



The welcome reception cake

## Unifying talks and banquet

We are half-way through ETAPS 2012 and hope you have enjoyed the conference.

Today is the day of this year's unifying invited talks. Tonight, we will also have the ETAPS 2012 banquet where this year's best paper awards will be announced and handed out.

### LEARN ABOUT THIS PLACE

## Estonia: Some important dates

Estonia first declared itself independent on 24 February 1918. In summer 1940 Estonia was occupied by the USSR and could only restore its independence on 20 August 1991. The first country to recognize Estonia again was Iceland on 22 August; Yeltsin's Russia was quick to follow on 24 August. The last units of Soviet (then already ex-Soviet) armed forces

left Estonia three years later, on 31 August 1994.

Estonia has been a member of the United Nations since 17 September 1991, NATO since 29 March 2004, of the European Union since 1 May 2004, of Schengen since 21 December 2007 and of the Eurozone since 1 January 2011.

### WORTH KNOWING

## Arrangements for the banquet tonight

Here is important information for all of you that signed up for the banquet tonight.

The banquet will take place at the **Tallinn Song Festival Grounds** (*Lauluväljak*, Narva mnt 95), the stage building (*Laululava*) starting **20.00**.

The place is easily reached by public transportation (stop "Lauluväljak", buses 1A, 5, 8, 34A, 38). The stage building is impossible to miss when you approach it from the seaside gate by Piritaa tee.

But for your convenience we have arranged for chartered buses. These depart at **19.40** from two places: **Swissôtel** and the the (front of) **Russian Cultural Centre** (*Vene Kultuurikeskus*, Mere pst 5, a central spot convenient for those of you whose hotel is in or near the Old Town). The same buses will also take you back to the town.

### Weather forecast

	Today 4    10 °C		Tomorrow 2    7 °C		Friday 3    7 °C
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The English word for wet snow is 'sleet'. You may need it today.

### Mittwoch

In the unifying plenary talk of the morning, **Bruno Blanchet** will explain the symbolic and computational security models for cryptographic protocols. **Georg Gottlob's** unifying talk in the afternoon is about querying UML class diagrams. These conferences will have regular sessions today:

**ESOP** European Symposium of Programming

**FASE** Foundational Aspects of Software Engineering

**FoSSaCS** Foundations of Software Science and Computation Structures

**TACAS** Tools for Analysis and Construction of Systems



<http://www.etaps.org/2012>

ETAPS 2012 local organizers

## THE STAGE OF THE SINGING REVOLUTION OF 1988

## Song Festival Grounds



The song festival in full swing

This sprawling event venue has a special place in the hearts of Estonians. It was here in 1988 that the Singing Revolution, a massive, musical demonstration against So-

viet rule, set Estonia on its road towards independence.

The grounds feature an outdoor concert arena, built in 1959, a number of indoor halls, and host a multitude of large concerts and festivals through the year. Most famously the site is home to the Estonian Song and Dance Festival, an unforgettable event that takes place every five years, as part of a tradition that goes back to 1869. The celebration draws together up to 37,000 performers and 200,000 spectators.

Next to the concert arena is the 42-metre Light Tower. Every Song Festival starts with the traditional lighting of the flame atop the tower. Its staircase displays a photo exhibition on the history of the song festivals, and from its observation platform at the top, with the help of newly-installed binoculars, you can get great views of the Old Town, ships out at sea and, if the weather conditions are right, even the Finnish coast. ■

## ETAPS DAILY INTERVIEWS CYNTHIA DWORK

## Negative thinking will rule

**You stressed the connection between differential privacy, and semantic security. Do you expect differential privacy will influence privacy in the same way that semantic security influenced cryptography?** I certainly hope so! On my optimistic days I enjoy how far we have come since differential privacy was first introduced. On other days I am daunted by the remaining algorithmic challenges of providing sufficient utility. Perhaps there is a good analogy to the field of numerical analysis. In numerical analysis, there are stable and unstable methods for certain computations, and it

can be a major research problem to find a stable method. Similarly, in differential privacy, for a specific computation, and a given bound on privacy loss (a value for  $\epsilon$ ), there is always some  $(\epsilon, 0)$ -differentially private method, but it may be “unstable”, i.e., give wildly inaccurate answers. The goal is to find a “stable”, or accurate,  $(\epsilon, 0)$ -differentially private method, and that can be a major research problem. If we can do sufficiently well for a sufficiently large class of computations, differential privacy could turn out to be very influential. ■

## ETAPS DAILY INTERVIEWS WIL VAN DER AALST

## Spaghetti is not lasagne

**Can you share with us some of your experiences with process mining in practice?**

In general, the situations usually encountered in practice can be divided in two: relatively structured (or “lasagne” processes), like the municipality example where the main focus is in finding bottlenecks and deviations to give feedback to the municipality that leads to opportunities for improving the process. The other kind is the so-called “spaghetti” situations which are more exploratory and the focus is mainly on finding out what is really happening and providing a mirror to judge the processes. Another important aspect is to provide an interface between

domain people and IT people, as we all know too well what can happen when people oversimplify the reality and start developing a solution that will never work.

As an example, in a project with ASML, which is the largest manufacturer of photolithography systems for the semiconductor industry, we looked at the process of testing the machines, which usually took 5–6 weeks in the factory, and found out that only 35 pct of the events were as according to the test plan—some deviation is clearly to be expected and is perfectly normal, but this showed that their testing processes were quite detached from reality. ■