools through structured **function calling**.
- **First-Class Actions**: In the ReAct loop, `tool_call` is one of the limited allowed action types (`tool_call | ask_user | complete | update_todolist | error_recovery`).
- **Explicitness**: Tools never take implicit parameters. If an argument is missing, the agent must first ask the user (via `AskUserTool`) before calling.

Tool Lifecycle in the Agent

1. Planning Phase

When the `TodoListManager` builds a plan, each step explicitly names:

- the **tool** to invoke,
- the **parameters** required,
- and the **expected outcome**.

If any parameters are unknown, the placeholder `ASK_USER` is inserted, and the plan cannot pass validation until all are resolved.

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2. Decision (ReAct Thought/Action)

At runtime, the agent generates a **Thought** that selects one tool and prepares the **Action**:

```
{
  "next_step_ref": 2,
  "rationale": "We need to fetch the URL content before processing",
  "action": {
    "type": "tool_call",
    "tool": "WebFetchTool",
    "input": { "url": "https://example.com" }
```

```
    },
    "expected_outcome": "HTML content of the page"
}
```

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3. Execution

- The framework dispatches the call via the `Tool` interface:

```
result = await tool.execute(**parameters)
```

- Success/failure is wrapped into an **Observation** event, streamed back to the CLI:
  - `TOOL_STARTED`
  - `TOOL_RESULT {success, result, error}`

If execution fails, the agent may attempt **error_recovery** (retry, adjust input, or ask the user).

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4. Integration with State

- The **last observation** is persisted into the session state.
- If the tool indicated `requires_user = True`, the agent emits `ASK_USER` and stores `pending_question {answer_key, question}`.
- The next loop iteration hydrates TodoList parameters with the user's answer.

Example Tools

- **File Tools**:
  - `FileReadTool(path) → str`
  - `FileWriteTool(path, content)`
- **Code Execution**:
  - `PythonTool(code) → stdout/err`
- **System / DevOps**:
  - `GitTool` (clone, commit, push)
  - `PowerShellTool(command)`
- **Web**:
  - `WebSearchTool(query)`
  - `WebFetchTool(url, timeout)` with lightweight HTML parsing

- **Meta**:
    - `AskUserTool(question)` to pause execution and obtain required inputs

All follow the same **schema-based execution contract**, making them interchangeable building blocks in plans.

Why This Matters

- **LLM Reliability**: By giving the model **strict tool schemas**, hallucinated or malformed calls are minimized.
- **Traceability**: Each tool call is logged as a separate event with parameters and results.
- **Extensibility**: New tools can be added by subclassing `Tool`; the schema is auto-extracted from type hints, so the agent knows immediately how to call them.

End-to-End Flow

1) Pre-Clarification Pass ("Ask User" before planning)

- If there's no existing plan, the agent first **extracts clarification questions**; if any are unanswered, it yields an **ASK_USER** event and **pauses** execution. The question is stored with a **stable key** (`answer_key`) so the reply can be merged back into `answers`.
- At the CLI, you print the question and collect user input (the driver loop shows this interaction).

2) Final Plan Creation (No-ASK mode)

- After **all questions are answered**, the agent requests a **strict final TodoList** from `TodoListManager.create_todolist(...)` using those answers; **hard guardrails** reject any residual `ASK_USER` or `open_questions`. The plan is then **persisted**, and the system prompt is **refreshed** with the new TodoList.

3) ReAct Execution Loop

For each Todo step:

1. **Thought** — The agent asks the LLM to produce a **single next action** (schema-constrained), with a short rationale and expected outcome. Context includes the **next step**, **tools**, **history**, **system prompt**, **mission**, **todo list**, plus **recent state** (`answers`, `last_observation`).
    - The action types are strictly limited: `tool_call | ask_user | complete | update_todolist | error_recovery`. Prefer tools; only `ask_user` if info is missing.
2. **Action** — Decide and emit exactly one action (event stream includes THOUGHT/ACTION).
3. **Tool Execution** — Invoke the tool; capture **Observation** with `success/error/data` and whether it **requires_user** (to trigger a question).

    - If a user answer is needed mid-plan, set `pending_question {answer_key, question}` in state, **ASK_USER**, and pause.

4. **State Update & Hydration** — Store `last_observation`, and (if you re-enable it) **hydrate** upcoming step parameters from `answers` (replace `ASK_USER` with real values).

The event model supports `THOUGHT`, `ACTION`, `TOOL_STARTED`, `TOOL_RESULT`, `ASK_USER`, `STATE_UPDATED`, `COMPLETE`, `ERROR`, which the CLI can stream elegantly.

What the Framework Can Do (Today)

- **Turn natural language missions** into **deterministic plans** and execute them step-by-step with **multiple tools**.
- **Ask all necessary questions up front** (and on demand during execution) with stable keys for structured answers.
- **Use a rich toolset** (code, file I/O, git, web, shell) with **auto-generated schemas** to reduce tool-call errors.
- **Persist/Resume** sessions via the `StateManager` to keep progress, answers, and observations.
- **Stream events** to a CLI loop so users can watch thoughts/actions and answer questions in real time.

Strengths

1. **Plan-First Discipline** — The agent refuses to execute until the plan is **strict** (no `ASK_USER`, no open questions). This drastically improves determinism.
2. **Clarification Quality** — Questions are **closed**, **typed**, and tied to **tool parameters**; answers merge back cleanly using stable keys.
3. **ReAct Done Right** — One action per step, schema-constrained, with **short rationales** and **clear stop conditions**.
4. **Tooling Ergonomics** — The base `Tool` infers JSON schemas from Python signatures, minimizing mismatch between prompts and code.
5. **Transparent State** — `answers`, `pending_question`, `todolist_id`, `last_observation` stored per session for robust handoffs.

Current Weaknesses (and Why)

- **Plan Fragility under Ambiguity.** If missions are vague, the model may miss an edge-case question; adding tool-schema constraints helps, but it's still an LLM problem. (Your guardrails catch most—but not all—cases.)
- **Mid-Execution Clarifications.** While supported, pausing and resuming can create branching state; hydration must be consistently applied (currently commented in one spot).

- **Tool Policy Consistency.** You import both CLI and API-style git tooling; policy rules (e.g., setting remotes, push behavior) live in the Thought prompt—good, but brittle. Consider centralizing enforcement.
- **Limited Observability Beyond CLI.** Great event model, but no web dashboard/log indexing yet—harder to triage failures in larger runs. (No direct code ref; architectural gap.)

Roadmap (Focused)

Short-Term

- Harden **question mining** by validating against tool **required** params and enums (already started in your prompt template).
- Enforce a **single source of truth** for git remote/branch policy in a `GitPolicy` helper, instead of embedding in prompts.
- Re-enable and test **parameter hydration** after `ASK_USER` mid-execution.

Long-Term

- Add a **dashboard** (events, diffs, artifacts) and **structured run logs** to support audits.
- Expand **resume** semantics (resume at step N, skip passed steps, re-plan upon failures).
- Integrate **multi-agent** modes (planner/executor/judge separation with arbitration).

Appendix — Developer Notes

Building the System Prompt at Runtime

- `build_system_prompt(Base, Mission, TodoList)` creates a **single system message** that always encodes the **latest plan**; when a new TodoList is created, the prompt is **replaced** and the plan is added to the history for visibility.

Thought / Action Data Model

- `ThoughtAction` and `Thought` are dataclasses with strict enums for action types. This keeps the LLM outputs **parseable** and narrows agent behavior.

Event Streaming & CLI

- The provided driver shows how to **iterate async events**, prompt the user on `ASK_USER`, and print final TodoList on `COMPLETE`. Easy to swap the console for a TUI/GUI later.