In recent years, the environment in which we live has been changing with each day in response to terrorist incidents around the world, increased people flow on a global scale, and unprecedented natural disasters such as abnormal weather, and the roles required of security are also diversifying.

A number of studies, notably the World Bank’s Voices of the Poor report (a survey of poor people in 23 low and middle-income countries conducted over a period of years by Narayan et all., (2000), showed that safety, security and justice are major concerns for citizens. Safety and security represent many things, including a stable income, consistent housing, clothing, and food supplies as part of the predictability of daily life, protection from crime, and psychological security. There is a sense among poor people that insecurity and instability affect them more than the well off, whether through crime and violence, conflict, or through unresponsive, corrupt and abusive security actors such as the police. People living in insecure areas, have the most insecure assets and rights, have fewer resources to protect themselves, and suffer the most from crime., (Narayan et all., (2000); Ismail & Hendrickson, (2009). People often have different safety and security perceptions, experiences and needs that require targeted responses. There is a growing body of evidence demonstrating that shortfalls in safety and security contribute to both poverty and underdevelopment (Ismail and Hendrickson, (2009). In contrast, the presence of safety and security can contribute to development outcomes such as relevant information system, virtuous security and development cycles. While evidence suggests that safety and security are linked to development in every area, utilizing information and communication technologies helps to enhance the quality of life for citizens, local authority activities, and communication within government.

Furthermore, because technology is everywhere, urban centers use information system to make life easier for citizens by avoiding traffic jams, informing users in real-time about available services, or notifying users about any urban transformation. With the Internet at every place, urban infrastructure which consists of various types of electronics or smart devices, such as surveillance cameras, notifies citizens about traffic conditions, assesses air pollution using sensors, and uses smart tools to manage domestic consumption of electricity, gas, etc. Cities are becoming more and more intelligent with the expansion of digital technology (connected objects, 4G / 5G mobile networks, etc.). Following the relevance of Urban areas to numerous stakeholders, and the advantages and challenges pertaining to its implementation, the concept of smart cities has drawn essential attention from researchers  
within multiple fields, including IoT, IS, and more areas of computer science and engineering disciplines. The aim of this study is