



Shifting from smart cities to smart communities using Web technologies

Andrea Cimmino
Ontology Engineering Group,
Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Spain

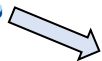
 W3C Workshop on Smart Cities

 cimmino@fi.upm.es

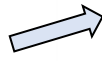
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Smart cities



Rural areas



Smart Communities

Data domain:

- Government
- Energy Efficiency
- Transport
- Industry
- Social Media and News
- Food and Agriculture
- Air quality
- Finance
- Universities
- Research
- Libraries
- ...

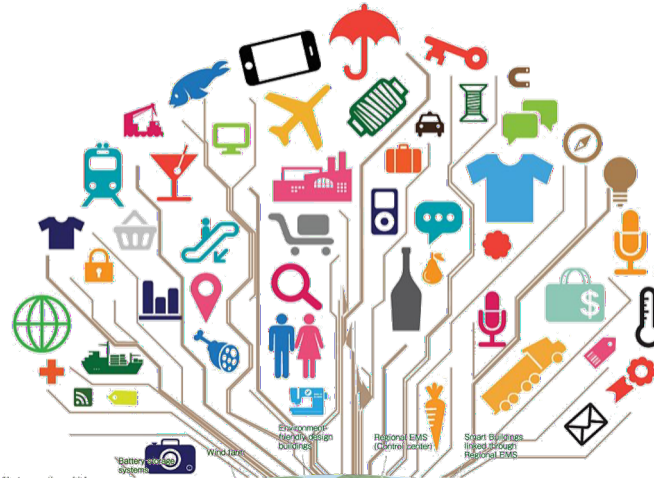
Data producers/consumers:

- Entities
- People
- Sensors
- Smart objects
- ...



Any where
Any one
Any time
Any technology
Any language

Multiple data-domains



- Entities
- People
- Sensors
- Smart objects
- ...

Multiple data
producers & consumers


- Distributed and decentralized data ecosystems
 - Developed with heterogeneous solutions
- Heterogeneity in protocols, data syntax, and data models
- Different understanding of data

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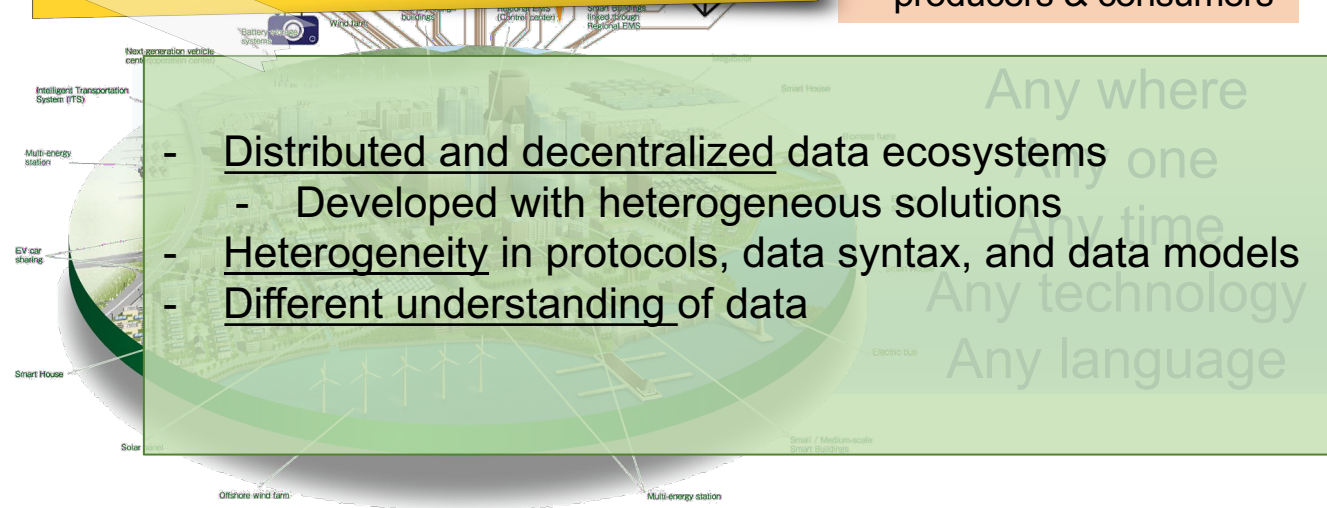


IEEE Standard Computer Dictionary
Interoperability: The ability of two or more systems or components to exchange information and to use the information that has been exchanged.

Data producers/consumers:

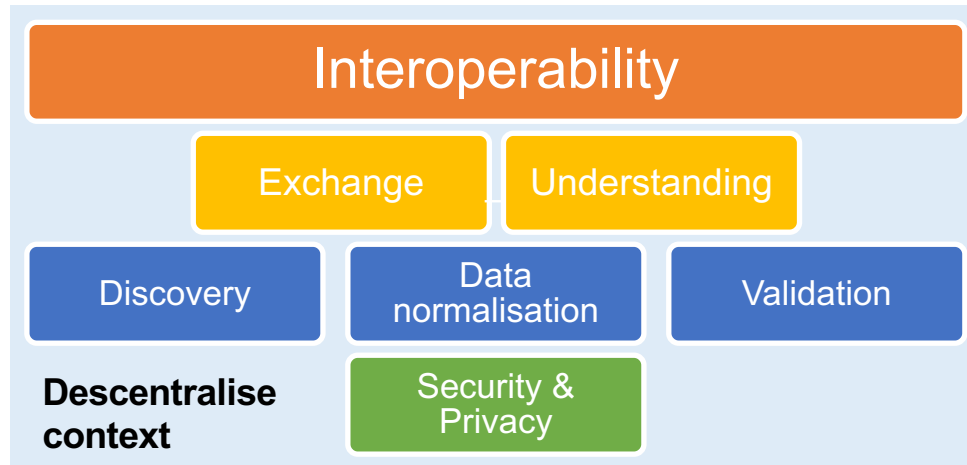
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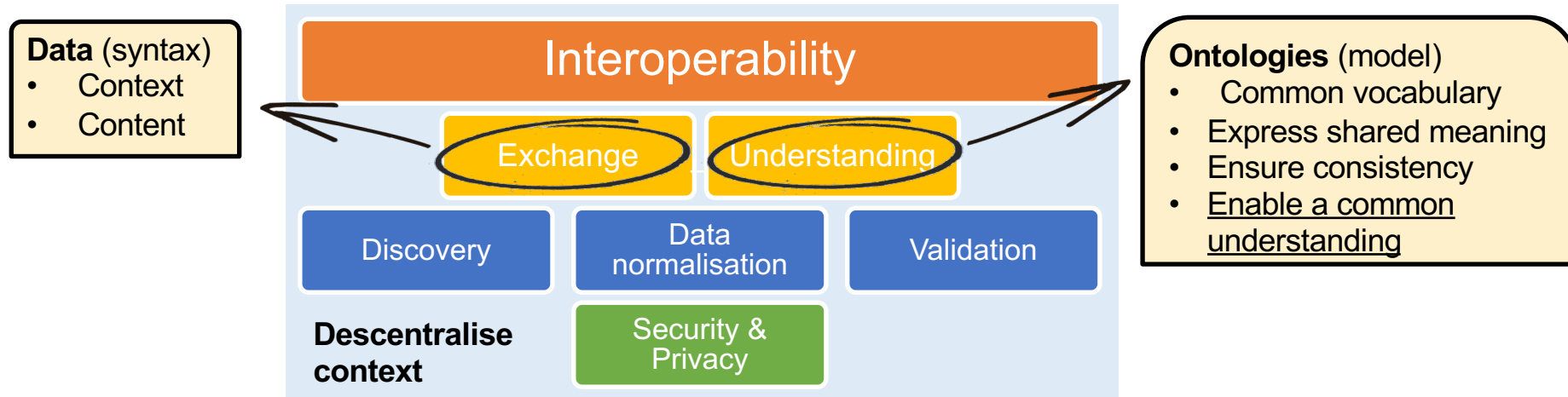
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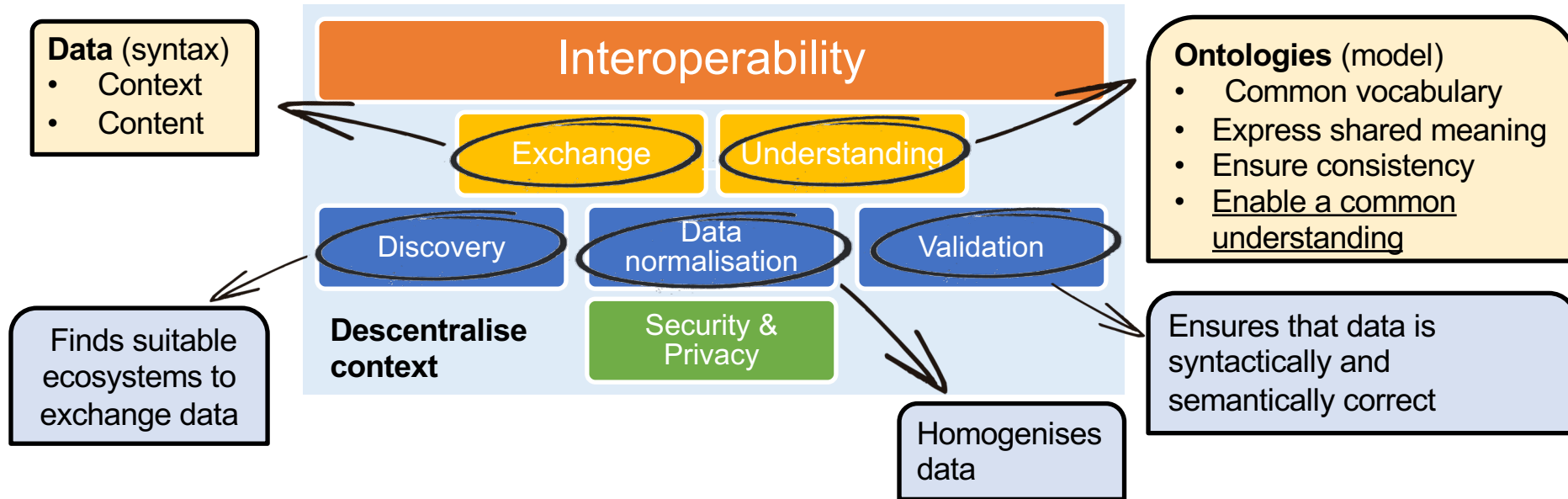
Interoperability enables the **collaboration**
between networks of **cross-domain** devices and services



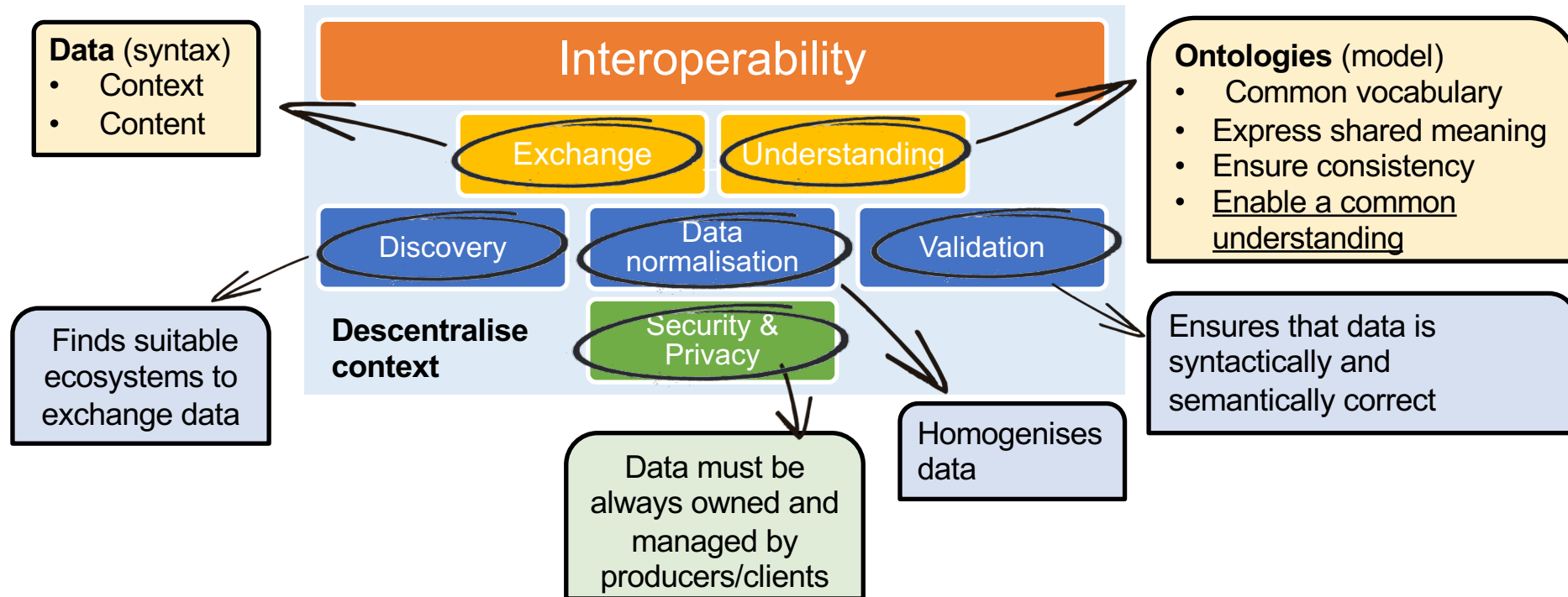
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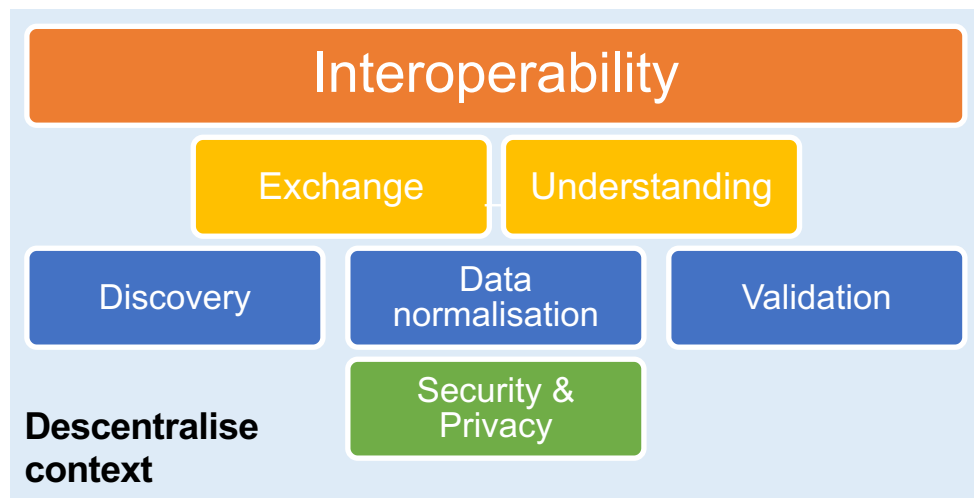
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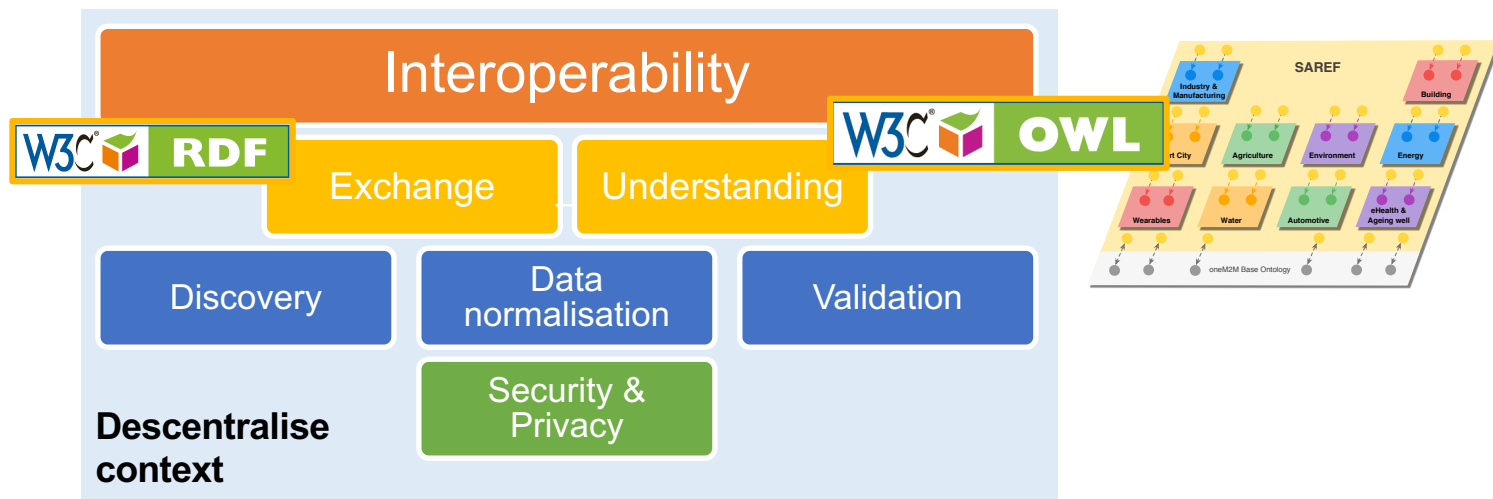


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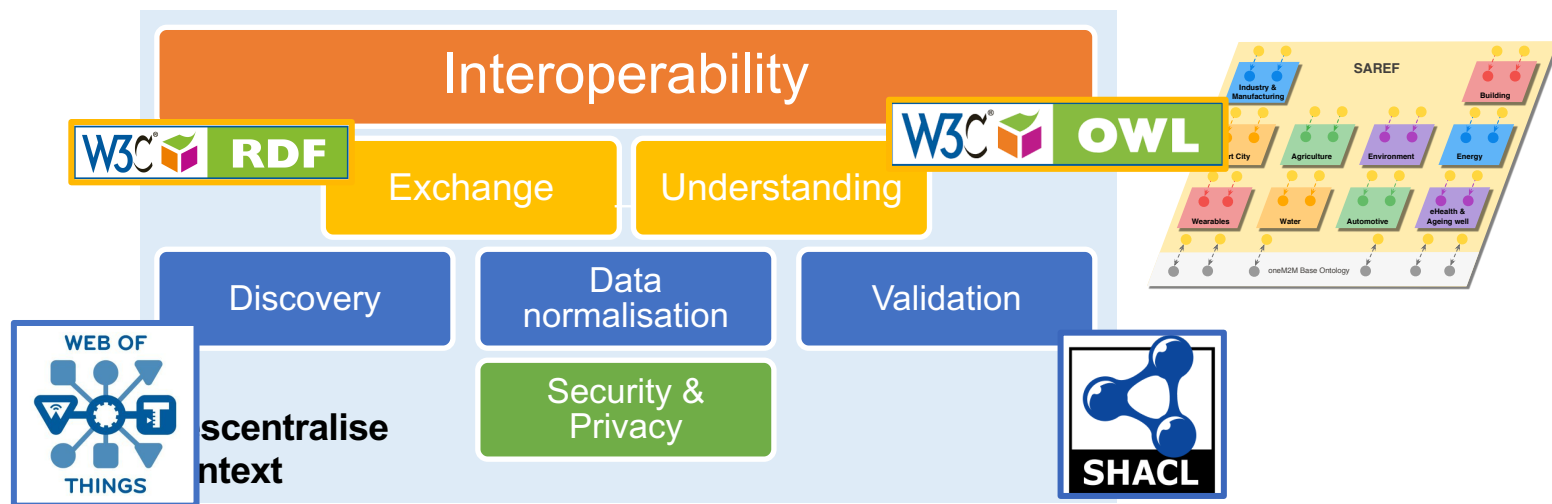
Semantic interoperability: The key factor is standardization

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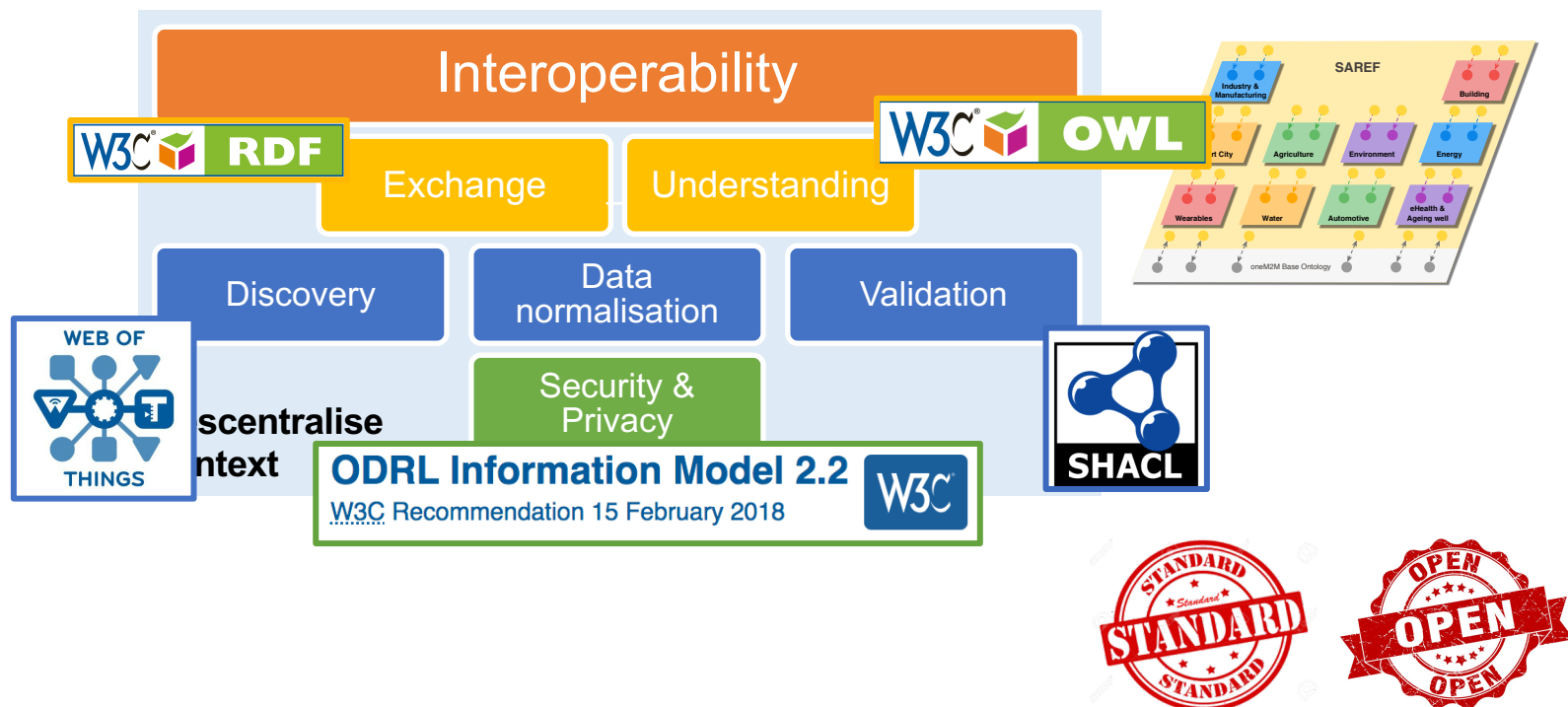
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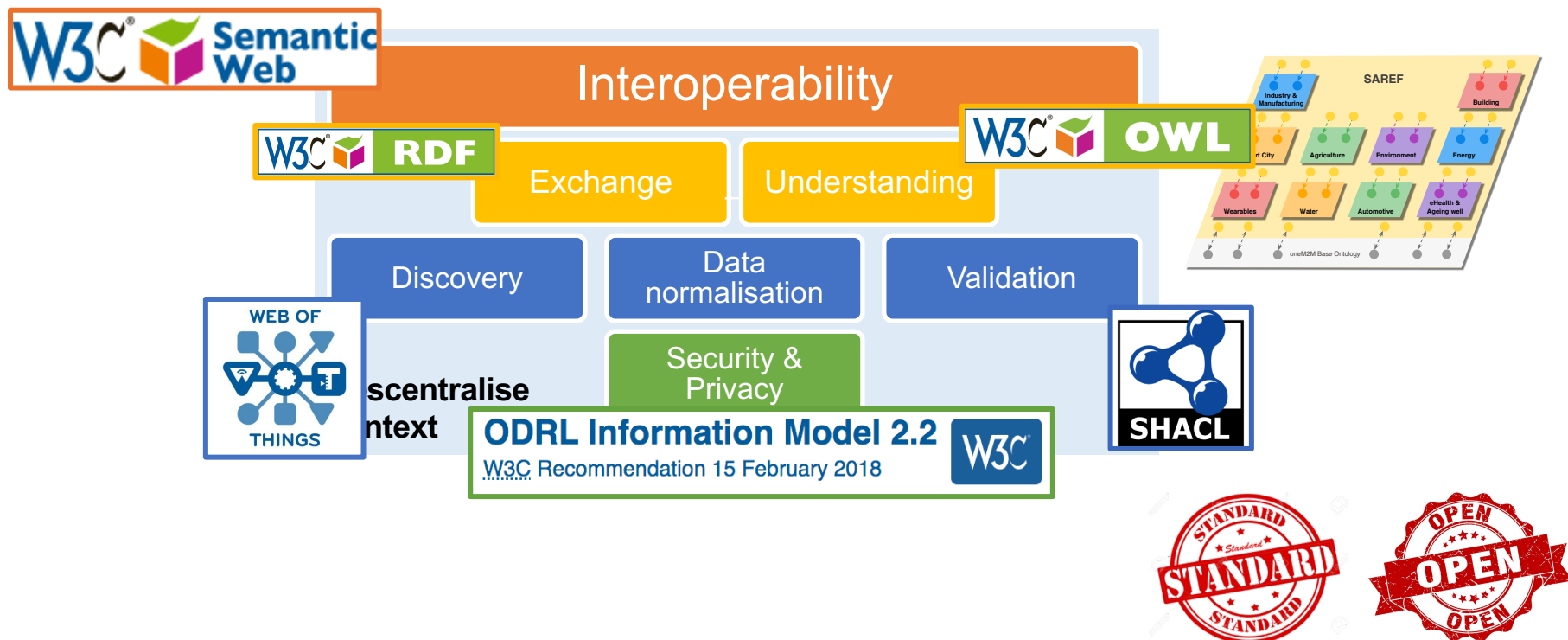
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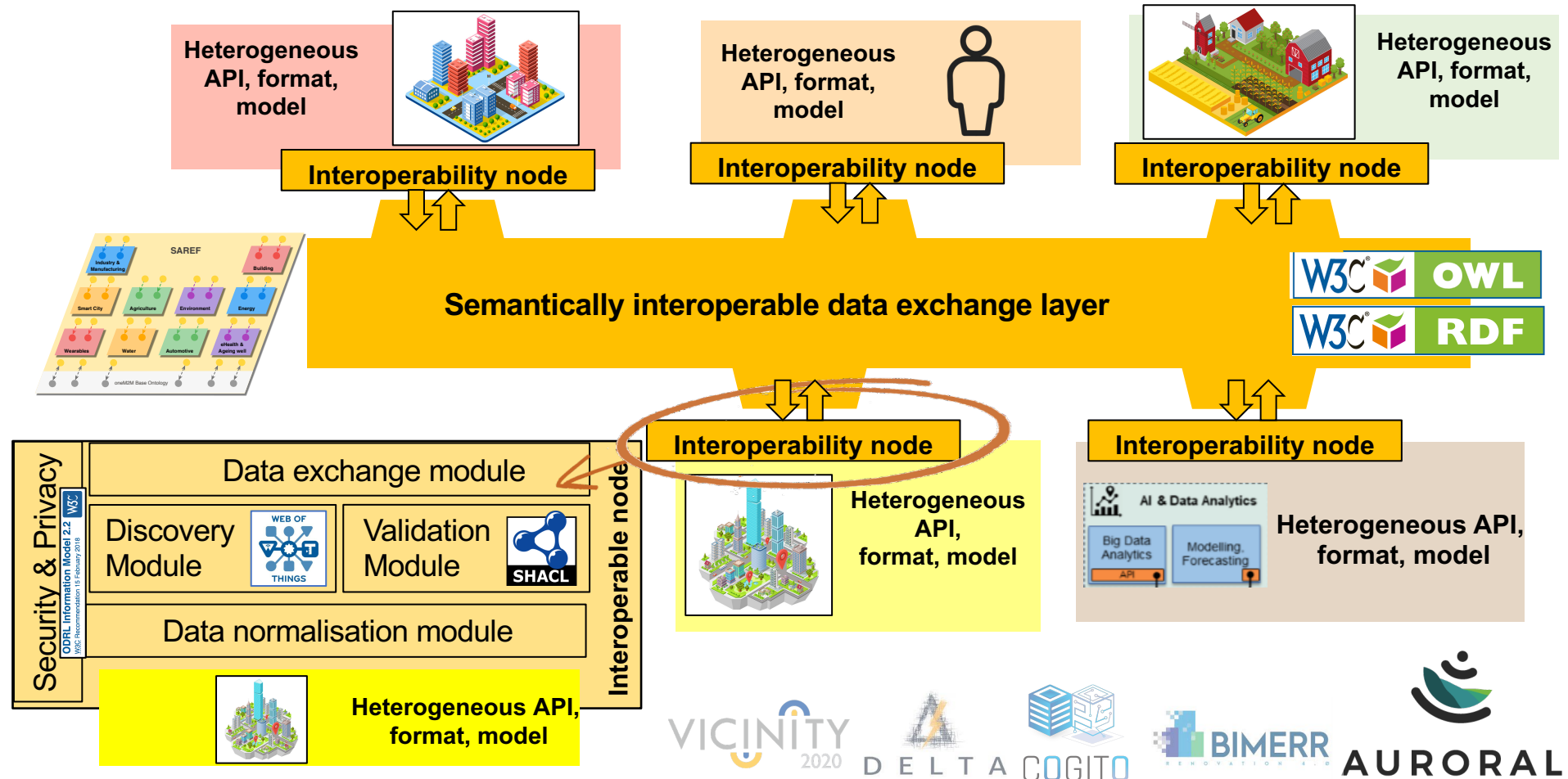
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Semantic interoperability: The key factor is standardization

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- Smart communities require semantic interoperability to exploit their maximum value
- Semantic interoperability must be by design
 - Using open standards
 - Taking into account legacy systems
- Tasks related to semantic interoperability:
 - Data exchange → RDF
 - Data understanding → OWL, ETSI SAREF ontologies
 - IoT + Discovery → Web of Things
 - Data normalisation → No existing standard, several methods (e.g., RDF materialisation)
 - Validation → SHACL Shapes
 - Security & Privacy → ODRL

