

ESORICS 2012

10-14 September 2012
Pisa, Italy



Practical info for the ESORICS week

(7 September 2012)



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Conference Venue

ESORICS 2012, and the associated events, are held at the National Research Council (CNR) Area in Pisa, Via G. Moruzzi,1 56124 – ITALY.



Point of Interest



Piazza dei Miracoli



Piazza dei Cavalieri



CNR



Bus Stop



Sanata Croce in Fossabanda
Certosa di Calci

Rooms

The ESORICS Conference plenary sessions are held in the Auditorium and in room 27 of CNR. The registration desk is beside the auditorium.

The co-located workshops are held in different rooms of the CNR area:

- STM: room 28 (ground floor)
- DPM: room 27 (ground floor)
- EUROPKI: room A32 (first floor)
- SETOP: room 30 (ground floor)
- QASA: room A40 (first floor)

Below, the maps locating the different rooms.

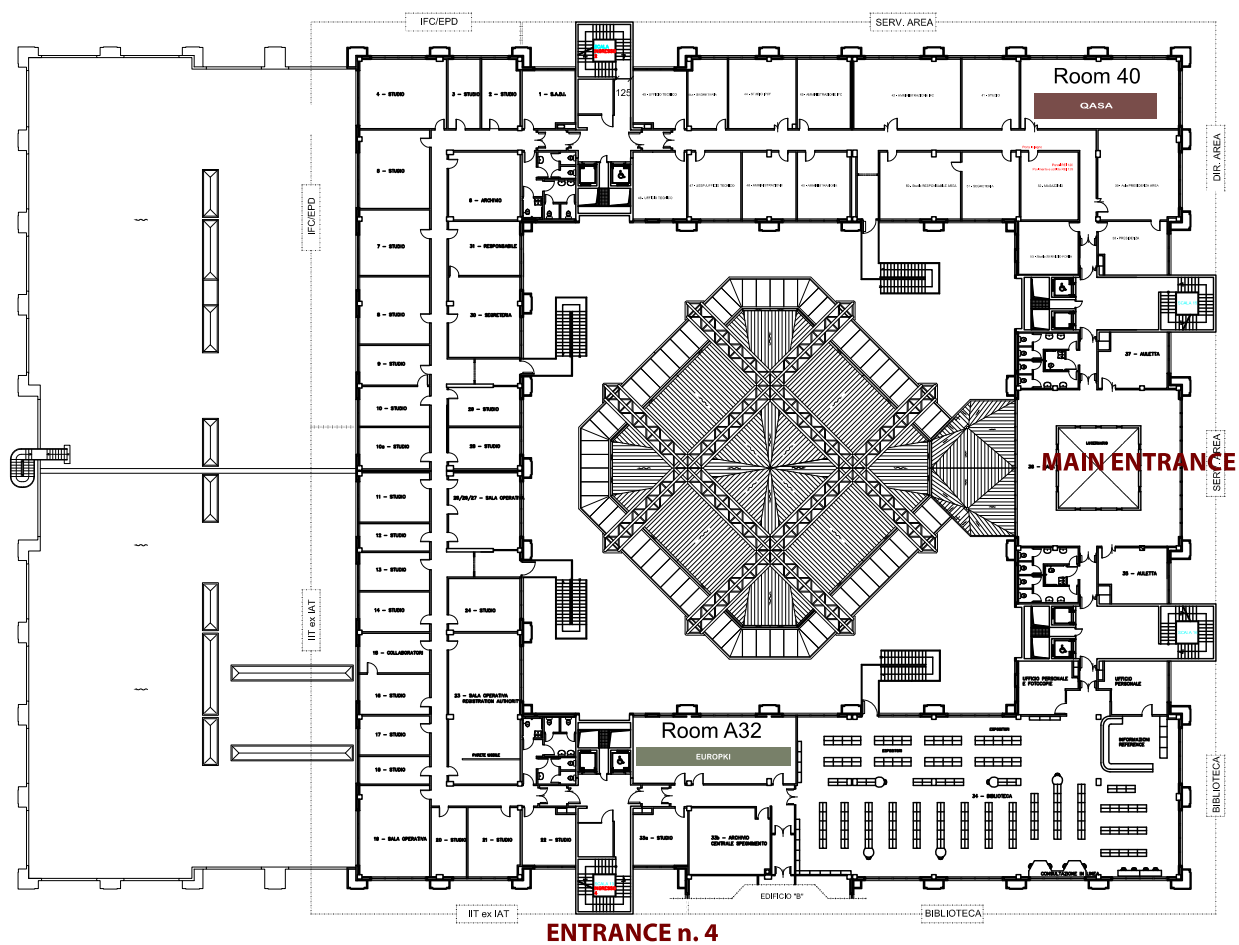
CNR Research Area
Pisa, 10-14 September 2012

CNR Research Area
Pisa, 10-14 September 2012



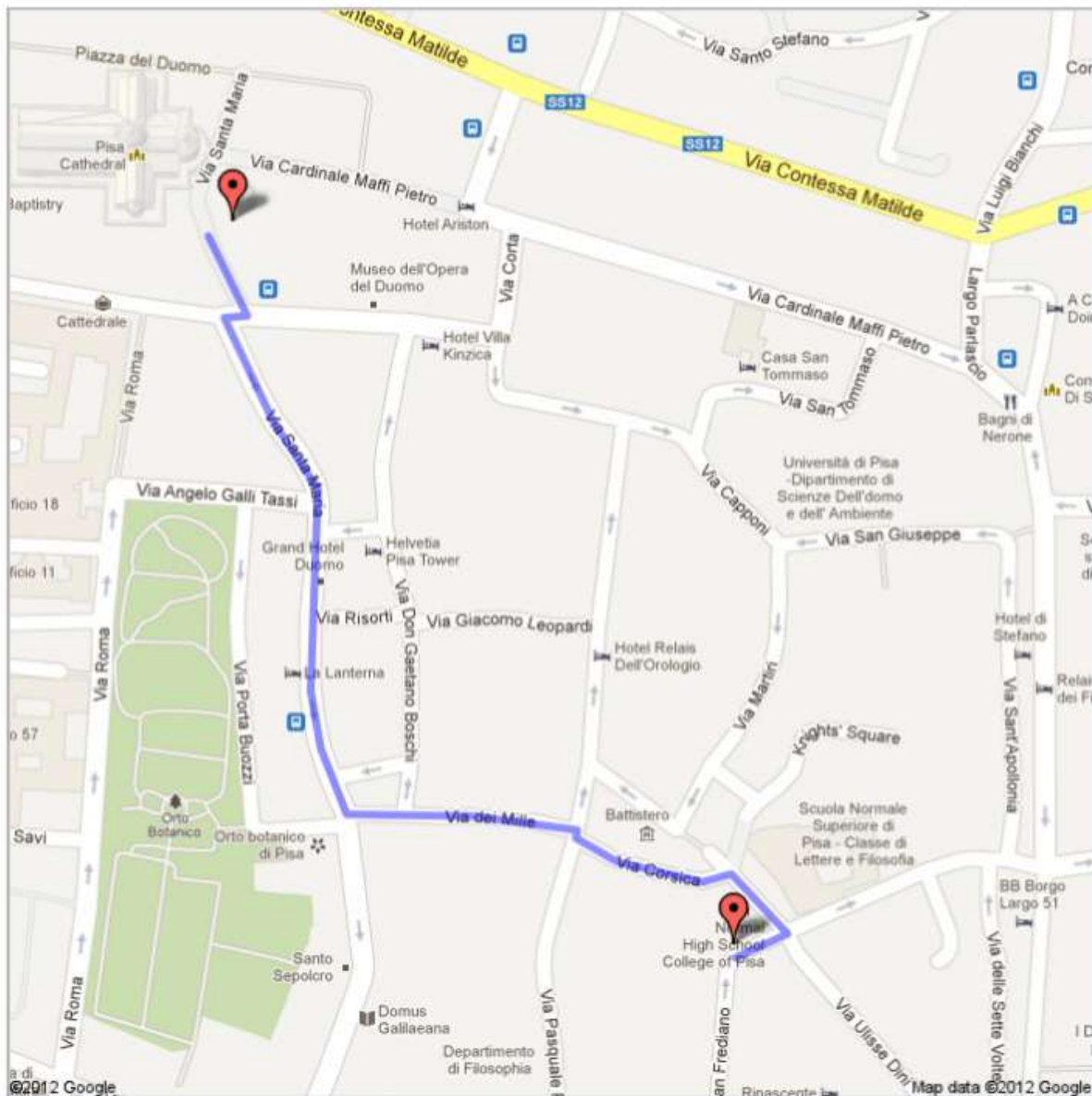
European Symposium on Research in Computer Security
ESORICS 2012
 CNR Research Area
 Pisa, 10-14 September 2012

MAP 1st FLOOR



Social Events

ESORICS Welcome Cocktail (Monday Sept .10, 19:30 - 21:30)



From the Tower to the Welcome Cocktail

Public · 0 views

Created on Sep 5 · By · Updated 2 minutes ago



from the tower to the Piazza dei cavalier



Leaning Tower



Piazza dei Cavalieri -Welcome Cocktail Place

Palazzo dei dodici - Piazza dei Cavalieri – Pisa



The “palazzo del Consiglio dei Dodici” is located in the historical centre of Pisa, in “Piazza dei Cavalieri”. It is an ancient palace owned by the Order of the Knights of St. Stephen. At the end of the sixteenth century, the palace was renovated by the architect and sculptor Pietro Francavilla in the late Renaissance style (like the surrounding buildings of the same square). He was also the sculptor of the statue of Cosimo I located in the middle of the square Piazza dei Cavalieri.

After the Florentine conquest (1409), the palace changed hands several times. The Granduke Cosimo I dei Medici donated the building to the Order of the Knights in 1691. It was here that the Knights established their Tribunal, which judged the members of the order and the crimes committed in the square (they were a small state within the state).

In 1809 Napoleon suppressed the Order of the Knights of St. Stephen to confiscate the considerable wealth and the Palazzo became the Chancellery of the French government. After the fall of Napoleon the Granduke Ferdinando III de Medici reinstated the Order and the Palazzo returned to it in 1815.

In the following years the building underwent a great deal of restorations under the supervision of the architect Alessandro Gherardesca.

The Palazzo has a typical facade with white marble decoration. Inside the palazzo there are many important works of art such as the bust of the Granduke *Ferdinando I*. On entering the Palazzo the main staircase leads to the Sala degli Stemmi where we can see the coats of arms of the most important knights of the Order, of the XVI to the XVIII centuries.

Along the walls we can see display cases with uniforms of the Knights from the 18 hundreds, together with medals and nautical instruments.

The most impressive part of the building is the Sala dell’Udienza (Reception Hall), where our welcome cocktail will take place. The painters Pietro Paolo Lippi and Antonio Giusti from 1681 to 1683 painted the walls with frescos with maritime scenes. The Sala has a wooden coffered ceiling, gilded and decorated with the four Cardinal Virtues (*Virtù cardinali*) of the painter Ventura Salimbeni (1602).

In the centre of the ceiling we can see the painting of the Triumph of St. Stephen *Trionfo di santo Stefano* di Giovanni Camillo Gabrielli (1692).

ESORICS Social Dinner (Tuesday 11 Sept., 20:00 -23:30)

Certosa di Calci (in the village of Calci, in the surroundings area of Pisa)



The conference social dinner, on Tuesday evening, will be in the evocative scenery of the Certosa di Calci, a XIV century charterhouse nowadays open to the public, and housing the Museum of Natural History of the University of Pisa.

We hope you all will enjoy both the dinner and the really suggestive atmosphere of the cloister of the Certosa.

History in brief

The village of Calci stands on the slopes of Mt. Pisano in the center of the so-called Val Graziosa , where you can visit the beautiful “Certosa di Pisa” or Charterhouse. Founded as a monastery in 1366; this complex was later expanded, owing its present appearance to work carried out in the XVII and XVIII centuries.

The period of greatest splendor for the Charterhouse was the XVIII century, suppressed at the beginning on the 19th century by Napoleon I. Cartusian monks through 1972 reoccupied it.

The building was clearly based on the typical model of the Cartusian monastery; the architects were often the monks themselves, best able to interpret the organizational and religious aspects of life in the Charterhouse.

Natural Sciences Museum

The museum, property of the University of Pisa, is hosted inside the west side of the Carthusian Monastery of Calci.

The collection, originally located in the Giardino dei Semplici (today called Botanical Garden) was born as a selection of oddity for want of Ferdinando I de’ Medici. It was moved to the current seat in the end of the 19th Century. The museum gathers a rich collection of 500.000 zoological, paleontological e mineralogical finds and the most interesting room is the Cetacean one with complete whale’s skeletons 26 meters long, settled inside the old Carthusian Monastery’s barn.

Workshops Social Dinner (Thursday Sept. 13, 20:00 – 23:00)

Santa Croce in Fossabanda, Piazza Santa Croce, 5 - 56125 – Pisa



The receiving centre of Santa Croce in Fossabanda is characterized by great hospitality. The building dates from the 14th century and is located in Pisa not far from the Leaning Tower and near to the Congress Palace. The particular works of restoration and the furnishing create an evocative and pleasant atmosphere. The old cells have been converted into 67 bedrooms. The church and the convent were built for the Dominican nuns in 1325 on a pre-existing convent documented since 1233. The Blessed Chiara Gambacorti lived here. They were given the present appearance in a XV century restoration when they were passed on to the Franciscans. The church has an aisleless structure with narthex. Inside, it keeps a painting on board by the Portuguese Alvaro Pirez d'Evora with the "Madonna with Child and Musician Angels" (XV century) and paintings by Jacopo Vignali (1649), Paolo Guidotti and Francesco Curradi (XVII century). In the convent, there is an arcaded court with frescoes from the XVI century.

Internet Connection

At CNR

Wireless internet access will be available.

In particular, the EUDORAM connection and a local network are both available.

The credentials for accessing to the local network will be provided at the registration desk.

Around in Pisa

Looking to the map below, the green zones identify place in Pisa covered by a free Wi-Fi connection. In order to receive your credentials you have to register yourself filling in the form that you find at the following link:

http://pisawifi.wropcloud.com/index.php?lang=en&interface_id=23®istrationFlag=1



Viale Piagge

Reserved Shuttle Transfers

Monday 10 Sept.

- Bus transfer B&B Pisa Accademia Hotel to CNR (8:10)
- Bus transfer from CNR to Pisa Tower (18:00)
- Bus transfer from CNR to B&B Pisa Accademia Hotel (18:00)
- Bus transfer from Pisa Tower to B&B Pisa , Accademia Hotel (21:45)

Tuesday 11 Sept.

- Bus transfer B&B Pisa Accademia Hotel to CNR (8:30)
- Bus transfer from CNR to B&B Pisa Accademia Hotel (18:00)
- Bus transfer from CNR to Social Dinner venue at Certosa di Calci (18:15)
- Bus transfer from Social Dinner venue to CNR (23:30) – one bus continues to B&B

Wednesday 12 Sept.

- Bus transfer B&B Pisa Accademia Hotel to CNR (8:30)
- Bus transfer from CNR to B&B Pisa Accademia Hotel (18:00)

Thursday 13 Sept.

- Bus transfer B&B Pisa Accademia Hotel to CNR (8:30)
- Bus transfer from CNR to B&B Pisa Accademia Hotel (18:00)

Friday 14 sept.

- Bus transfer B&B Pisa Accademia Hotel to CNR (8:30)
- Bus transfer from CNR to B&B Pisa Accademia Hotel (18:00)

Local Transportation

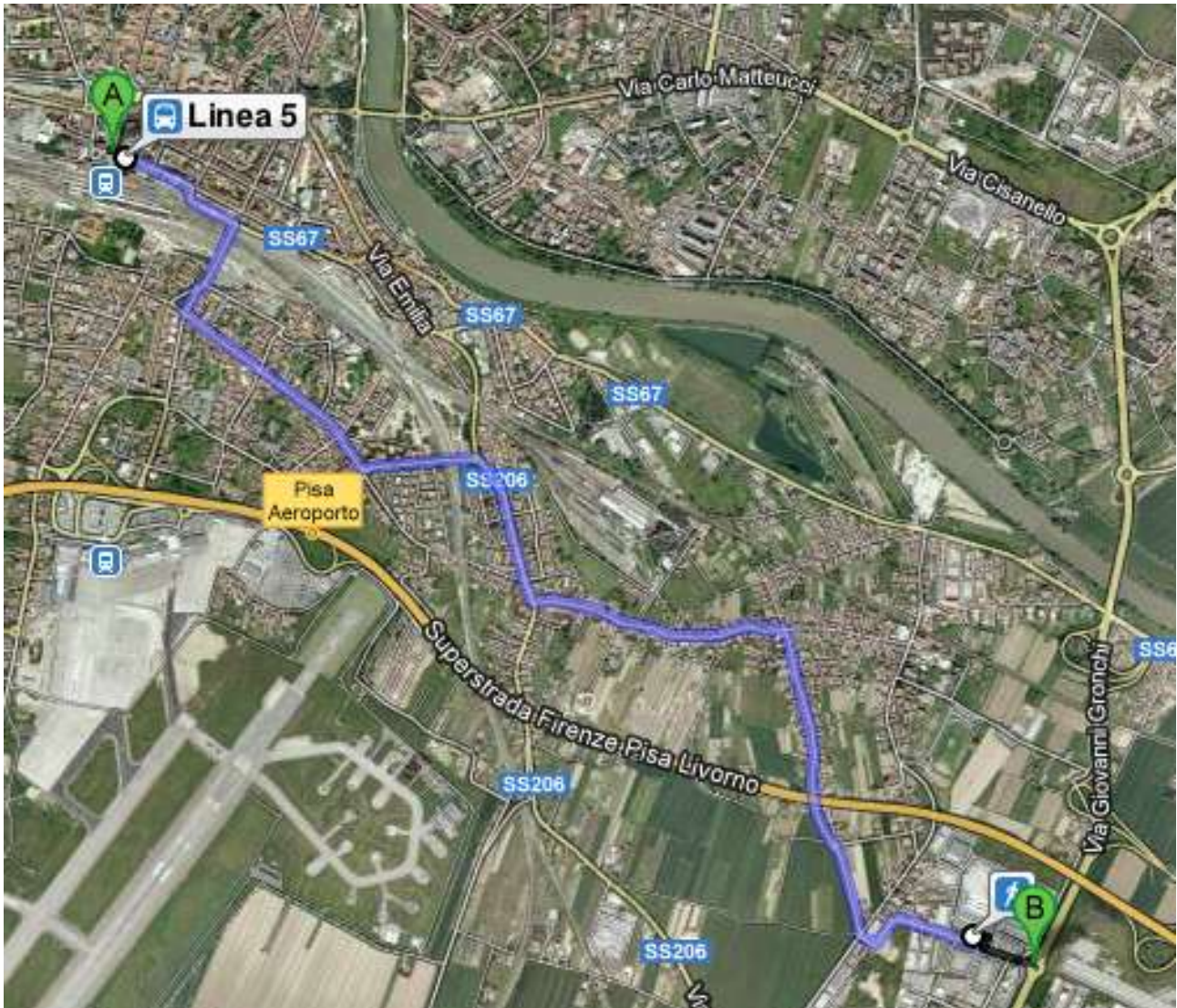


How to reach CNR

By Bus (Public transportation)

The Research Area is served by Line High Mobility (LAM) of the Company GREEN Pisana SpA Transportation. We suggest that you stop at: Garibaldi Pratole-V1 or parking, both within 5 minutes walk. Timetable, see <http://www.cpt.pisa.it/>

To/From B&B hotel and Train Station by Bus



Train station has a central position for public transportation in Pisa. From here you can both walk or take other Bus for visiting Pisa and its surrounding areas.

Some restaurant suggestions in Pisa

Restaurants

Name	Address	Telephone
A Casa Mia	Via Calcesana, 10	050-879265
Alle Bandierine	Via Mercanti, 4	050-500000
Aphrodite	Via Lucchese 33/A	050-830248
Artilafo	Via S. Martino, 33	050-27010
Da Bruno	Via Luigi Bianchi, 12	050-560818
La Grotta	Via S. Francesco, 103	050-578105
La Stanzina	Via Cavalca, 28	050-577203
La Vecchia Cascina	Via S. Biagio, 68	050-970487

Osteria dei Cavalieri	Via S. Frediano, 16	050-580858
Osteria dell'Usignolo	Via Lazzeri – Ghezzano	050-879711
Osteria I Miei Saporì	Via della Faggiola, 20	050-551298
Osteria i Santi	Via S. Maria, 71	050-28081
Osteria la Mescita	Via Cavalca, 2	050-544294
S. Omobono	Piazza S. Omobono	050-540847
Sosta dei Cavalieri	Via S. Frediano, 3	050-9912410
Trattoria alla Giornata	Via S. Bibbiana 11	050-542504
Trattoria il Campano	Via Cavalca, 19	050-580585

Pizzeria

<i>Name</i>	Address	Telephone
Al Bagno di Nerone	Largo del Parlascio	050-551085
Bella Napoli	Via del Borghetto, 44	050-578520
La Cereria	Via Gori, 33	050-20336
La Cereria alle porte	Viale Bonaini, 1	050-2200399
La Tana	Via S. Frediano	050-580540

Ethnic Restaurants

<i>Name</i>	Address	Telephone
Al Madina (Arab, Syrian)	Via S. Martino, 41	050-20409
India (Indian)	Via Roma, 52	050-48513
Ni Hao (Chinese)	Via del Borghetto, 5	050-574734
Nuova Muraglia (Chinese)	Via Toselli, 11	050-27372
Itaca (Greek)	Via del Borghetto, 39	050-571467
Zen (Japanese)	Via Santa Maria, 105	050-555046

Tourism



The Renaissance-style Piazza dei Cavalieri is open for visits and it is located just at a few minutes walk from the Tower. A symbol of the Medici rule over the city, it was commissioned by Cosimo I in honour of the Order of Knights of St. Stephen and was designed by Vasari. It houses the most important buildings and churches of Grand Ducal Pisa, in particular the **Palazzo dei Cavalieri** (3) (also called Palazzo della Carovana) with its majestic façade.

The very identity of medieval Pisa is echoed throughout its historic centre, teeming with a dense network of alleys. The street of Borgo Stretto once united two bridges that allowed passage on the waterways Auser (today Serchio), to the north of the city, and Arno to the south. This is where the Church of San Michele in Borgo is located, an example of the rich patrimony of Pisan churches, with its beautiful façade and intriguing details: early 17th-century inscriptions by students signing the praises of the candidates running for University Rector.

The **San Matteo National Museum** (9), on the Lungarno Mediceo, houses important collections of Medieval Pisan paintings and sculptures, wood carvings, and illuminated manuscripts. The National Museum of Palazzo Reale, formerly a summer residence of the Medici family, displays period furnishings and tapestries as well as a collection of arms from the Gioco del Ponte. It also houses a plaster cast gallery and a collection of painting by Antonio Ceci.

Other churches that worth a visit are Santo Sepolcro on the Lungarno Galilei, built on an octagonal plan inspired by the model of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, and the peculiar **Church of Santa Maria della Spina** (5), built in 1230, a remarkable example of Gothic art in Europe. The origin of the name

can be traced back to the fact that a “spina” (thorn), from the crown worn by Christ at his crucifixion, was preserved here. Another must-see church is the Chiesa of San Paolo a Ripa d’Arno, by the riverside.

Out of town, but equally impressive, is the Romanesque Basilica of San Piero a Grado, where, according to the legend, the apostle Peter landed in 44AD. The monumental three-aisle interior is impressive; the outside features three apses at one end and a fourth apse in place of the façade at the other.

Illustrious names from the Italian science tradition can claim Pisa as their birth city, including mathematician Leonardo Fibonacci, physicist Antonio Pacinotti, and the world-famous Galileo Galilei, the father of modern science.

Evidence of Galileo’s presence in Pisa can be found in numerous spots around the city, in a kind of itinerary that recalls important moments of his life. It sets off from the Leaning Tower, where the scientist carried out the free fall motion experiment, and the Cathedral, where a lamp led him to discover the isochromism of the pendulum, to then reach the house where he was born on 15 February 1564.

The next parts of call on the tracks of Galilei are the Museum of Calculation Instruments, which houses several of his instruments, including the geometric and military compass, and the Domus Galilaeana, which conserves two autographed letters.

Today the city of Pisa still holds its place as a centre of excellence in the field of research thanks to its precious University (founded in 1343), the Scuola Normale Superiore in the Piazza dei Cavalieri, the Scuola Superiore Sant’Anna and the National Research Council (CNR).

Piazza dei Miracoli

The Piazza del Duomo in Pisa is universally known by the name **Piazza dei Miracoli** (1). Here visitors can admire all the monuments that make up the centre of the town’s religious life and which the poet Gabriele D’Annunzio once defined as miracles, due to their beauty and originality: the Cathedral, the Baptistry, the Camposanto Monumentale and the Leaning Tower. The Piazza was classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987.

The Piazza is a pedestrian area and is covered by a large lawn. It only assumed its definitive appearance in the 19th century, mainly through the work of architect Alessandro Gherardesca, who oversaw the restoration of the famous monuments. The leaning of the Tower, the most famous bell tower in the world, is due to the sandy silt soil on which its foundations were laid, just three metres deep. Consolidation works in the 1990s reduced the leaning by around 40 centimetres and the Tower was once again opened to the public, albeit with more limited access than previously permitted.

The nucleus of the Piazza is the Cathedral, a splendid marble cathedral dedicated to Santa Maria Assunta. Building began on the five-aisle Latin cross plan structure in 1063. The baptistery, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, rises in front of the western façade of the Cathedral, replacing the previous, smaller baptistery that used to be to the north of the Cathedral. The interior is an unusual truncated cone-shaped dome that only covers the internal round of pillars. With a circumference of 107.25m, it is the largest baptistery in both Italy and the world.

I Lungarni

Pisa’s Ancient Maritime Republic has a great deal to offer besides the renowned Tower and is well worth a few days’ stay, just enough time to take in all of its gems. The city grew and developed in and around the inlets of the Arno, which lend the view of the Lungarni and the majestic grand ducal buildings, Romanesque

and Gothic style churches and the overlooking Medieval and Renaissance fortifications. The allure of the Lungarni has featured in work by authors as Byron, Shelley, Montesquieu, Leopardi, Carducci, D'Annunzio, and Foscolo.

The Lungarni are especially spectacular at night with the lights from the lamps and buildings reflection on the water of the river. On the evening of June 16th, in celebration of the patron saint, the outlines of the buildings and bridges are decorated with thousands of lights: that is the magical atmosphere of the Luminara (illuminations).

The Gioco del Ponte (Game of the Bridge) is also held on the Lungarni. This famous historical commemoration entails a long costume parade, after which the two town districts of Tramontana e Mezzogiorno challenge each other to a test of strength where they try to push a heavy cart on rails into the opposing field.

The patron festival, part of the Giugno Pisano events, draws to a close with the Regatta of San Ranieri, a boat race which is a legacy of the prestigious tradition of Pisa's Maritime Republic. This tradition can also be traced to the more recently established (1956) Regatta of the Ancient Maritime Republics.

Beyond the tower....another Pisa

There is an entire city to discover beyond the Tower and here are just a few suggestions. This other side of Pisa treats visitors to interesting attractions, an alternative to the classic sightseeing at the Piazza dei Miracoli.

Sites of art and history

Pisa's artistic evolution reveals itself in locations that are dedicated to contemporary art that enriches the city. The mural **Tuttomondo** (6) by the American artist Keith Haring, the largest work ever produced in Europe, can be seen on the wall of the Convent of St. Anthony. While La Porta della Sapienza by the great artist Pietro Cascella and the fountain at Piazza della Stazione by Arnaldo Pomodoro are wonderful examples of sculptural art.

The Graphic Museum, in the Palazzo Lanfranchi on the Lungarni houses the collections of the Department of Prints and Drawings of the University of Pisa Art History Department.

Palazzo Blu (4), formerly Palazzo Giuli Dell'Agnello, on the Lungarno Gambacorti, is one of the city's most impressive buildings, thanks to its three floors and elegant 16th century style façade. Its history is intertwined with that of the city: it was built in the second half of the 14th century and underwent substantial extension works in the 16th century. Renovated and managed by the Pisa Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio, today it is a centre of cultural promotion, featuring large exhibition spaces accommodating the art collection of the Fondazione.

The Ancient Ships Excavation Site is located a short distance outside of the walls of the medieval city, in the direction of the sea. This is an actual site of excavation, research and restoration.

Green areas

The Orto Botanico, botanical garden, of the University of Pisa was created in 1544, making it the oldest university botanical garden in the world. It was not always in its present location, however: it was founded at the Arsenale Mediceo, Medici shipyard, on the right banks of the river Arno.

The **Giardino Scotto** (10) is another relaxing green zone in the city center that interlaces history and nature. Giovanni Caluri created the garden at the beginning of the 19th century for the Scotto family, who had acquired the fortress from Pietro Leopoldo di Lorena in 1798.

Other Useful Information

AC Voltage and Plugs

AC power is 220 Volts, 50Hz. Plugs have three round pins in-line (the central is ground and may be missing sometimes). Schuko (German-style) plugs are also used but somewhat less popular. Most of the power sockets at the conference will be able to accommodate Italian and Schuko plugs. Adapters for UK and US power plugs are available in several electrical supply stores including one in piazza Guerrazzi.

Currency, Language

The local currency is the Euro (the symbol is € ; 1 Euro ~ 1.27 US Dollars, but the rate fluctuates between 1.2 and 1.3). It comes in coins (1-2-5-10-20-50 cents, 1-2 Euros) and notes (5-10-20-50 and, less common, 100-200-500). More info on the notes at the European Central Bank. The local language is of course Italian.

Banks, Credit Cards and ATM

Banks are typically open 8.30-13.00 and 15-16.30. Most of them also have ATM machines ("bancomat"), which are open 24/7 and take most credit cards. The closest ATM is in via Moruzzi, there are a few others in the train station area and in the shopping areas.

Tipping and Receipts

Being a major deviation from the custom in the US, we would like to point out that tipping is not required nor expected in Italy: the bill ("conto") always includes service. So, in particular in bars, restaurants, taxis, etc., it is perfectly fine to pay exactly the amount on the bill, or possibly round it up by say 2-5% depending on the amount to make the numbers round. Italian law requires businesses to release, spontaneously or at least on demand, a receipt with date, sequence numbers, and identification of the business.

Shopping

Shops are generally open monday to saturday, 9.00-13.00 and 16.00-20.00. Some stores are closed on monday morning. Others (usually electricity, hardware etc.) are closed on saturday afternoon. Supermarkets and department stores usually are open 8.00-20.00 (excluding sunday). The main shopping streets (clothing, jewelery, pottery) are around Borgo Stretto and corso Italia.

Telephones

Number formats and prefixes

Italian phone numbers have variable length, both in the "prefisso" (prefix, used to be the area code) and in the local part of the number. The prefix must always be included, even for local calls.

A leading "0" denotes area codes for wired phones (e.g. 050 is Pisa, 055 is Florence, 06 is Rome, 02 is Milan). The leading "0" is an integral part of the area code and must be dialed also when calling from abroad.

A leading "1" is normally used for toll services or emergency numbers.

A leading "3" indicates the prefix for cellular phones (eg 347, 340, 338...). They are not related to a specific area, neither, to some degree, to a specific provider.

The "702" prefix is for dialup internet access, with a connection fee of 12c and 1-2c per minute (depending on the time).

Toll free numbers have the "800" prefix (but they are normally free only from landlines), whereas other prefixes starting with "8" are toll services and may be expensive.

Finally, international calls must be prefixed by "00" and the international prefix for the country you are calling (so it is 001 for the US, 0044 for the UK, and so on). The international phone prefix for Italy is +39.

Taxies

Radio Taxi Pisa +39 050 541600 (<http://www.cotapi.it/>)

Public transportation

<http://www.cpt.pisa.it/>

Emergency numbers

113: Polizia (police, general emergency)

118: Pronto soccorso (Emergency medical service)

115: Vigili del fuoco (fire brigade)

Calling from cell phones

Definitely the most convenient and economic way of calling abroad in most cases. Cellular phone coverage (GSM) uses 900 and 1800 MHz frequencies, so if you have a suitable phone you can use your regular subscription to make and receive calls. Roaming charges are very high, 1-2 € per minute are not uncommon.

You can buy prepaid SIM cards (no subscription necessary) for use in your phones in most telephony stores by just showing a picture ID (which will be photocopied as a law requirement to identify users of SIM cards). Apart from special offers, typical entry fees are around 10 € and include 5 € of traffic. Tariffs vary depending on the plan you choose, and they are all exceedingly complex to compare. Incoming calls are always free, outgoing calls normally have a connection fee (up to 20-25c per call) and a per-minute rate which depends on the destination but can easily be in the 25-30c range or more. The most common cell phone operators are Vodafone, TIM and Tre, the latter more focused on video calls and slightly more expensive.

Calling from hotels

Same as everywhere, charges for phone calls from hotels vary. Some hotels will just apply the tariffs of the telecom operator (normally up to 10-40c connection fee, 10 to 40c per minute for local/western europe/us calls), other might apply a surcharge. We suggest you to check with your hotel.

Calling from public phones

Public phones are rapidly vanishing these days, except in airports and train stations. They might be coin-operated but more often will take a calling card (on sale in some bars and tobacco shops) or sometimes a credit card (squeezing out a fair bit of money from it, as in most places in the world).

Calling centers

Especially in the station area (via Corridoni), where the foreign population is more numerous, there are several call centers with cheap tariffs for international calls.

Calling cards

Until recently, Italy did not have prepaid calling cards that were competitive with landline costs. The advent of VOIP has slightly improved the situation, but only for calls through a fixed, non public phones. One operator that offers this service is e.g. Skypho. There may be others, but they are not easy to find.