Cobi: Communitiesourcing Large-Scale Conference Scheduling
Haoqi Zhang, Paul André, Lydia Chilton, Juho Kim, Steven Dow, Robert Miller, Wendy E. Mackay, Michel Beaudouin-Lafon

To cite this version:

HAL Id: hal-00931148
https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00931148
Submitted on 15 Jan 2014

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L’archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire HAL, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d’enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.
Cobi: Communitysourcing Large-Scale Conference Scheduling

Creating a good schedule for a large conference such as CHI requires taking into account the preferences and constraints of organizers, authors, and attendees. Traditionally, the onus of planning is placed entirely on the organizers and involves only a few individuals. Cobi presents an alternative approach to conference scheduling that engages the entire community to take active roles in the planning process. The Cobi system consists of a collection of crowdsourcing applications that elicit preferences and constraints from the community, and software that enable organizers and other community members to take informed actions toward improving the schedule based on collected information. We are currently piloting Cobi as part of the CHI 2013 planning process.

Author Keywords
Human Computation; Collaborative Planning; Crowdware; CHI; Clustering; Conference Scheduling

ACM Classification Keywords
H.5.m. Information interfaces and presentation (e.g., HCI): Miscellaneous.
Introduction
Creating a good program for a large conference is a difficult task. While scheduling hundreds of accepted submissions into sessions across multiple days and rooms, organizers need to consider the multi-faceted preferences and constraints of organizers, authors, and attendees. For example, organizers aim to create sessions of related papers, ensure speakers are not scheduled to give two different talks at the same time, avoid scheduling related sessions opposite each other, and generally keep the program interesting throughout the day for different groups of participants.

We report on the current schedule-creation process at CHI, which involves two main stages. First, once papers are accepted, the technical program chairs and 15-25 associate chairs create small groups of papers, form categories or personas, put together 80-minute long sessions, and build a rough preliminary schedule (see Figure 1). This process is tangible, collaborative, time-consuming, and highly dependent upon the individuals organizing the papers. In the second stage, the conference chairs refine this rough schedule to create the final program. They attempt to resolve conflicts, fix sessions with stray papers that don’t fit, and generally look for ways to improve the program. The chairs use a script to check that no presenter is scheduled to be in two places at once, but otherwise make all changes via manual inspection. Past chairs found the process to be very time-consuming. They also noted that resolving conflicts was “painstaking” due to the complexity of the schedule and the lack of feedback on whether changes were resolving existing conflicts or creating new ones.

Despite organizers’ best intentions and effort, previous CHI programs often still contain incoherent sessions, parallel sessions with similar content, and author-specific conflicts. A number of challenges contribute to such problems. First, due to the organic nature of how the committee makes connections between papers in the first stage, many sessions have odd papers mixed in. Second, because the process does not capture the affinities between papers that go beyond the sessions, it’s difficult for chairs to make scheduling changes while maintaining cohesive sessions. Third, the committee may not know some of the authors’ and attendees’ preferences, which can for example lead to sessions of interest being scheduled at the same time. Finally, the lack of software for managing constraints and the sheer size of the schedule make it difficult for chairs to make informed decisions when finalizing the schedule.

Cobi addresses these challenges by drawing on the people and expertise within the community in the planning process (see sidebar). Cobi consists of a collection of crowdsourcing applications that elicit helpful information from chairs, authors, and attendees, and software that enables organizers and community members to take informed actions toward improving the program. Cobi is currently being piloted for planning CHI 2013, and includes tools for clustering...
The Scheduling Problem and the Cobi Solution

**Clustering**: grouping papers by topic, either into sessions or into affinity groups that are larger than sessions. Cobi recruits community members to group papers in their area of expertise.

**Preferences**: collecting soft and hard constraints other than topic clustering. By reaching out to organizers, authors, and attendees, Cobi captures individuals’ interests and constraints as well as their perspectives on different aspects of the program.

**Scheduling**: assigning sessions to rooms and time slots, while satisfying hard and soft constraints. Cobi provides a scheduling interface that surfaces conflicts in the schedule and proposes changes to resolve such conflicts.

**Session Chairs**: assigning chairs to session slots. Cobi proposes sessions for one to chair by automatically computing the best matches to a chair’s expertise.

**Figure 2.** One clustering method presents papers for a contributor to explicitly group into sets of related papers.

**Figure 3.** Another clustering method asks contributors to generate category names for papers and to determine whether the categories are a good fit for a paper (shown).

Authors of accepted papers are in a unique position to judge whether other papers are related to their paper. We hypothesize that they also have an incentive to provide input so their paper appears in a session with related papers. Cobi presents authors with papers that are likely to be similar to their own and asks them to judge whether these papers would fit well in a session with their paper. This process helps to collect additional fine-grained affinity information among papers that is useful for session creation and later for scheduling. Cobi also asks authors to identify papers they would like to see, so as to avoid scheduling them in opposing sessions.
Cobi's scheduling software displays the effect of swapping the selected session with another session in the schedule in terms of the conflicts that would be added or removed if the swap were to be made.

Preferences
Cobi allows community members to express their preferences and constraints using natural language and a rich domain-specific language. For example, an organizer can specify times at which a session should take place, identify papers that should be scheduled apart, and note which rooms to assign popular sessions to. We are currently exploring various interfaces for eliciting preferences and constraints from organizers, authors, and attendees for use during scheduling.

Scheduling
Given a set of sessions and collected constraints, Cobi’s scheduling software assists in finalizing the schedule by automatically detecting violated constraints and proposing swaps for resolving them (see Figure 4). The conference chairs are using the tool to plan the CHI 2013 schedule. As a pilot, we will be releasing another version of the tool that will allow the entire CHI community to help construct and improve the schedule.

Acknowledgements
We thank Patrick Baudisch for helping us pilot Cobi at CHI 2013, Pedro Lopes and Nirmal Patel for sharing their tools, and members of the CHI community for contributing to planning CHI 2013 using Cobi. This work is supported in part by Quanta Computer as part of the Qmulus project, by the Ford-MIT Alliance, and by NSF under awards SOCS-1111124 and IIS-1208382. Opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the sponsors.