

Useful Information

Conference Location

PRIMA 2019 will be hosted by the University of Torino in the historical Rectory building.

Palazzo del Rettorato
Università degli Studi di Torino
Via Verdi, 8
10124 Torino TO



Wi-Fi

Wireless internet is available to conference participants in the conference location.

The University of Torino is part of the Eduroam network whose hotspots are available at the conference location.

If you have no access to Eduroam, you can ask for personal credentials, to be used for the duration of the conference, at the registration desk.

Website

<https://prima2019.di.unito.it/>

Follow PRIMA 2019 on Twitter: @PRIMA2019Conf

Where to eat

For lunch we recommend, among the others, the following cafès and restaurants close to the conference location (5 mins walking distance):

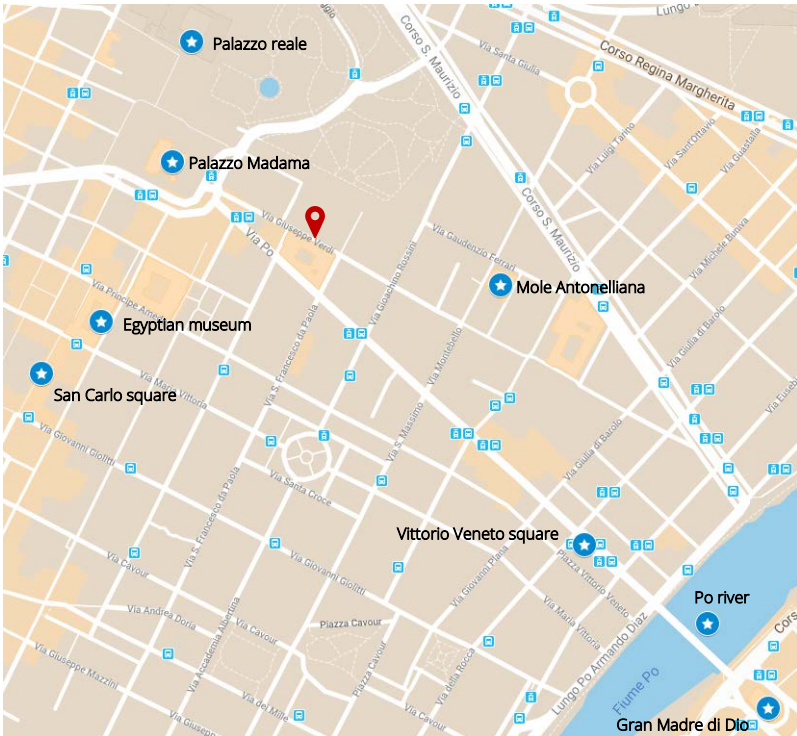
- Caffè Regio (Cafè, sandwiches and warm dishes)
- Caffè Roberto (Cafè, sandwiches and warm dishes)
- Caffè Fiorio (Cafè and restaurant)
- Caffè Bar Università (Cafè and sandwiches)
- Focacceria Terre Liguri (Focaccia flat bread)
- Focacceria Gran Torino – Reale (Focaccia flat bread)
- Pizzeria La Caravella (Pizza)
- Pizzeria Alla Mole (Pizza)
- Dual Ristorante Pizzeria (Pizza and restaurant)
- Le Vitel Etonné (Traditional restaurant)



What to visit

The city of Torino hosts several monuments and museums, thanks to its central role in the Italian history. In particular, we recommend not to miss the following sites, close to the conference location:

- Palazzo Reale (Royal palace of House Savoy)
- Palazzo Madama
- Mole Antonelliana (Cinema Museum)
- Egyptian Museum
- San Carlo square
- Vittorio Veneto square
- Gran Madre di Dio church
- Po river



The City of Torino¹

Torino (Turin) is a city and an important business and cultural center in northern Italy. It is the capital city of the Piedmont region and was the first capital city of Italy from 1861 to 1865. The city is located mainly on the western bank of the Po River and it is surrounded by the western Alpine arch and by the Superga Hill.

The city has a rich culture and history, being known for its numerous art galleries, restaurants, churches, palaces, squares, parks, gardens, theatres, libraries, museums and other venues. Torino is well known for its Renaissance, Baroque, Rococo, Neo-classical, and Art Nouveau architecture. Many of Torino's public squares, castles, gardens and elegant palaces such as the Palazzo Madama, were built between the 16th and 18th centuries. A part of the historical center of the city was inscribed in the World Heritage List under the name Residences of the Royal House of Savoy.

The city used to be a major European political center. From 1563, it was the capital of the Duchy of Savoy, then of the Kingdom of Sardinia ruled by the Royal House of Savoy, and the first capital of the unified Italy (the Kingdom of Italy) from 1861 to 1865. Torino is sometimes called "the cradle of Italian liberty" for having been the birthplace and home of notable individuals who contributed to the Risorgimento, such as Camillo Cavour, a leading figure in the movement towards Italian unification.

Torino hosts prestigious museums and monuments, including the Egyptian Museum (the oldest museum entirely dedicated to Ancient Egypt and the second largest after Cairo's one) and the Mole Antonelliana (featured on the Italian two cent euro coins), which hosts the National Museum of Cinema. The several monuments and sights make Torino one of the world's top 250 tourist destinations. Torino is also well known as the home of the Shroud of Turin, the football teams Juventus F.C. and Torino F.C., the headquarters of automobile manufacturers FIAT, Lancia and Alfa Romeo, and as host of the 2006 Winter Olympics. Several International Space Station modules, such as Harmony, Tranquility, and Columbus, were also manufactured at the Thales Alenia Space factory in Torino.

¹ Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turin>