



ECOOP  
MÁLAGA · SPAIN  
2002

# **16th European Conference on Object-Oriented Programming**

Málaga, June 10-14 2002

## **Final Report**



# Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>FINANCIAL STATEMENT .....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1	INCOME.....	5
2.2	EXPENSES .....	7
2.3	GLOBAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.....	8
<b>3</b>	<b>ORGANIZATION .....</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1	GENERAL ORGANIZATION.....	10
3.2	REGISTRATION PROCESS .....	11
3.2.1	Invitation letters .....	13
3.2.2	On-site registrations.....	13
3.2.3	Participation .....	13
3.3	TECHNICAL PROGRAM .....	15
3.3.1	Workshops .....	16
3.3.2	Tutorials .....	19
3.3.3	Main Conference.....	22
3.3.4	Exhibits .....	22
3.3.5	Posters .....	23
3.3.6	Demos .....	23
3.3.7	BOFs .....	24
3.4	SOCIAL PROGRAM.....	25
3.5	ACCOMPANYING PERSON'S PROGRAMME.....	26
3.6	ECOOP QUIZ .....	26
3.7	ACCOMMODATION .....	27
3.8	INTERNET ACCESS .....	27
3.9	STUDENT VOLUNTEERS .....	27
3.10	WEB SITE.....	29
<b>4</b>	<b>QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS .....</b>	<b>30</b>



# 1 Introduction

This document constitutes the final report on the 16th European Conference on Object-Oriented Programming (ECOOP 2002), which was held in Málaga, Spain, from June 10 to June 14, 2002.

The conference followed the general structure of previous ECOOP events. The first two days were dedicated to Workshops and Tutorials, while the main conference run from Wednesday to Friday. All events happened at the premises of the School of Computer Science of the University of Málaga.

The total number of participants was 483. Comparing this figure with the ones from the last 5 conferences, this number is along the lines of three of them —ECOOP’97 (440), ECOOP’99 (480), and ECOOP’01 (450)—, but well below the numbers of attendees for ECOOP’98 (700) and ECOOP’00 (600).

19 Workshops and 21 Tutorials were held during the first two days. The technical program consisted of 8 technical sessions (in which 24 papers were presented), 2 invited talks, 1 keynote speech at the banquet dinner, 1 panel, 2 BOF meetings, 13 demos, and 8 posters. Receptions and/or social activities were organized all 5 days.

The profit was over 23,000 Euro, slightly below the average profit of previous ECOOP’s (about 29,000 Euro). However, once we knew that we were not running into red, our policy was to try to offer better services and commodities to all participants, even though we did not reach that “average”. In this sense, we decided to improve the quality of the food in lunches and coffee breaks, have better snacks and beverages in the receptions we paid for, and buy bus tickets for all registered participants so they could have free access to all public buses in Málaga, just to mention a few examples. Maintaining a balance between a final “reasonable” profit and the “investments” in benefits for the participants was a very difficult exercise. Hope we did not disappoint anybody.

Many lessons were learnt from the experience of organizing an event such as ECOOP, and many issues surprised us, despite having thoroughly studied the experiences from past ECOOP organizers. The following sections try to recap not only plain figures and statistics, but also some of these experiences.

ECOOP 2002 would not have been possible without the help and support of many people, including the Conference Chair, José M. Troya, the Programme Chair, Boris Magnusson, the members of the Programme and Organizing Committees, and the Aito members. Special thanks to our sponsors and co-operating organizations, in particular to OTI, Microsoft Research, the School of Computer Science of the University of Málaga, the Town Hall of the city of Málaga, and the Spanish Ministry of Science and Technology. We want to acknowledge all the help we received from Ole L. Madsen, Walter Olthoff, Craig Larman, Markku Sakkinen, Hanspeter Mössenböck, Ana Moreira, Clemens Szyperski, Dave Thomas, László Kozma and Zoltán Horváth, who were always supportive and willing to help. We also want to express our gratitude to the student volunteers, who did an excellent job, made all things go smooth during the conference, and helped creating a friendly and relaxed atmosphere.

Finally, some bad news struck us right after the event. Prof. Kristen Nygaard, recipient of the IEEE von Neumann medal and ACM Turing Award—together with his friend and colleague Ole-Johan Dahl—, delivered a fantastic and illuminating speech during the banquet dinner. Listening that evening to this great man, full of live and energy, it was impossible to think that he would pass away just a few weeks later. For us it was a great honour having him as invited speaker. Let this final words express our deepest condolences to his loving widow Johanna, and let them serve as a tribute to this great man.

Málaga, November 30, 2002.

Antonio Vallecillo  
ECOOP 2002 Organizing Chair

## 2 Financial Statement

### 2.1 Income

The following tables summarize all income chapters. In the first place, Table 1 shows the ECOOP 2002 registration fees. They were basically the same as for ECOOP 2001, since we decided not to increase them. Furthermore, tutorial fees were slightly cheaper than in Hungary to incentive participation.

Registration Fees		Conference	WS/Only	1 Tut.	2 Tut.	3 Tut.	4 Tut.	Banquet
Regular	Early	440	250	185	320	450	525	48
	Late	550	300	240	420	590	680	48
	On-site	600	330	280	460	630	720	48
Student	Early	160	100	90	145	190	230	48
	Late	190	120	100	180	230	280	48
	On-site	200	140	130	210	260	310	48
Accompanying	Early	30						48
	Late	40						48
	On-site	50						48

**Table 1:** ECOOP 2002 registration fees

Table 2 below shows the number of registered participants in each category. As you can see, we had a high number of students (38% of the registered participants were students), and very few tutorial units were sold (only 147—compare this figure with the units sold in ECOOP'00 and ECOOP'01: 298 and 370, respectively).

112 people were granted free registration: Organizing Committee and Program Committee members, invited speakers, sponsors, exhibitors, and student volunteers. Tutorial speakers were granted free registration for the first two days.

19 people registered for tutorials only. Although we did not originally contemplate this possibility, some people explicitly requested it. 11 out of these 19 appear in Table 2 as having free admission. Actually, most of them were local students, whose fees were partially covered by Microsoft (as sponsor, Microsoft asked us to use part of its donation to help local students attend the tutorials).

No. of Participants		Conf.	WS/O	Tut/O	1 Tut.	2 Tut.	3 Tut.	4 Tut.	Banquet
Regular	Early	116	42	2	5	9	2	6	76
	Late	28	25	2	2			1	54
	On-site		4						
Student	Early	73	17	4	14	20	3	1	41
	Late	10	11		1				19
	On-site	1	3						
Accompanying	Early	19							14
	Late	2							5
	On-site	1							
Free admission		95	17	11	10	5			41
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>483</b>	345	119	19	32	34	5	8	250

**Table 2:** ECOOP 2002 registered participants

Based on these figures, Table 3 shows the detailed ECOOP 2002 registration income.

No. of participants		Conference	WS/Only	1 Tut.	2 Tut.	3 Tut.	4 Tut.	Banquet
Regular	Early	51.040	10.500	925	2.880	900	3.150	3.648
	Late	15.400	7.500	480			680	2.592
	On-site		1.320					
Student	Early	11.680	1.700	1.260	2.900	570	230	1.968
	Late	1.900	1.320	100				912
	On-site	200	420					
Accompanying	Early	570						672
	Late	80						240
	On-site	50						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>127.787</b>	80.920	22.760	2.765	5.780	1.470	4.060	10.032

**Table 3:** ECOOP 2002 registration income

The other two main lines of income were donations (i.e. sponsorship), and exhibition fees. Table 4 summarizes the figures for those chapters. (Please notice that not all sponsors and exhibits donated money. Some companies helped in other ways. They are not listed here.)

<b>Monetary Sponsors</b>	OTI - IBM	11.446
	Microsoft Research	3.000
	SPI	2.470
	Coritel	2.500
	Sadiel	2.000
	Microsoft España	1.500
	ALIA	600
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23.516</b>
<b>Exhibitors</b>	Morgan-Kauffmann	1.000
	Pearson	600
	McGraw / MS press	400
	MIT Press	250
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.250</b>

**Table 4:** ECOOP 2002 sponsorship and exhibitors income.

Finally, Table 5 shows the breakdown of the total income according to the different chapters. Under the "Others" heading we have included the rest of the income, including the sale of some conference proceedings, tutorial notes, T-shirts, etc.

	Euro	%
Conference	80.920	52,5
Workshop Only	22.760	14,8
Tutorials	14.075	9,1
Banquet	10.032	6,5
Sponsorship	23.516	15,3
Exhibitors	2.250	1,5
Others	504	0,3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>154.057</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Table 5:** ECOOP 2002 registration income breakdown



Roughly, 75% of the income came from registrations (conference, WS/only, tutorials), 15% from sponsors and exhibitors, and the remaining 10% came from the banquet (originally, it was included in the conference registration fee).

## 2.2 Expenses

ECOOP 2002 expenses schema did not differ much from previous editions. The exact figures are shown in Table 8, that details the complete financial statement. Some expense chapters which are worth explaining include invited and tutorial speakers' reimbursements, transportation, rental fees, credit cards, and external services.

Invited speaker	Honorarium	Accomm.	Travel	Total
José Meseguer	500	270	1.385	2.155
Kristen Nygaard	500	690	819	2.009
Clemens Szyperski		551		551
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>1.511</b>	<b>2.188</b>	<b>4.715</b>

**Table 6:** ECOOP 2002 Invited speakers costs.

José Meseguer, Krysten Nygaard, and Clemens Szyperski were the ECOOP 2002 invited speakers. Apart from having granted access to the conference and banquet dinner, we offered them covering their travel and accommodation expenses, plus 500€ as honorarium. Table 6 summarizes the expenses due to invited speakers. Clemens Szyperski, as a Microsoft employee, waived his honorarium and paid for his travel costs. He asked us to use that money to help students. We used it to cover some of the costs of the student volunteers programme. It is also worth pointing out that José Meseguer and Kristen Nygaard always kept their expenses to a minimum, even using economic airfares for coming to Málaga—although initially we did not impose any explicit restriction on this.

We had 19 tutorial speakers for 21 tutorials. Their costs are shown in Table 7.

	Tutorial speaker	Honor.	Accom.	Travel	Total	Dur.
T01	Craig Larman	850	250	750	1.850	Full day
T02	Farhad Arbab	850	250	475	1.575	Full day
T03	Kim Bruce	500	250	750	1.500	½
T04	Craig Chambers	500	250	750	1.500	½
T05	Michael Stal	500	250	475	1.225	½
T06	Lenn Bass	500	250	750	1.500	½
T07	Fernando Brito	500	250	475	1.225	½
T08	Mehmet Aksit	500	250	475	1.225	½
T09	Jean Bézivin	500	250	475	1.225	½
T10	Rolf Oppliger	500	250	475	1.225	½
T12	Andrew Black	500	250	750	1.500	½
T13	Jan Bosch	850	250	475	1.575	Full day
T14	Martin Lippert	850	250	475	1.575	Full day
T15	Michael Stal	500	250	475	1.225	½
T16	Craig Larman	500	250	750	1.500	½
T18	Krzysztof Czarnecki	500	250	475	1.225	½
T19	Wolfgang Pree	500	250	750	1.500	½
T21	Mohamed Fayad	500	250	750	1.500	½
T22	Markus Voelter	500	250	475	1.225	½
T23	Frank Buschmann	500	250	475	1.225	½
T24	Hans-Gerhard Gross	500	250	475	1.225	½
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.900</b>	<b>5.250</b>	<b>12.175</b>	<b>29.325</b>	

**Table 7:** ECOOP 2002 Tutorial speakers costs.

Tutorial speakers were offered a honorarium (500€ for a half-day tutorial, 850€ for a full-day tutorial), and some amount for covering their travel and accommodation costs (up to 250€ for accommodation, up to 475€ for European speakers' travels, and up to 750€ for travels outside Europe). These reimbursements were in line with previous ECOOP's. Table 7 also shows whether it was a half-day or full-day tutorial. In our case, workshops were far much popular than tutorials, just the contrary to what happened in Hungary. Finally, very few tutorial units were sold, and none of the tutorials was profitable. Section 3.3.1 will discuss Tutorials in more detail.

## 2.3 Global Financial Statement

Table 8 shows ECOOP financial statement, following the standard template as prepared by AITO. Basically, most figures (both income and expenses) are in line with those from previous ECOOP's, apart from Tutorials—which did not cover costs (together with Workshops had a loss of 1,300€)—, and Exhibitions, which broke even. On the other hand, Workshops were very popular, attracting many participants who registered for Workshops-only.

The explanation of the rest of the most significant expenses shown in Table 8 follows:

- 8,122€ were due to transportation. There was no charge for using the premises of the School of Computer Science. However, due to the location of the campus, we decided to run buses to and from the hotels. Originally we thought of hosting ECOOP 2002 in a hotel downtown. However, as we will discuss later, we did not reach an agreement with the only hotel in Málaga city with room enough for hosting the event. Thus, we decided to use the money we saved in room-rental for facilitating the transportation to the ECOOP participants. Basically, room-rental and transportation costs were the same.
- The figure under “Rental fees” (1,841€) covers the rental of some beamer projectors. During the first two days of the conference a total 24 beamers were needed (including 3 back-ups, which had to be finally used because these devices break often when heavily used). Although we managed to borrow most of the beamers from different schools and faculties in the campus, we still needed to hire 5 for 2 days, and they are not cheap.
- All credit card payments were handled by El Corte Inglés, the travel agent we used for the conference. The figure shown in “Credit cards” (2,403€) accounts for the charges made to El Corte Inglés by the different organizations (VISA, MasterCard, American Express, etc.) in all registrations (VISA charges 2%, AMEX 4%).
- External services cost include all design art work (logo, poster, badges, etc.), fiscal advisory services, and some services we had to pay to the initial conference organizer company (those provided before we had to cancel our contract with them).

It is important to note that we also saved many costs because we made use of some of the facilities and resources of our Department, such as printers, photocopiers, etc. Thus, there were no production costs for the call for papers, for instance.

<b>ECOOP02 Financial Statement</b>		<b>(Figures in Euro)</b>		
		<b>Income</b>	<b>Expenses</b>	<b>Balance</b>
Publicity&Printing	10Call-for-papers			
	11Call-for-participation		31,78	
	12Advertizing			
	13Mailing		3.004,54	
	14Final Program		683,23	
	15Signposts, Badges, Tickets etc.		1.324,38	
<b>Σ Publicity&amp;Printing</b>			5.043,93	<b>-5.043,93</b>
Conference	20PC Meeting Support		2.531,88	
	21Invited Speakers		4.714,59	
	22Conference fees	80.920,00		
	23Donations	23.516,80		
	24Insurance			
	25Proceedings		9.342,51	
	26Room Rent			
	27Panels			
	28Banquet Room			
29Banquet	10.032,00	12.287,50		
<b>Σ Conference</b>	<b>114.468,80</b>	<b>28.876,48</b>		<b>85.592,32</b>
Tutorials	30Speaker reimbursement		29.325,00	
	31Material			
	32Tutorial fees	14.075,00		
	33Tutorial Lunches/receptions		8.770,98	
	34Tutorial Notes	60,00	100,15	
	35Fees WS only	22.760,00		
<b>Σ Tutorials</b>	<b>36.895,00</b>	<b>38.196,13</b>		<b>-1.301,13</b>
Catering	40Receptions, Coffee Breaks		19.255,46	
	41Wages			
<b>Σ Catering</b>			19.255,46	<b>-19.255,46</b>
Exhibition	50Booth rental		2.171,66	
	51Infrastructure			
	52Exhibition fees	2.250,00		
<b>Σ Exhibition</b>	<b>2.250,00</b>	<b>2.171,66</b>		<b>78,34</b>
Merchandise	60Shirts/Bags	204,00	6.738,10	
	61Proceedings	240,00		
<b>Σ Merchandise</b>	<b>444,00</b>	<b>6.738,10</b>		<b>-6.294,10</b>
Organisation	70Students Honorarium			
	71Office Material, Stationary		678,73	
	72Machines		554,00	
	73Rental fees		1.841,12	
	74AITO Meeting		719,13	
	75Transportation		8.122,20	
	76Food		2.216,82	
	77Telefon		435,65	
	78Banking, Credit Cards		2.403,44	
	79Interest			
	80Administration			
	81External Services		8.141,45	
	82Registration			
	83Cyberchair		5.000,00	
	84AITO loan	20.000,00	20.000,00	
83East European Support				
<b>Σ Organisation</b>	<b>20.000,00</b>	<b>50.112,55</b>		<b>-30.112,55</b>
Taxes	90Taxes: IVA			
	91Taxes: IRPEF			
	92Taxes: various			
<b>Σ Taxes</b>		0,00	0,00	
<b>Total</b>		<b>174.057,80</b>	<b>150.394,31</b>	<b>23.663,49</b>

Table 8: ECOOP 2002 financial statement

## 3 Organization

### 3.1 General Organization

ECOOP 2002 was organized in a traditional style, with a OC in charge of the general organization, and Chairs for the main tasks (Tutorials, Workshops, Panels, Demos, Posters, Sponsorship, Registration, and Website).

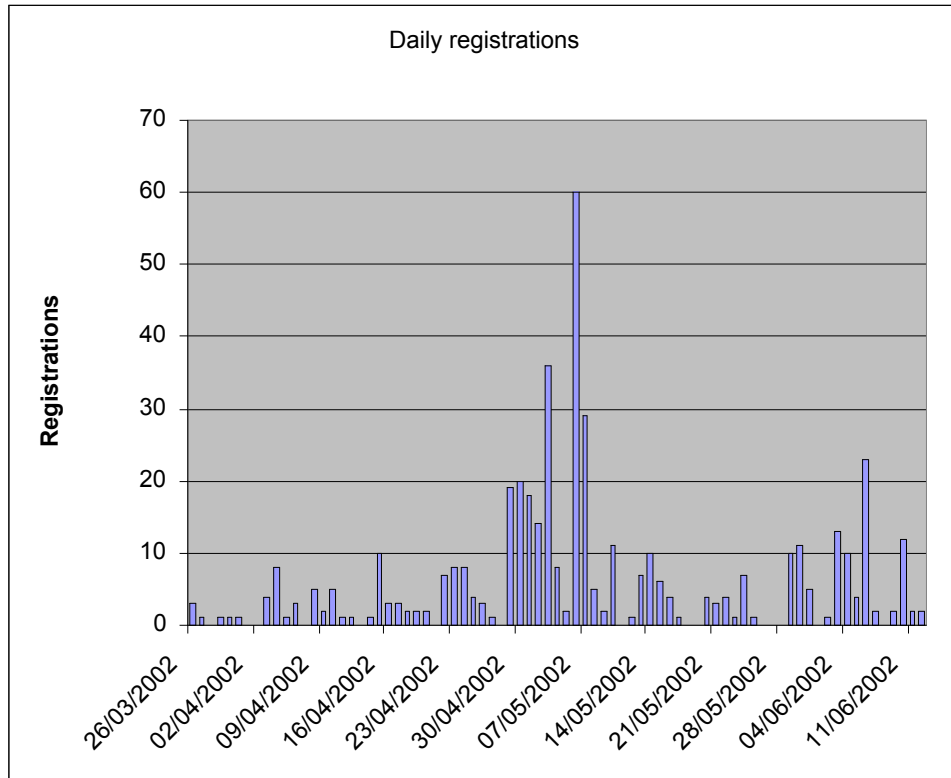
Tutorials and Workshops Chair roles were fulfilled by 2 people each: a local person, and an experienced person nominated by AITO (Hanspeter Mössenböck and Ana Moreira, respectively). Those teams worked really well, due in part to the good relationship between the co-chairs and the excellent disposition by Hanspeter and Ana, who were always ready to help. Tutorials and Workshops are two of the strongest assets of ECOOP conferences, and they should be carefully managed. Having experienced people acting as Chairs is something crucial.

The rest of the chair roles were fulfilled by just one person from the local committee, so responsibilities and interfaces to all services were very clear (both internally and externally). This worked very well in our case. The rest of the people in the organizing committee were organized in a pool, so they could be assigned different tasks and responsibilities as needed.

In addition to the traditional ECOOP schema of chairs, we also set up an internal schema of chairs for dealing with local issues. Thus, we had a “local facilities chair” (Lidia Fuentes) for dealing with room assignments, lunches, coffee breaks, the social programme, etc. Another chair (Francisco Durán) dealt with all issues related to the image and publications of ECOOP 2002, including the logo, all artworks and designs, the programme booklet, all printing and mailing issues, etc. Finally, another chair (Manuel Díaz) dealt with all electronic devices: the ECOOP 2002 server, the Internet room, the beamers, etc. The assignment of people to roles was done right at the beginning, trying to balance the workload of the different chairs, and the level of involvement of each individual person. Thus, chairs with heavy workload (namely Workshops, Tutorials, Registrations, and Web Site) were asked to concentrate on their tasks, while those with initially less heavy tasks (Demos, Panels, Exhibits) took over the local organizational issues.

Looking backwards, the fact of defining an organization with clear interfaces and well-defined functionality greatly simplified the task of managing all the issues and tasks involved in a large event such as ECOOP, since at any moment everybody knew who was responsible for what. In addition, periodical meetings defined the tasks to be carried out, and the deadlines for those tasks.

Another organizational issue worth highlighting is the problem we had with the original travel agency we selected for organizing ECOOP. Despite all their good references, the quality of the proposal they prepared for us, and the number of services they offered, they had a problem with the hotel we had initially selected. It was the only hotel in Málaga city with room enough for 500 participants, and therefore quite solicited. Even though we had a signed contract with the agency for hosting ECOOP in that hotel, they did not sign any firm contract with the hotel. Finally, another conference booked the hotel halls and they could do nothing. Of course, we cancelled our contract with the travel agency and started legal actions. In parallel, we came back to our original plan of



**Table 9.** Daily Registrations.

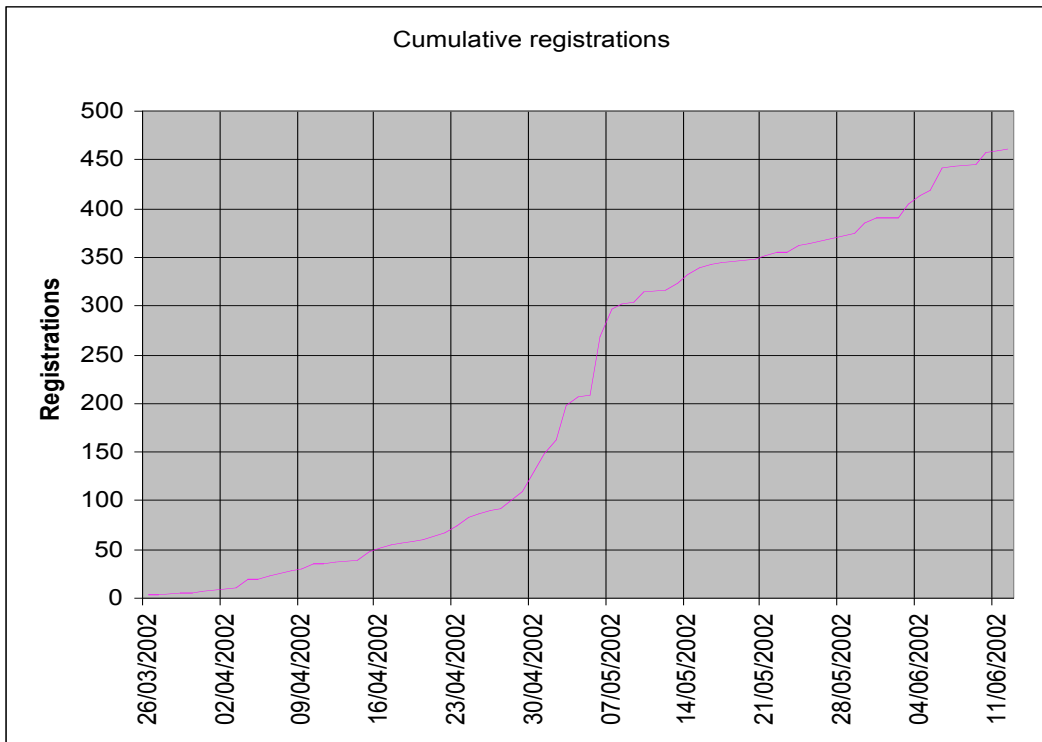
hosting ECOOP in the School of Computer Science, and contract “*Viajes El Corte Inglés*”, a large travel agency and department store in Spain for dealing with the registrations, hotel accommodation, and payments.

### 3.2 Registration Process

As in preceding ECOOP conferences, a part of the registration process was subcontracted to the travel agency, *Viajes El Corte Inglés* in our case.

The registration process was performed on-line through the ECOOP Website ([www.ecoop.org/2002](http://www.ecoop.org/2002)) which run on a server at the University of Málaga. There, participants had to fill in an electronic pre-registration form, which was then submitted, and stored in a database in the server. The pre-registration process produced a form that could be printed at the participant’s side, and then manually completed with the credit card or bank transfer information, and the participant’s signature. Once completed, it had to be faxed to the travel agency. For security reasons, we decided neither allowing Internet payments, nor transmitting over the Web or storing in our database any credit card information. For those participants who had problems displaying or printing the electronic form, a plain ASCII registration form was also provided. About 5% of the participants used this plain text form for registering.

Upon reception of the printed registration form, the travel agency had to process it, which had to be done manually since there was no possibility to connect our registration database with the travel agency’s stand-alone system. This redundancy of databases forced us to periodically perform consistency checks manually, both to update our



**Table 10. Cumulative registrations.** During the first month, up to April 27th, we had only 91 registrations. However, at the end of the Early registration (May 7th) we had reached 297 registrations (that is, from April 29th to May 7th—only 9 days—we had 206 registrations, a 43% of the total).

database with manual alterations of the participant on the printed form—not too many, but they did occur—, and to correct mistakes in processing the faxes. At the end, consistency checks didn't result a too much complicated process.

Once the form was processed by the travel agency, the hotel accommodation confirmed, and the payment verified, the status of the registration was considered firm, and the participant was notified by e-mail by the travel agent.

On-line registration was opened on March 26th, 76 days prior to the conference. Early registration was closed on May 7th, 33 days prior to the conference. That day we had a peak of 60 registrations (see Table 9). The next day we had 29 more registrations, which were also accepted as “Early”. Late registration was closed on June 7th, 2 days prior to the conference, when we had a peak of 23 registrations. On-site registration opened on June 9, Sunday afternoon. We had 18 on-site registrations.

The main problem we had with the registration process was that more than 200 registrations were received in the few days preceding the *Early registration* deadline (see Tables 9 and 10). This fact, together with a number of changes in accommodation requests after the original registration was processed, delayed the e-mail confirmation for some of the participants (probably between 10%-20%) even up to two weeks, which was certainly unacceptable. Moreover, the working policies of the travel agency did not consider the intensive use of e-mail communication—which is normal in the computer science and the academic fields—, nor were they very helpful on the phone. As a result, the Registration Chair had to deal with (and answer) more than one hundred e-mails from participants complaining and requesting information about their registration status. Anyway, the service offered by the travel agency was indispensable (we wouldn't have been able to handle accommodations and credit card payments by ourselves), and in

general quite satisfactory. Looking backwards, the process would have improved with a more automated confirmation process (for instance, via a Web page that the participant could consult about the status of his/her registration, or his/her registration details).

### 3.2.1 Invitation letters

Citizens from several countries need to ask for a visa for entering the European Community. In order to get the visa, about 30 persons who had filled in the on-line pre-registration form asked us for an invitation letter. Most of these requests arrived from Sub-Saharan African countries, especially Nigeria. In order to distinguish between *real* participants, and people just trying to use the conference to obtain a visa for entering the country, we decided to send invitation letters only to those who either had a paper or a poster accepted at the conference or at any of the workshops, or have firmly registered (i.e., having paid the registration fees). At the end, all the participants that were sent an invitation letter attended the conference.

### 3.2.2 On-site registrations

During the conference, we had 18 on-site registrations, with the consequent load of work at the registration desk (preparing badges, certificates, receipts, etc.). However, we discovered that most of them had filled in the on-line pre-registration form, though they did not complete the registration process (e.g. did not fax the signed form). A useful hint for future organizers would be to prepare in advance the documentation for all pre-registered participants (except for those who are only trying to obtain a visa), since most of them finally show up at the registration desk. On the contrary, we had only three cancellations and two non-show participants.

### 3.2.3 Participation

We had a total of 483 participants (including local organization, volunteers and accompanying persons). As a brief summary, we had people from 34 countries (all continents), although mainly from Europe (75%) and North America (USA/Can - 15%). Out of the registered 483 participants, only 18% came from the Industry, and the rest from Academia (Universities and Research Centres). It is worth pointing out that 38% of the registered participants were students, and that 25% of the participants registered for Workshops-only. Finally, 60% of the registrations were “early” ones. The following tables shows in more detail the number of participants by registration type, category, country, and registration date.

Registration type	Participants	%
Full conference	323	66,9%
Workshops only	119	24,6%
Tutorials only	19	3,9%
Accompanying persons	22	4,6%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

**Table 11.** Registrations by type.

Most of the participants (323, although 95 of them were free registrations) registered for the whole conference, while about one quarter registered only for the workshops (in this case only 17 of them were free, mostly tutorial speakers). Eight participants registered only for tutorials (the rest of the tutorials-only participants were local students).

Category	Participants
<b>Regular participants</b>	<b>352</b>
Regular	219
Students	119
Granted	14
<b>Honour participants</b>	<b>32</b>
Program Committee Members	14
Invited speakers	3
Tutorial speakers	15
<b>Local organisation</b>	<b>67</b>
Local organisation	25
Student volunteers	42
<b>Sponsors &amp; Exhibits</b>	<b>10</b>
Sponsors	4
Exhibits	6
<b>Accompanying persons</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>483</b>

**Table 12.** Registration by category.

More than three quarters of the participants came from Europe (mainly from the European Union and Switzerland), specially from Spain (114, though it would be proper to say 48, excluding those who were local organizers, volunteers, and local students), Germany (44), France (33), Belgium (32). Out of Europe, a significant number of the participants came from the United States (76), Japan (12), and Canada (9). Finally, 17 participants came from Latin-America, much more than in preceding ECOOP editions, which was probably influenced by the conference being held in Spain.

Region	Country	Participants	%
<b>European Union</b>		<b>311</b>	<b>67,5%</b>
	Austria	9	
	Belgium	32	
	Denmark	13	
	Finland	2	
	France	33	
	Germany	44	
	Greece	1	
	Ireland	8	
	Italy	9	
	Netherlands	10	
	Portugal	7	
	Spain	114	
	Sweden	7	
	United Kingdom	22	
<b>Rest of Europe</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>9,3%</b>
	Cyprus	1	
	Czech Republic	1	
	Hungary	6	
	Norway	4	
	Romania	7	
	Russia	1	
	Switzerland	23	
<b>North America</b>		<b>76</b>	<b>16,5%</b>
	Canada	9	
	United States	67	



Region	Country	Participants	%
<b>Central &amp; South America</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>2,8%</b>
	Argentina	4	
	Brazil	7	
	Chile	1	
	Cuba	1	
<b>Asia &amp; Pacific</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>3,7%</b>
	Australia	1	
	China	1	
	Israel	1	
	Japan	12	
	South Korea	1	
	New Zealand	1	
<b>Africa</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0,2%</b>
	Morocco	1	
<b>Total participants</b>		<b>461</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 13. Registration by country (excluding accompanying persons).

Registration period	Participants	%
Early	297	64,4%
Late	146	31,7%
On-site	18	3,9%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

Table 14. Registrations by registration period (excluding accompanying persons).

### 3.3 Technical Program

As usual, Tutorials and Workshops happened during Monday and Tuesday, while the main conference run from Wednesday to Friday. Registration was opened on Sunday afternoon, to allow early comers to discover the way to the conference site, meet each other, etc. A guided tour to the city was organized for them.

The conference program is summarized in Table 15. The rest of the Sections describe the activities during those days with more detail.

	Mon 10/6	Tue 11/6	Wed 12/6	Thu 13/6	Fri 14/6
9:30	Workshops & Tutorials	Workshops & Tutorials	Welcome	Panel	
10:00-11:00			Invited Talk 1 (J. Meseguer)	"Agility Fragility or Process Duress:..."	Invited Talk 2 (C. Szyperski)
			Coffee break		
11:30-13:00	Workshops & Tutorials	Workshops & Tutorials	Technical Session 1 (AOSD)	Technical Session 4 (Distributed Systems)	Technical Session 7 (Optimization)
			Lunch		
14:30-16:00	Workshops & Tutorials	Workshops & Tutorials	Technical Session 2 (Java Virtual Machines)	Technical Session 5 (Patterns and Architecture)	Technical Session 8 (Theory & Formal Techniques)
			Coffee break		
16:30-18:00	Workshops & Tutorials	Workshops & Tutorials	Technical Session 3 (Miscellaneous)	Technical Session 6 (Languages)	Farewell (&) drinks
				BOFs: – Code-in & refactoring – The Eclipse BOF	
21:30-	Welcome Reception	Tapa's Evening	Visit to Gibralfaro	Banquet Keynote Speech (Nygaard)	

Table 15. ECOOP 2002 Conference Program.

### 3.3.1 Workshops

ECOOP 2002 hosted 19 workshops, selected from 25 proposals received by the workshops selection committee (composed this year by Mehmet Aksit, João Araujo, Elisa Bertino, Robert France, Ambrosio Toval, and the two Workshops Chairs). The selection committee worked hard and timely, reaching the final decision by December 24, 2001. Originally, 20 workshops were selected, which are listed in Table 16. However, Workshop#5 had to be cancelled due to lack of interest (only one position paper was submitted, and the organizers requested us to cancel the workshop). Anyway, there was no problem derived from this cancellation since the workshop organizers notified about this fact 20 days before the end of the early registration date, which gave us time enough to stop accepting registrations to the workshop, and to notify the 3 only participants already registered for it, who understood the situation perfectly.

WS	TITLE
1	Resource Management for Safe Languages
2	Generative Programming
3	6th Workshop on Pedagogies and Tools for Learning Object-Oriented Concepts
4	12th Workshop for PhD Students in Object-Oriented Systems
5	<i>Benchmarks for Empirical Studies in Object-Oriented Software Evolution</i>
6	2nd International Workshop on Web-Oriented Software Technology, IWOST 2002
7	7th International Workshop on Component-Oriented Programming (WCOP 2002)
8	Concrete Communication Abstractions of The Next 701 Distributed Object Systems
9	Unanticipated Software Evolution (USE)
10	2nd International Workshop on Composition Languages (WCL 2002)
11	The Inheritance Workshop
12	Model-based Software Reuse
13	6th ECOOP Workshop on Quantitative Approaches in Object-Oriented Software Engineering
14	Multiparadigm Programming with OO Languages
15	Knowledge-Based Object-Oriented Software Engineering
16	5th ECOOP Workshop on Object-Oriented and Operating Systems
17	Integration and Transformation of UML models
18	8th ECOOP Workshop on Mobile Object Systems: New Frontiers
19	Feyerabend - Redefining Computing
20	Formal Techniques for Java-like Programs

**Table 16.** ECOOP 2002 Workshops

The duration of all workshops was just one day, apart from the traditional PhD Workshop, that run both Monday and Tuesday. The equipment and room needs for the workshops is summarized in Table 17.

	Monday	Tuesday
No. of Workshops	9	11
OHPs	9 + 8	11 + 6
Beamers	9	11
No. rooms used	9 + 8 (focus groups)	11 + 6 (focus groups)
No. student volunteers needed	9	11
Flipchart or blackboards	9 + 8 for focus groups	11 + 6 (focus groups)
Focus groups	ws04, ws07, ws12	ws04, ws09, ws11

**Table 17.** Summary of ECOOP 2002 Workshop requirements.

There are several issues worth pointing out regarding the ECOOP 2002 workshops.

- First, it is very important to have a selection committee that helps the Workshop Chairs select the workshops, and avoids problems derived from potential merges and rejection decisions. It is recommended that the workshop selection committee is decided at least 10 days before the call for “Workshop Proposals”.
- Second, we would like to remark the importance and convenience of having as Workshop co-Chair a person who has already been Workshop Chair in a previous ECOOP, as Ana Moreira was. Her experience made things much easier: she knew the steps to perform, when and how, and about the problems we were going to hit—before they actually happened, so they could be prevented.
- It is also important to have the final decision about acceptance, rejections and potential merges of workshops at least one month before organizers start advertising their workshops, giving workshop proponents time enough for enhancing their proposals according to the suggestions of the workshop selection committee.
- Having common deadlines for all the workshops is also important, since it allows workshop chairs to have time enough to react in case on unexpected problems. This year, workshop organizers agreed to adhere to the same deadlines:
  - April 8, position papers due.
  - April 29, notification of acceptance.
  - May 6, early registration date.

The key reference to calculate these dates was the early registration date. The rest of the deadlines were scheduled according to it: they allow 3 weeks for organizers to review the papers, and to notify authors one week before the end of the early registration period. In our case, it also allowed the Workshop Chairs to successfully deal with the cancellation of Workshop #5, and to re-work some of the initial plans that needed to be changed once the final numbers of accepted papers for each workshop were known.

- In addition, it is a good idea to contact organizers 5 or 6 days after the paper submission deadline, requesting them some information such as the number of position papers and expected participants, evaluating thus the resources needed and the potential problems. We did that by April 12, 2002.
- One thing we also want to stress is the importance of notifying authors the results of the evaluation of their position papers before the early registration date. Informing an author later than this date may contribute to have one less participant in the conference.
- This year we also changed the guidelines for workshop proposals, providing a more up-to-date format, enhancing the current notion of a workshop, and enforcing what we would like the ECOOP 2002 workshops to be: a place to meet and discuss ideas that are the most topical and innovative in object-oriented technology, in an atmosphere that fosters interaction, exchange, and problem solving. Acceptance of a workshop proposal was primarily based on an evaluation of the workshop potential for generating useful results, relevance and expected level of interest in the topic, and the organizers’ ability to lead a successful workshop. We believe that such a framework was not properly addressed in the previous guidelines at ECOOP, which remained unchanged for many years. We expect these new guidelines to be useful for future Workshop Chairs.

## Participation in Workshops

ECOOP Workshops are very popular, and participation is usually high. Table 18 shows the participation in the different workshops, during the different stages of the registration process. As we can see, about 20% of the participants decided to show-up in the last minute. This figure is important from the point of view of the local organization, since it means that room capacity and resources should be calculated bearing in mind at least an extra 30%. Better to have a big room than having to squeeze too many people into too small rooms.

It is also worth noticing that the number of registered participants before the early deadline is about 60% of the total, a figure that has been repeating for the last 5 ECOOP's, and which therefore allows the local organizers to estimate the total expected number of workshop participants after the early registration date.

WS	Registered		Unregistered	TOTAL Attendance
	<= Early	> Early	(Last minute show-ups)	
1	16	19	6	25
2	10	17	4	21
3	12	16	3	19
4	10	19	0	19
6	9	22	6	28
7	19	36	4	40
8	8	13	2	15
9	19	25	10	35
10	9	14	3	17
11	16	19	9	28
12	10	12	3	15
13	12	14	5	19
14	8	8	8	16
15	11	11	3	14
16	9	11	6	17
17	12	20	10	30
18	23	25	5	30
19	11	12	-	12
20	24	27	2	29
<b>Σ</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>429</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>57,81</b>	<b>79,25</b>	<b>20,75</b>	

**Table 18.** Workshop participation (as seen by the organizing committee).

There is another and completely different perspective: from the workshop organizers' point of view. The data they provided is shown in Table 19. Looking at these figures, they had nearly 19% unexpected participants who, in the last minute, decided to attend their workshops, even without being invited by the organizers. Workshops #1 and #11 were special cases, with a 64% and 39% of unexpected participants, respectively. This situation is quite challenging to the workshop organizers, since they just know about it when they enter their rooms. However, this is one of the beauties of ECOOP workshops, and from our modest opinion, it should be allowed to happen even if some last-minute rearrangements need to be put in place.

WS	Expected participants	Total
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WS	Expected participants		Asked at the beginning of the WS to get in, or simply attended without asking	Attendees
	Invited participants	Asked in advance for admission (w/o a position paper)		
1	9	0	16 (64%)	25
2	15	1	5 (24%)	21
3	13	3	3 (16%)	19
4	17	2	0 (0%)	19
6	10	10	8 (29%)	28
7	25	10	5 (13%)	40
8	12	0	3 (20%)	15
9	27	2	6 (17%)	35
10	14	1	2 (12%)	17
11	16	1	11 (39%)	28
12	10	3	2 (13%)	15
13	17	0	2 (11%)	19
14	15	0	1 (6%)	16
15	11	0	3 (21%)	14
16	11	4	2 (12%)	17
17	18	3	9 (30%)	30
18	25	5	0 (0%)	30
19	-	-	0 (0%)	12
20	25	3	1 (3%)	29
<b>Σ</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>429</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>70,40</b>	<b>11,19</b>	<b>18,41</b>	

Table 19. Workshop participation (as seen by the Workshop organizers).

### 3.3.2 Tutorials

Together with the Workshops and the Technical programme, Tutorials are one of the strongest assets of the ECOOP conferences. This year, 45 high-quality and attractive tutorial proposal were received (accounting for a total of 51 tutorial units). There was no explicit tutorial selection committee. Proposals were decided basically by the two Tutorial Chairs, who also asked for advice to some of the Organizing Committee members. Table 20 shows a summary of the proposals received and accepted.

Proposals from:	Proposals		Accepted	
USA	23	51,11%	10	41,67%
Germany	7	15,56%	4	16,67%
The Netherlands	3	6,67%	3	12,50%
Portugal	3	6,67%	2	8,33%
France	2	4,44%	2	8,33%
Australia	3	6,67%	0	
Denmark	1	2,22%	0	
Switzerland	1	2,22%	1	4,17%
Combined proposals	2	4,44%	2	8,33%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>		<b>24</b>	

Table 20. Number of Tutorial proposals received and accepted.

One of the (many) criteria used for selecting the Tutorials was that the final result could cover a wide range of topics related to O-O. Table 21 shows the topic coverage.

Accepted Tutorials topics	Dealing with 1 topic	Dealing with an additional topic
OO requirements analysis	1	0
Process, Design, Architecture	9	0
Patterns	1	1
Programming Techniques	3	0
Components	2	2
Concurrency	1	1
Theory	1	0
Languages, Compilers, APIs	4	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	

**Table 21.** ECOOP 2002 Tutorials topic coverage.

We would like to point out here all the help and support received from Craig Larman, who contacted the Tutorial Chairs and offered himself for “everything that was needed”. His experience, having served as OOPSLA Tutorial Chair and knowing how most of the speakers perform, was very valuable. We also want to express our gratitude to Hanspeter Mössenböck, who was a perfect Tutorial co-Chair. He was always very supportive, helped us invite some people, and his suggestions and advices in the decision process were precious.

Finally, 24 tutorials were selected and publicly offered. The number of registered participants we had after the early registration deadline was really disappointing (shown in column 4 of Table 22, under the “*Early*” heading). In brief, we had only 7 tutorials (29%) with more than 6 early-registered participants, while 12 (50%) had only 4 or less—worse than that, seven out of these 12 tutorial had 2 or less participants.

After many thoughts, we decided to cancel those (3) tutorials with 0 or 1 early registered participants, and to notify speakers of tutorials with six or less about this fact. Apart from one of the speakers, that preferred to cancel his tutorial (T20), the rest of the speakers decided to go ahead, even with that small number of (early) registered participants. Andrew Black (T12) insisted in going ahead with no early registered participants, even if he did not get any money, as clearly advertised in the call for “Tutorial Proposals”.

From our point of view, this was one of the most difficult decisions we had to take. Should we have followed the rules used in previous ECOOP’s, half of the tutorials had been cancelled. Thus, we had to choose between cancelling many tutorials (hence projecting a very poor image), or the possibility of loosing money in the tutorials. Again, the ECOOP image was considered to be far more important than the profit (under the assumption that we were not running into red globally, of course!).

Table 22 shows the final participation results, where only 147 tutorials units were sold (the tutorial break-even point was around 290). Apart from the name of the tutorial and its (principal) speaker, the rest of the columns show the number of registered participants right after the end of the early registration period, the breakdown of the actual participants in each tutorial according to their category, and the total number of participants. The breakdown differentiates between “Regular”, “Student”, “Local”, and “Volunteer”. The first two categories refer to those who paid the (regular or student) tutorial fees. “Local” refers to local student who paid a reduced fee (30€) for attending the tutorials. Finally, “Volunteer” refer to those student volunteers that attended the tutorials. They did not have to pay the tutorial fee, as agreed in their conditions. Once

we decided to go ahead with many tutorials with low number of (early) registered participants, our intention was to facilitate attendance to them, and get into the tutorials as much people as possible. Thus, we tried to encourage local students to attend by lowering their fees. We counted for that with some of the money donated by Clemens Szyperski and by one of the sponsors to cover some of these costs. It is important to notice how the number of “early” registered participants has proved to be a representative figure of the total registrations, as in previous ECOOP’s.

	TITLE	Speaker	Early	Regul	Stud	Local	Volun	Attend	
01	The Agile Unified Process	C. Larman	4	6	1	3	8	18	
02	O2C: A Semantics Thread from Objects to Components	F. Arbab	2	0	3			3	
03	Foundations of O-O Languages: Types and Language Design	K. Bruce	13	4	7	0	4	15	
04	Efficient Implementation of Object-Oriented Programming Languages	C. Chambers	8	3	3	0	1	7	
05	.NET and/or Java? - Step-by-Step Comparison	M. Stal	7	4	1	5	14	24	
06	Specifying and Achieving Non-Functional Requirements	L. Bass	9	4	3	1	0	8	
07	Design metrics for UML users: using OCL to formalize metrics definitions	F. Brito	6	3	2	0	1	6	
08	Advanced Aspect Composition: Obstacles and the Composition Filters..	M. Aksit	5	2	3	0	1	6	
09	From Object-Oriented Programming to Model-Driven Software Production	J. Bézivin	3	2	3	0	2	7	
10	Java Security APIs: What is Going on Behind the Scenes?	R. Oppliger	4	1	5	1	13	20	
11	Coordination Technologies for Orchestrating Business Processes	J. Fiadeiro	1	Cancelled					
12	Squeak: An Open Source Smalltalk for the 21st Century!	A. Black	0	2	1	3	2	8	
13	Architecture-Centric Software Engineering	J. Bosch	8	1	3	0	1	5	
14	Using and Adapting Extreme Programming	M. Lippert	3	5	1	0	2	8	
15	Secrets of object-oriented component-based Middleware - Patterns for...	M. Stal	6	0	4	0	3	7	
16	Aspect Oriented Programming with AspectJ	C. Larman	14	2	3	0	1	6	
17	Just Enough Notation, Tools, Techniques, and Methodology	R. Due	0	Cancelled					
18	Generative Programming: Methods, Techniques, and Applications	K. Czarnecki	7	2	5	1	7	15	
19	The UML-F Profile for Framework Architectures	W. Pree	2	1	2	0	11	14	
20	Designing with Patterns	J. Vlissides	4	Cancelled					
21	Accomplishing Software Stability	M. Fayad	2		3		5	8	
22	Patterns for building Component Infrastructures	M. Voelter	2	1	3		9	13	
23	Concurrency: How Can I get It Work	F. Buschmann	5	2	2		3	7	
24	Built-in Testing for Component-based Development	H. Gross	5	3	3	1	3	10	
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>215</b>	

**Table 22:** Participation in ECOOP 2002 Tutorials.

One question that still gets unresolved is the low number of tutorial participants from our local (software) industry. Originally we thought that the ECOOP tutorials would be very attractive to the many small software companies in our environment—as it happened in most previous ECOOP's, specially in France and Hungary. Even though we contacted many of these companies and tried to sell them the tutorials, they were not finally interested. We normally used the arguments that the tutorials covered technologies that they were currently using for designing and developing their software, that were given by THE experts in each topic, and that the prices were very reasonable. Despite their initial interest, very few attended the tutorials. As a positive point, tutorial participants highlighted their high quality and interest, specially our local students and the student volunteers, who were very pleased to have attended.

### **3.3.3 Main Conference**

Technical sessions were responsibility of the Programme Chair. The local organization concentrated just in the logistic issues, the conference hall, and the PA system. Apart from minor issues with some of the microphones and the air conditioning system during the first day, we did not have major problems with the technical sessions, that basically run smoothly (at least from our perspective). What we learnt is that some “senior” person (e.g. any of the local Chairs) should be always in the main theatre (in addition to the 2-3 student volunteers that hand the microphones to the participants, and the one in charge of the beamer and PA system) in order to deal with the very many issues that do happen during the technical sessions: microphones that do not work, beamers that break down, speakers that cannot download their presentation to the PC, incompatibilities between the speakers' computers and the beamer, etc. Student volunteers are very good for doing what they are told to do, but tend to freeze when unforeseen circumstances or problems occur. The senior person should react in these cases, taking the initiative.

### **3.3.4 Exhibits**

Five companies exhibited their products at ECOOP 2002, all of them publishers: Pearson, MIT Press, McGraw-Hill/Microsoft Press, Morgan-Kaufmann, and Paraninfo. Industrial exhibitors showed little or no interest in having a booth. Becoming a ECOOP 2002 exhibitor was not expensive: 1.000€ granted any company the use of a booth, plus the free attendance to the conference to 1 person (the exhibitor), and the right to insert brochures and leaflets into the delegates' package. However, the cost of maintaining a person in the booth for 5 days are high, compared with the return they think they get on this. Actually, for many companies it was better to become a sponsor or have a demonstration at ECOOP, than to be an exhibitor. Sponsors were granted the use of a booth for free, but none of them made use of it.

Each of the five exhibitors paid a different amount, complementing up to the 1.000€ exhibition fee with books and other special (non-monetary) items such as pens, etc. Our budgetary policy with exhibitors was to collect enough cash to cover the booth rental fees, trying to maximize the number of exhibitors, and facilitating their stay at ECOOP.

A general comment from the exhibitors that may be useful to future ECOOP organizers was the fact that 5 days is too much. Most of the exhibitors thought that exhibiting their books for 3 days is enough, and probably better and easier for everybody.



### 3.3.5 Posters

Eight posters were submitted to ECOOP 2002, and all of them were selected for presentation. They could fall into any of the three following categories: ongoing work, work presented at other conferences (such as OOPSLA), and extensions to the work presented at the ECOOP 2002 main conference.

Posters were displayed in a handy place, in between the conference main hall, the registration desk, and the cafeteria. Unlike previous ECOOP editions, posters did not count with five minutes scheduled for presentation—very few people attended then, projecting a poor image and disappointing the poster authors. Instead, this time we decided to provide a notebook and a pen together with every poster, allowing participants to write down their comments in case the poster author was not present. The initiative resulted successful and was welcome by authors.

Another new initiative this year was the request for a preliminary design of the poster to be sent along with the poster proposal. We suggest this is maintained in future ECOOP editions, because it forces authors to carefully design their posters, improving the overall quality of the results. However, this also forces organizers to decide in advance the size and format (portrait or landscape) of posters, which should be published in the call for proposals.

### 3.3.6 Demos

Thirteen demonstrations were submitted, and all submissions were accepted for presentation. Finally, only twelve demonstrations happened: one of the presenters had a car accident on his way to the airport that prevented him attending the conference.

Comparing the number of demos (13) with the figures from previous editions (5, 8, and 7, respectively) we see an increasing interest in the demos. In addition, participation was in general quite acceptable, reaching up to fifteen attendees in some demos. There were only two exceptions, with 1 or 2 attendees only.

Demos were scheduled during the main conference, in parallel with the technical sessions (but avoiding collisions with the invited talks). Each presentation was scheduled twice as usual, but this time we had to schedule some of them in parallel since we had just eight (90 min.) sessions for 13 demos. Thus, each demonstration assigned a slot of half session. Perhaps one hour for each demo is more convenient, but in this case it was impossible due to the high number of demonstrations.

	Wed 12/6		Thu 13/6		Fri 14/6	
	Room A	Room B	Room A	Room B	Room A	Room B
11:30	D04	D10	D02	D06	D01	D11
12:15		D05		D03	D02	
	Lunch					
14:30	D07	D06	D07	D11	D04	D09
15:15	D08	D13	D08	D13	D05	
	Coffee break				Farewell (&) drinks	
16:30	D01	D10	D09	D12		
17:15		D12		D03		

**Table 23.** Demo schedule

The schedule was not simple to produce either, since we had to reach a consensus with the presenters: some of them wanted to attend one special session of the conference, two authors wanted to have consecutive presentations, others had flight restrictions, etc. In any case, our policy always was to try to reach satisfactory solutions for all parties, so we worked with them until an satisfactory schedule was reached.

### 3.3.7 BOFs

“Birds-of-a-feather” (BOF) meetings provide an easy and informal means for letting people interested in a given topic join and discuss about it. This year, two BOF meetings were organized: the “Code-in and Refactoring party”, and the “Eclipse BOF”.

Due to the special nature of both BOFs we did not want them to coincide in time with any other major event in the technical or social programs, and therefore it was agreed to run them on Thursday, in the only available slot (between the end of the technical sessions and the banquet dinner). Due to time constraints they had to happen in parallel, which was somehow unfortunate because they both attracted a lot of attention. Finally, the Eclipse BOF gathered most of the participants (only 5 people attended the code-in party, with more than 60 in the Eclipse BOF). We received many comments about participants willing to attend both.

Beverages and snacks were served during the BOF’s, and special buses took BOF participants to the hotels and/or the dinner place after the BOF’s.

- **The Code-in and Refactoring Party**

Somewhat in the spirit of the annual Camp Smalltalk at OOPSLA, the Code-In was announced as a communal BOF event to share our love and fun with programming and tools. In essence, the Code-in involved developers pair programming, sharing their skills and tools.

The BOF was proposed and run by Craig Larman. We want to acknowledge all the help and support we received from him, a man always willing to help ECOOP 2002. In addition, CORITEL BMP (a local software company) sponsored the costs of the Code-in BOF.

- **The eclipse BOF**

This BOF, which was sponsored by OTI, consisted of a tour of the new features of Eclipse 2.0, several experience reports from researchers working with Eclipse, and a roundtable discussion with a panel of Eclipse users and developers.

Brian Barry conducted the BOF, which counted with speakers such as Ole Lehrmann Madsen, Adrian Colyer, Jonathan Aldrich, Craig Chambers, Andrew Black, etc. This was a very successful meeting, with many attendees and very active participation.

### 3.4 Social Program

In addition to the technical and scientific programme, an extensive social programme was arranged during the five days of the conference.

Social programme		
Sun 9/6/2002	Guided tour to the city	18:00
Mon 10/6/2002	Get-together party	18:00
Tue 11/6/2002	Tapas' evening	Free tour - Málaga downtown
Wed 12/6/2002	Welcome reception	18:00 - Gibralfaro Roman Castle
Thu 13/6/2002	Banquet dinner	21:00 - Señorío de Lepanto
Fri 14/6/2002	Farewell drinks	16:30

**Table 24.** ECOOP 2002 Social Programme at a glance.

- **Sunday 9. Guided tour to the city.**

Many people traditionally use Sunday afternoon for collecting their ECOOP packages, learning also how to reach the conference venue, and meeting other people. In order to help these participants return back to the centre of Málaga and to show them the city, a guided tour was organized at 18:00 on Sunday 9. Participants were transferred by bus from the conference venue to the city centre, and then enjoyed a guided tour to some of the most beautiful parts and monuments of the city (the cathedral, the Alcazaba, Picasso's birthplace, etc.).

- **Monday 10. Get-together party**

After the technical activities of the first day there was a "Get-together" party with drinks and snacks at the conference venue. It was organized for workshop and tutorial participants to meet, and also for visiting the exhibition and making contacts with the exhibitors.

- **Tuesday 11. Tapas' evening**

The Town Hall of Málaga invited all ECOOP 2002 participants to enjoy the traditional "tapas" at the city centre. Participants were provided with 12 "verdiales" (a special currency only valid for eating out in some places in Málaga, 1 "verdial" = 1 €), and a list of bars and restaurants where they could enjoy the tapas and pay for them using verdiales. Many participants enjoyed the tapas' evening.

- **Wednesday 12. Welcome reception at the Gibralfaro roman castle**

The Town Hall of Málaga also organized a guided visit to the Gibralfaro Castle, an impressive roman fortress overlooking the city and the Málaga bay, and also hosted a reception at "La Concepción" botanical gardens. A flamenco show was featured during the reception. The Town Hall agreed to pay for the guided visit to the Castle and to the botanical gardens (including the flamenco show), but their budget could not cover the cocktail reception. Therefore, we decided to pay for the catering (which finally accounted for 6.099€) since we thought it was

worthwhile offering the participants some food and beverages during the reception.

- **Thursday 13. Conference banquet**

On Thursday evening the banquet was served at 21:30 at the Señorío de Lepanto, a beautiful Spanish villa located within the Natural Park of the Málaga Mountains. Buses took participants from the hotels to the banquet place, and then back to the hotels once the banquet was over. Special buses run also from the conference venue for those participants attending any of the BOF meetings. The banquet speaker was Kristen Nygaard, who delivered a bright and fascinating speech.

- **Friday 14. Farewell drinks**

Right after the last technical session and the closing of the conference, some farewell drinks were served at the Conference venue.

### 3.5 Accompanying Person's Programme

Apart from being invited to the conference social programme, some special activities for accompanying persons were also arranged.

- **Wednesday 12. Guided tour**

A visit to the historical botanical garden "La Concepción" (the second most important tropical garden in Europe) departed on Wednesday at 12:15 from the Tourist Office located in Málaga's central park. After the visit, a special lunch with traditional dishes of Málaga and Andalucía was served in a typical restaurant located on the Málaga surrounding hills. The visit and the lunch were free for all registered accompanying persons.

- **Additional sightseeing tours**

Additional sightseeing tours were offered to all participants, using our subcontractor's services. These additional tours were not free (their cost was between 35 and 55 Euro), but we wanted to offer participants the opportunity to visit some of the most beautiful cities nearby Málaga, such as Granada, Sevilla, Ronda, and Córdoba. As far as we know, not many people made use of these tours.

### 3.6 ECOOP Quiz

This year we thought of proposing participants a simple and attractive game. Apart from having some fun while playing at it, we also tried to encourage people filling in the ECOOP questionnaires, since they had to provide the answer to the quiz together with the questionnaire.

We coloured participants' badges using seven different colours, following a given (undisclosed) schema for assigning colours to groups of people. The game was to guess

the meaning of the different colours. In order to incentive participation, a handheld PC was offered to the winner. The price was donated by Microsoft España.

Thirty eight answers were collected, and only one participant (the winner) managed to get 6 (out the 7) colours right. The rest guessed right 5 colours or less.

### **3.7 Accommodation**

ECOOP participants could decide to stay at Málaga city or at Torremolinos (a typical tourist town in the beach, 13 Km away from Málaga). Two reasons moved us to offer these two possibilities. First, because Málaga city could not offer enough hotel rooms (with the appropriate quality) for 500 people. And second, because we thought that some people would like the possibility of staying at a tourist resort, specially if they came with their families.

All the hotels offered in Málaga were either in the city centre, or very close to it (400 to 800 meters). Hotels in Torremolinos were in the promenade along the sea-side, or very close to it (about 400 m).

Apart from the public transportation available all day, buses were provided by the organization to run from the hotels to the University in the morning, and from the University to the hotels after the daily events. Furthermore, a transportation card was given to all registered participants, which provided free access to all public buses in Málaga.

Participants were also offered the possibility of sharing rooms, being individually charged the corresponding 50% of the cost—so they could individually claim back their accommodation expenses. Even though this idea slightly increased the workload of the travel agent, was used by many participants.

### **3.8 Internet Access**

Hosting ECOOP in a Technical School has the advantages of having access to many resources, such as rooms for hosting the workshops and tutorials, and also laboratories with networked PCs. We provided participants access to Internet and E-mail in one of the students' Internet rooms, with capacity for 60 interconnected PCs. We took out some of these machines, allowing participants to easily plug their portable computers to the Ethernet network.

To our surprise, many of the participants coming from US complained because we did not have a wireless network, something very common there. As an interim solution, we ended up fetching standard Ethernet cards for their computers, and providing these participants with them.

### **3.9 Student Volunteers**

Student volunteers (SV) were a very important part of the organization of ECOOP 2002, and their job was highly appreciated by many participants. Two were probably the main reasons for their success. First, their willingness to help and all the effort they always put on the tasks they were asked to do. And second, the way they were organized and motivated by the member of the OC responsible for them (José M.

Alvarez). Having a dedicated person from the OC to deal with all the issues related to the SV proved to be a good idea. It is not only a matter of selecting them, answering their questions, and helping solve their problems (accommodation, ...) but also to serve as a single interface to the rest of the OC Chairs that need the services of the SV (for workshops, tutorials, registration desk, etc.).

A “call for student volunteers” was issued on December 2001, and posted to the Web site. This call clearly described the required profile of a SV, their duties during the conference, and what we offered them. In addition, posters and leaflets were distributed among the local students and advertised in the School. We specially targeted students from final courses.

SV were offered free entrance to all the conference events (in their free time), coffee-breaks, lunches, and the possibility to get a cheaper accommodation at the University Residence (only 4 of them made use of it). We also arranged with the School that local volunteers were given 2 academic credits, so the experience could count for their curricula.

Finally, we got 45 applications, most of them close to (of even after) the deadline for applying (mid April). Although we initially requested only 20 SV, the tasks defined by the organizing chairs for them were so many that we decided to take all 45 on board. Five of them could not finally make it, so we ended up with 40 SV. Ten out of them were foreigners (all PhD students). Local students came from our School, apart from 4 volunteers that were studying Translation (from the Faculty of Languages) and wanted to improve their skills and make some real practices.

The conference was held during the exams period, so local students were available only during half of the week. Besides, most of foreign SV wanted to attend some of the conference events, so they were not available full time.

In order to define their tasks we had into account the document “How to Organize ECOOP Conferences”, and also asked all Chairs about their actual needs. As duties were concentered, SV were asked for their availability and preferences. Working in a tutorial or workshop did not prevent them from attending it, so SV were assigned to the events they were interested. After some iterations and re-arrangements, a final schedule was produced that could satisfy everybody (both SV and Organizing Chairs). The schedule showed the tasks of each SV hour by hour, day by day. Producing such a detailed schedule is a very time-consuming task but worthwhile indeed, since it allows to organize SV very well, and to be able to easily respond to changes and unforeseen circumstances. Furthermore, it had a very positive and motivating effect on SV. They discover that their ideas and preferences were not ignored, but taken into account, and felt considered. This helped them feel part of the team and, as a consequence, they showed a very good attitude and performed much better.

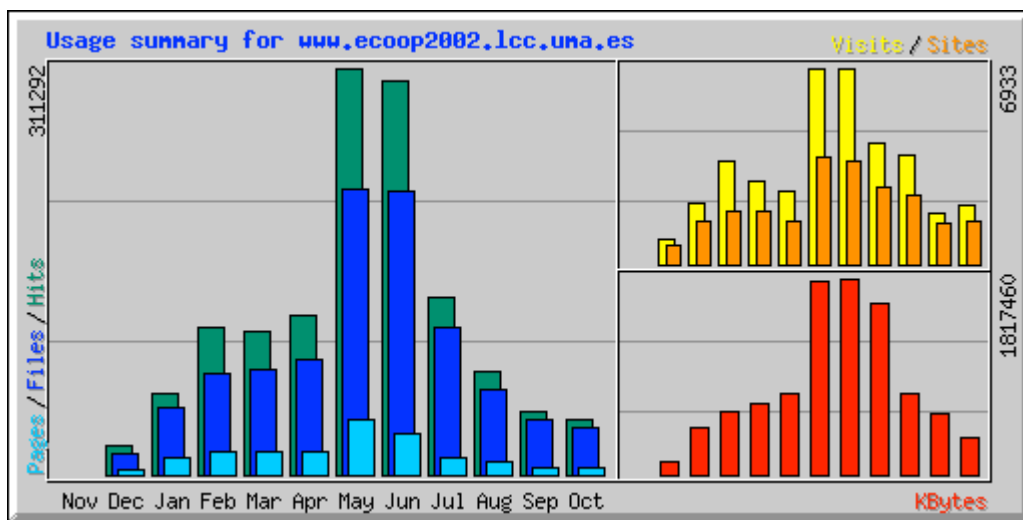
Fortunately, the high number of SV allowed a task assignment with no heavy workloads. The most busy days were Monday and Tuesday, with many events simultaneously happening. Helping in the registration desk during the peak times on Sunday, Monday morning and Wednesday morning were also demanding tasks. However, the rest of the time was pretty much relaxed for most SV, so they could enjoy the conference too.

### 3.10 Web Site

ECOOP 2002 Web site was developed by some of the people from the Organizing Committee (namely, the team at the Extremadura University), and represented one of the biggest efforts that we had to do. A machine in Málaga hosted the Web pages. In order to offer an “ecoop” URL (i.e., under [www.ecoop.org](http://www.ecoop.org)), Mjølner Informatics kindly provided all resources so the addresses were appropriately routed to the Málaga host.

The web site was open on June 16, 2001, with just a welcome salutation and the preliminary Call for Contributions. On October 4, 2001, it came fully operational, with the up-to-date information and its final structure. The site contains a history file with all the upgrades and new information added to it since then, for future references.

The following tables show the usage of the Web site, from December 2001 onwards. The machine suffered a severe attack from a hacker, that destroyed all previous data. Of course, all the important information could be restored from back-ups.



Summary by Month										
Month	Daily Averages				Monthly Totals					
	Hits	Files	Pages	Visits	Sites	KBytes	Visits	Pages	Files	Hits
<a href="#">Oct 2002</a>	1.375	1.179	167	67	1.543	338.711	2.097	5.193	36.577	42.648
<a href="#">Sep 2002</a>	1.622	1.393	173	59	1.444	563.425	1.792	5.208	41.799	48.682
<a href="#">Aug 2002</a>	2.526	2.079	322	124	2.407	755.652	3.846	9.986	64.459	78.336
<a href="#">Jul 2002</a>	4.377	3.613	426	138	2.705	1.579.379	4.297	13.233	112.012	135.705
<a href="#">Jun 2002</a>	10.063	7.257	1.059	228	3.629	1.817.460	6.864	31.795	217.737	301.909
<a href="#">May 2002</a>	10.041	7.040	1.381	223	3.801	1.782.987	6.933	42.830	218.259	311.292
<a href="#">Apr 2002</a>	4.059	2.944	611	85	1.530	752.073	2.559	18.340	88.346	121.796
<a href="#">Mar 2002</a>	3.540	2.575	569	94	1.859	663.234	2.916	17.658	79.831	109.765
<a href="#">Feb 2002</a>	4.004	2.781	639	130	1.867	587.949	3.658	17.898	77.895	112.138
<a href="#">Jan 2002</a>	1.994	1.656	430	68	1.541	431.789	2.126	13.352	51.350	61.829
<a href="#">Dec 2001</a>	938	725	176	38	670	126.142	887	4.056	16.687	21.576
<b>Totals</b>						<b>9.398.801</b>	<b>37.975</b>	<b>179.549</b>	<b>100.4952</b>	<b>1.345.676</b>

- **Hits** represent the total number of requests made to the server during the given time period (month, day, hour, etc.).

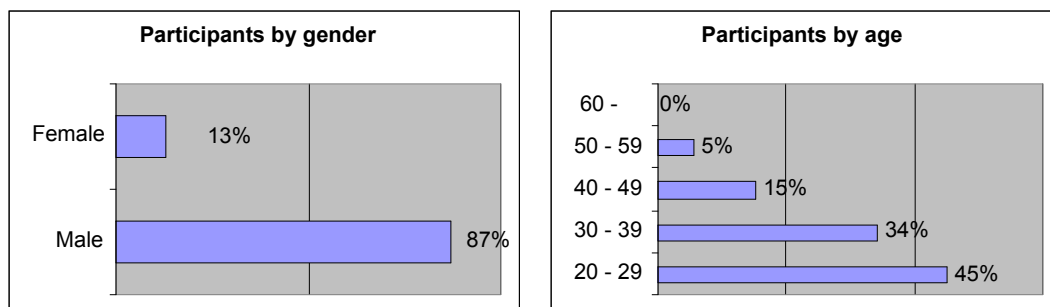
- **Files** represent the total number of hits (requests) that actually resulted in something being sent back to the user. Not all hits will send data, such as 404-Not Found requests and requests for pages that are already in the browsers' caches.
- **Tip:** By looking at the difference between hits and files, you can get a rough indication of repeat visitors, as the greater the difference between the two, the more people are requesting pages they already have cached (have already viewed).
- **Sites** is the number of unique IP addresses/hostnames that made requests to the server.
- **Visits** occur when some remote site makes a request for a *page* on your server for the first time.
- **Pages** are those URLs that would be considered the actual page being requested, and not all of the individual items that make it up (such as graphics and audio clips).

The protection against attacks is something critical and that must be carefully planned in advance, since they usually happen, specially in the case of web sites of large conferences. We had many (constant) minor attacks, and only one severe enough to take the server down. In our case it seems that somebody was looking for credit card and banking information—which we fortunately did not store.

Apart from attacks, the main problems we had were related to the compatibility of the different browsers (and their versions). We initially decided to use Javascript for the menu system, which made navigation clearer and easier. However, it also carried along many (in)compatibility problems. Finally, we ended up with a room full of machines (PC's and Mac's) running all browsers we could get hold of, in order to test all our web pages.

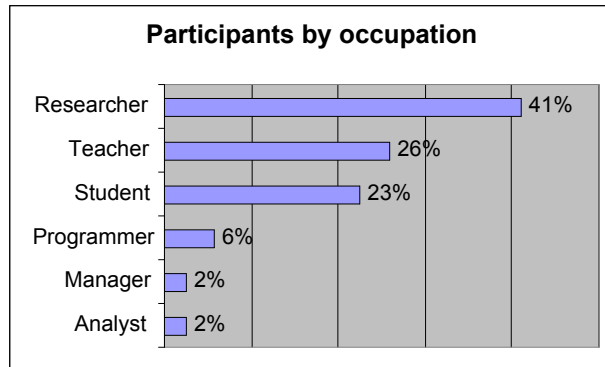
## 4 Questionnaire Results

As in preceding editions of ECOOP, a questionnaire was distributed among participants for collecting their impressions about the conference, as well as suggestions for future editions. This year we received 91 answers (about a 19% of the total participants). The results are shown in the diagrams and tables below. Please note that this information only corresponds to those participants who filled in the questionnaire, not to all ECOOP 2002 attendees (there may be slight differences).

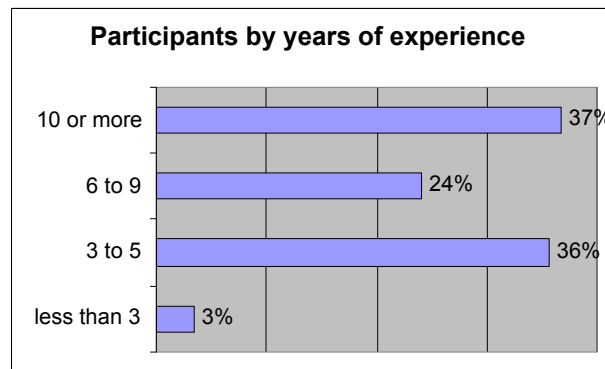


**Table 25.** Distribution of participants by gender and age.

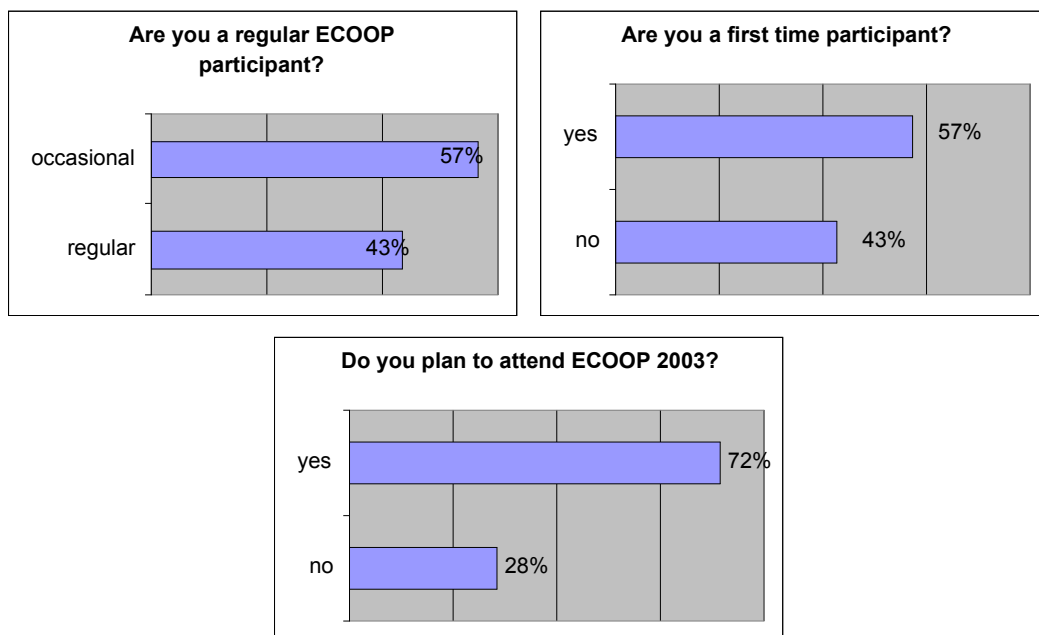




**Table 26. Distribution of participants by occupation.** Some participants selected several categories, so we got a total number of 124 answers to this question. Many participants identified themselves both as teachers and researchers.



**Table 27.** Distribution of participants by years of experience with OO.



**Table 28.** A large number of participants—in particular many of those attending ECOOP for their first time—expressed their intention to attend ECOOP 2003. Apart from the prospective value of this question, the results can be also interpreted as a high degree of satisfaction with the conference.

Apart from helping determine the profile of the standard ECOOP participant, the questionnaire requested feedback on several activities and aspects of the conference—both technical and organizational. Participants had evaluate them from *Very good* (that ranked 5) to *Very bad* (1). Table 29 below summarises the average marks obtained (second column), which in general ranged between *Good* (4) and *Very good* (5). The third column indicates the number of answers obtained for each topic (from a total of 91 questionnaires), and can be considered as a measurement of the interest or participation in the corresponding activity.

Activity	Mark	No. answers
Technical sessions	3,80	87
Invited talks	3,61	72
Tutorials	3,82	34
Workshops	4,03	79
Posters	3,52	66
Demos	3,71	41
Exhibits	2,80	30
BOFs	4,26	35
Web site	4,00	91
Travel Agency	3,85	72
Registration Desk	4,29	65
Coffee	4,27	90
Lunches	4,13	90
Banquet	4,28	69
Social program	4,42	79
Organization	4,42	89
<b>Overall rating</b>	<b>4,24</b>	<b>75</b>

**Table 29.** Marks obtained in the different activities.

Finally, the questionnaire included some general questions for participants to express their opinions freely. Some of the comments seem to agree, although some others clearly contradict.

Many of the comments refer to local organisational issues (such as the temperature in the Conference Hall). However, there are others that we think can help future ECOOP organizers, so the following is a summary of the answers obtained. Repeated comments are followed by a number in brackets, indicating the number of participants that expressed the same observation.

— **What did you like most about ECOOP 2002?**

The technical program (5); the technical sessions (6); the high number of high quality practical papers; the invited talks (2); the banquet speech (2); the workshops (6); the tutorials (4); the variety of workshops and tutorials (3); the demos; the friendly atmosphere, and the opportunity to meet so many interesting people (11); the timetable including long breaks (2); being a small and focused conference; the organisation (19); the student volunteers (5); the conference hall and other facilities at the University (3); the Internet facilities (3); the bus service (2); the free bus card (3); the lunches (4); the banquet (3); the coffee breaks; the social programme (13); the conference venue (Málaga) (11); the weather (5); the beach; the hat for the sun; the quiz (2).

— **What did you dislike most about ECOOP 2002?**

Some papers and presentations in the technical program were weak and not so interesting (4); some “practical” papers without any evaluation of the proposed contributions; the invited talks (4); the session chairs not introducing properly the speakers; a lot of interesting things were running at the same time (2); the tutorials are only “commercial sessions” (2); the process panel (all participants agreed) (2); the demonstrations; the tight schedule; the technical problems with the microphones in the conference hall (9); bad acoustics and poor projector quality in workshop rooms (6); the location of the demos was bad; the e-mail room; no wireless network access; the conference hall was too cold (4); conference venue too far from city centre and hotels (3); the bus service, and the time spent in buses (5); hotel staff, bus drivers and catering company staff did not speak English; the social program ran too late (8); lack of time for sleeping (4); the organisation of the *Tapas* evening; the food; lunch organisation; the coffee breaks (2), the welcome reception (too much walking!); the food at the banquet; nothing (5).

— **What additional topics would you like to see?**

Refactoring, program transformation for evaluation and reuse; more “revolutionary” approaches, less “normal science” (i.e. formal type systems); a good exhibition; new activities (e.g. writer workshops, a public architecture assessment); one session on interesting new issues in education (3); SE process models; more on good practices and industrial experiences; peer-to-peer systems in distributed systems section; dynamic evolution of systems; other languages and technologies rather than Java (3); agents; semantic interoperability; Beyond Objects; a parallel track on basis concepts on OO, to give a broader background and introduction to students and young researchers; more on distributed object middleware; generative programming; multi-paradigm program with OO languages; mobile agents.

— **Additional comments and suggestions**

A new set of people should enter the program committee; get a smaller PC with only active researches on it; less formal language semantics; make parallel sessions (2); publish the proceedings on CD (as well as in LNCS); presentations (*Powerpoint*) should be added to the Website for future reference; more book vendors; why are there only 500-something participants? What about finding sponsors to enable more students to come?; give the students volunteers a printed FAQ so they can answer common questions; e-mail in advance detailed arriving instructions for participants (maps, public transport info...); more info in advance about sight-seeing; professional child care; do not give bags, it is environmental unfriendly and most people have got a bag; please always organise ECOOP in nice cities!