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As the article mentioned, the data generated by human activities is becoming increasingly plentiful and accessible due to technological advancements. This quantity of data is referred to as Big Data and is seen as a valuable resource for decision-making across all sectors. The emergence of the Internet of Things (IOT), artificial intelligence, and machine learning contributes to the utilization of this data. Smart cities use IOT to improve the performance of their infrastructures enabling an environment conducive to data collection, analysis, and distribution. AI plays an essential role in Big Data analysis, allowing computers to mimic human capabilities and simulate human behaviors. This ability to process and analyze vast volumes of data in real-time has a significant impact on urban governance, enabling policymakers to make more informed and efficient decisions. Despite its potential, AI was initially slow to be adopted, but has become increasingly popular with the rise of Big Data.

The rapid adoption of AI in smart cities offers numerous potential benefits for urban environments. However, their blind adoption can be risky and requires careful integration into the social environment beforehand. Then, to build truly sustainable and resilient cities, it is necessary to adjust and contextualize these technologies appropriately. Our article explores the opportunities and challenges related to information and communication technologies, such as Big Data and AI, for cities. It also proposes a framework for building more sustainable, safe, and resilient cities, in line with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

The data collection and interpretation are essential for enriching the understanding of urban environments, enabling urban planners and policymakers to shift from a fragmented view to a more holistic approach. Urban governance is becoming increasingly complex with urbanization and digitization, requiring a review of traditional public management models. Technology has also transformed how people live and interact in cities, with both benefits and drawbacks associated with data collection and usage. Finally, it is important to note that the use of technology must be guided by sustainability and privacy considerations.

Cities face various challenges, including those arising from climate change, such as floods and fires. AI is gradually being used to help mitigate these impacts through innovative solutions based on the Internet of Things and Big Data analysis. However, the use of AI in cities is still limited, and the adoption of smart cities often faces challenges related to integrating technologies with social and environmental needs.

Smart cities aim to improve quality of life, but they still need to strike a balance between technological innovation and social and environmental aspects. For example, a framework for a smart city should take into account aspects such as local culture, how a city uses and transforms resources, and governance to ensure balanced and sustainable development.

The impacts of climate change on cities, such as floods and fires, are significant. The use of AI in cities is limited but growing, thanks to technologies such as the Internet of Things and Big Data analysis. Smart cities aim to improve quality of life but must still balance technology with social and

environmental needs. A framework for a smart city should consider aspects such as culture or governance to ensure balanced growth.

The rapid adoption of AI in smart cities offers many opportunities to improve urban governance and economic growth. However, the use of Big Data and AI also raises concerns about privacy and ethics.