**Interview**

Q:Do you hear about what is smart city?

A: Actually not, could you introduce for me?

Q: A smart city is an [urban development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_development) vision to integrate multiple [information and communication technology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_and_communication_technology) (ICT) and [Internet of Things](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_of_Things) (IoT) solutions in a [secure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_security) fashion to manage a city’s assets – the city’s assets include, but are not limited to, local departments information systems, [schools](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/School), [libraries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libraries), [transportation systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transportation_system), [hospitals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospital), [power plants](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Power_plant), [water supply networks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_supply_network), [waste management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waste_management), [law enforcement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement), and other [community services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community_service). The goal of building a smart city is to improve [quality of life](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quality_of_life) by using technology to improve the [efficiency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Efficiency) of services and meet residents’ needs. ICT allows city officials to interact directly with the community and the city [infrastructure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infrastructure) and to monitor what is happening in the city, how the city is evolving, and how to enable a better quality of life. Through the use of sensors integrated with real-time monitoring systems, [data are collected](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_collection) from citizens and devices - then processed and analyzed. The information and knowledge gathered are keys to tackling inefficiency.

A: OK, what is the function of ICT?

Q: ICT is used to enhance quality, performance and [interactivity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interactivity) of [urban services](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Urban_service&action=edit&redlink=1), to [reduce costs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cost_reduction) and [resource consumption](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resource_consumption) and to improve contact between citizens and government.

A: Sure, how about IoT?

Q: IoT is the network of physical devices, vehicles, buildings and other items—[embedded](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embedded_system) with [electronics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronics), [software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software), [sensors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sensor), actuators, and [network connectivity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_access) that enable these objects to collect and exchange data.

A: I see, you want to ask me somethings?

Q: Of course, do you know which communal facilities accord with smart city concept.

A: Government and hospital, I think so, government and hospital used precision instruments, advance technology and monitoring system to manage and run.

Q: Aha, do you know what technologies can be working into smart city?

A: Remote sensing technique.

Q: what is that?

A: Do you know remote control? Remote control is able to control television or air-conditioner. Utilize remote sensing technique to control water supply system to save water, petroleum also can.

Q: How about traffic management and waste management?

A: Develop monitoring system to manage traffic and waste, government always ignore them, so this is the reason why a city exist too many safety accident and food accident.

Q: OK, that is all, thank you!

A: thank you, bye.