

| Evolution of Programming Paradigms | |
|--|-------------|
| 1950's Machine and assembly language 1960's Procedural programming 1970's Structured programming 1980's Object-Based programming, Declarative program 1990's Frameworks, design patterns, scenarios, and proceed to the second secon | 0 |
| What's next ? | |
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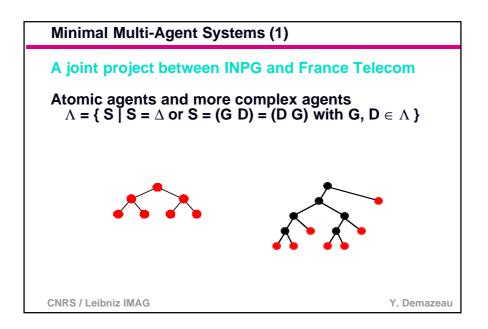
| Evolution of Agents and | Evolution of Agents and Multi-Agent Systems | |
|--|---|--|
| Robotics Agents Mobile Agents Software Agents Interface Agents WWW Agents MAS assuming Closed E MAS integrating Open Er MAS including Human A | nvironments | |
| Who's next ? | | |
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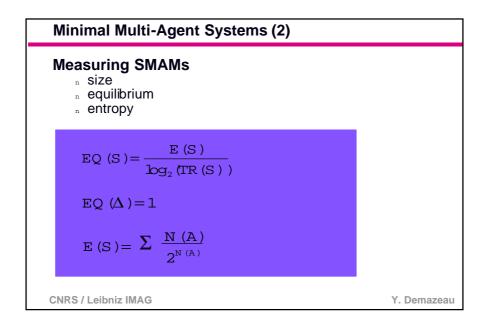
| Evolution of Technology and Perspecti | ves |
|--|-------------------|
| Network Capacity Processor performance Software Language and Tool Power | 78% 48% 11% |
| How long ? | |
| Availability of hardware and software Reality of distributed and open systems Reality of physical distributed entities Existence of multiple knowledge domai Need of accurate conceptual modeling Wish of modelling natural or social sys | ns |
| What's for ? | |
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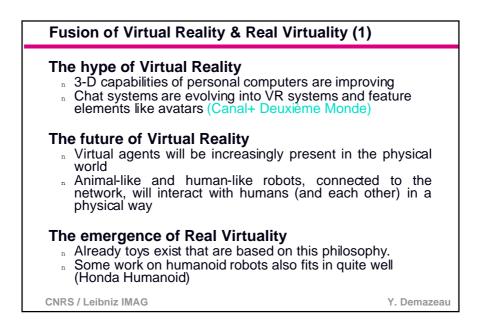


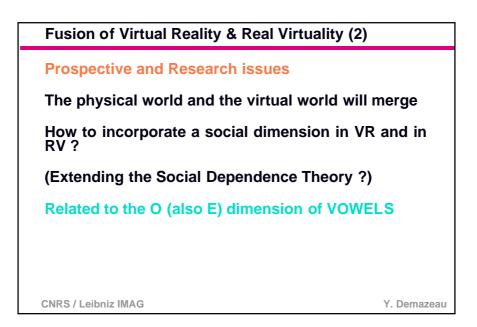


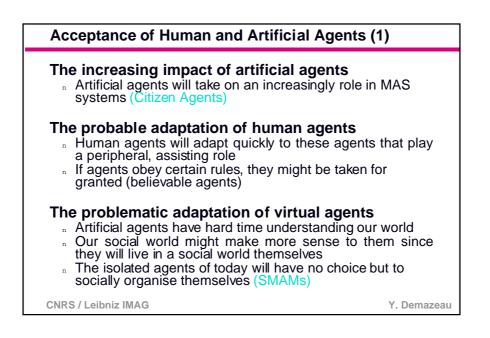
Minimal Multi-Agent Systems (3) Natural evolution of a closed SMAM n Macroscopic view The size of a closed SMAM is constant over time n The equilibrium of a closed SMAM is maximizing over time n . The entopy of a closed SMAM is maximizing over time Agents behaviour ⁿ Microscopic view " « qui se ressemble, s'assemble » **Applications** n Augmented SMAMs vs. pure SMAMs ⁿ introduction of symbols Adding attributes Friends (Off-Line, On-Line, Final, Numbercruncher) **CNRS / Leibniz IMAG** Y. Demazeau

| Minimal Multi-Agent Systems (4) | |
|--|-------------|
| FRIENDS Offline Atomic agents : users Complex agents : groups Attributes : key-words FRIENDS Online Community Ware for the WWW Programmed in Java Evaluated at ICMAS'98 FRIENDS Mobile Heterogeneous Agents Programmed with Aglets Experimental System FRIENDS Numbercruncher Hierarchical clustering Applied on QuiQuoiOù data (France Telecom) | |
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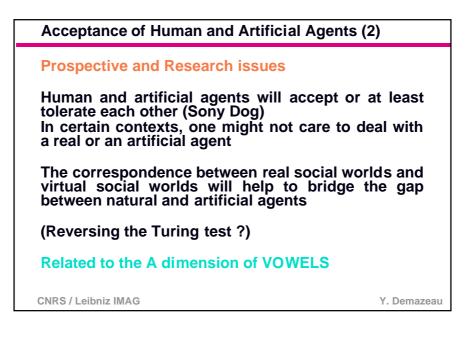


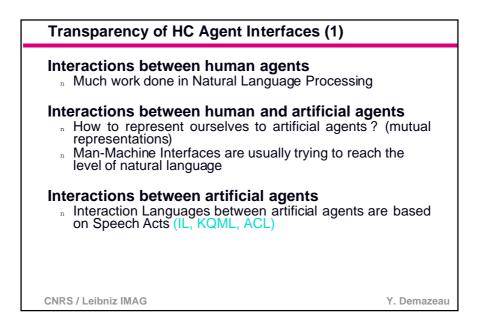


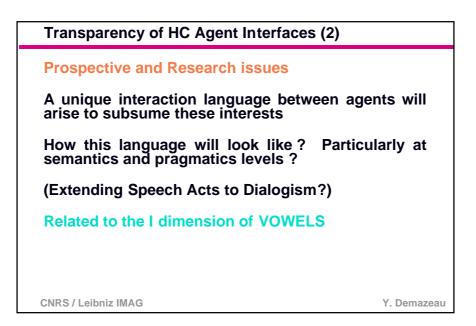


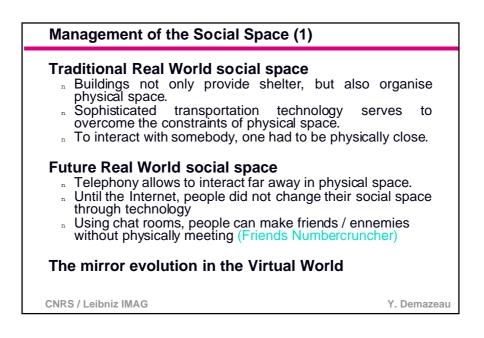


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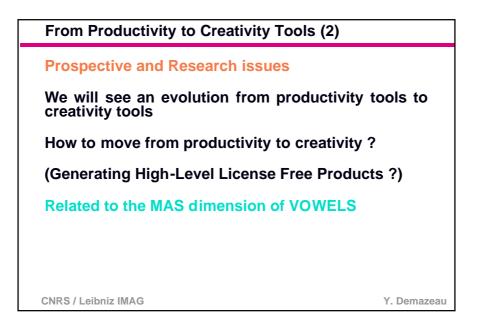


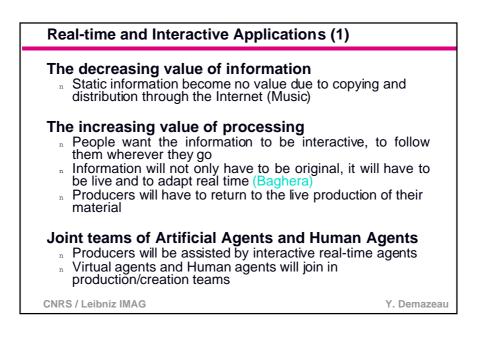




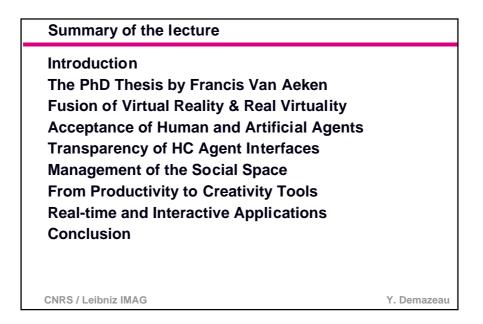
| Management of the Soci | al Space (2) |
|--|---|
| Prospective and Resear | ch issues |
| Social space will have actually too much usual | to be organised and this is ly done in an ad hoc fashion |
| How to manage socia exists in physical space | l space dynamically as it ? |
| (Investigating further IBI | M's model of the WWW ?) |
| Related to the E (also O) | dimension of VOWELS |
| | |
| | |
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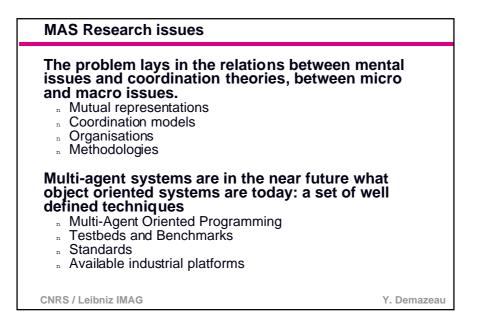
| From Productivity to Creativity Tools (1) |
|---|
| The disappearing intermediates As barriers disappear, the need for middlemen will gradually disappear Finding somoneone else will become easy, interacting through social space and the transparency of interfaces. |
| Productivity vs. Creativity Using networks, the product will find its way to consumer As production becomes smoother, the importance of creativity will increase |
| Towards creativity tools Creation of original content will be a main activity Agents will want tools to assist in this process People will build quick prototypes, using virtual agents to try out ideas (Movies) |
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| Real-time and Interactive Applications (2) |
|---|
| Prospective and Research issues |
| There will be a new focus on highly interactive real- time applications |
| How to construct interactive real-time agent-like technology ? How to let agents interact with their tutors and their peers ? |
| (investigating more real-time applications ?) |
| Related to the Applications dimension of VOWELS |
| |
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