



# Shifting from smart cities to smart communities using Web technologies

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Smart cities



Rural areas





# Smart communities: a multi-domain and cross-infrastructure data environment

## 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

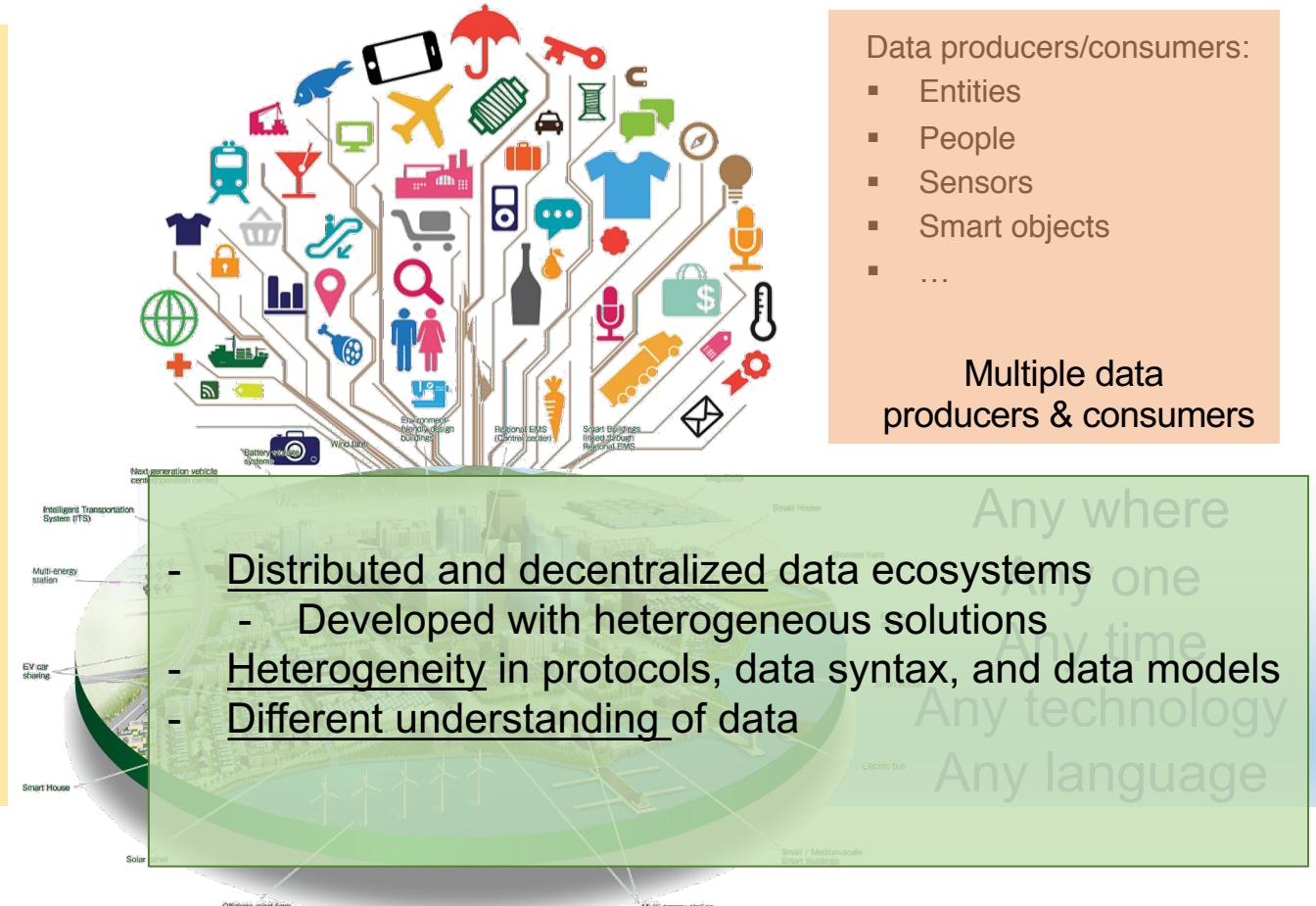


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Multiple data-domains



- 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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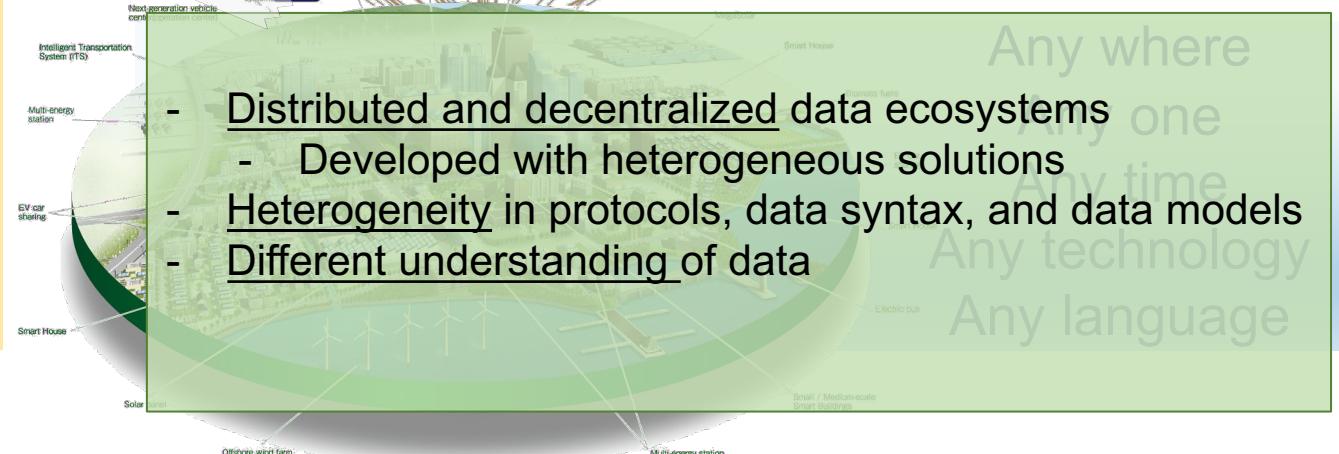
**IEEE Standard Computer Dictionary**

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

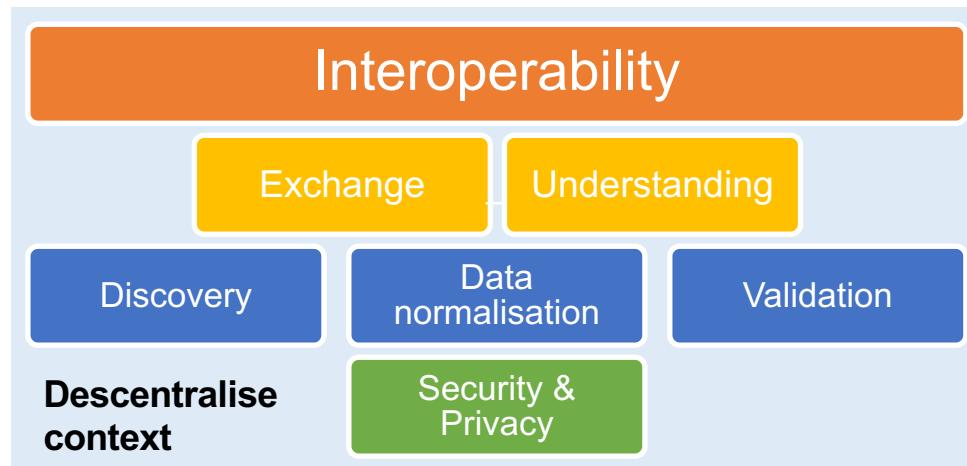
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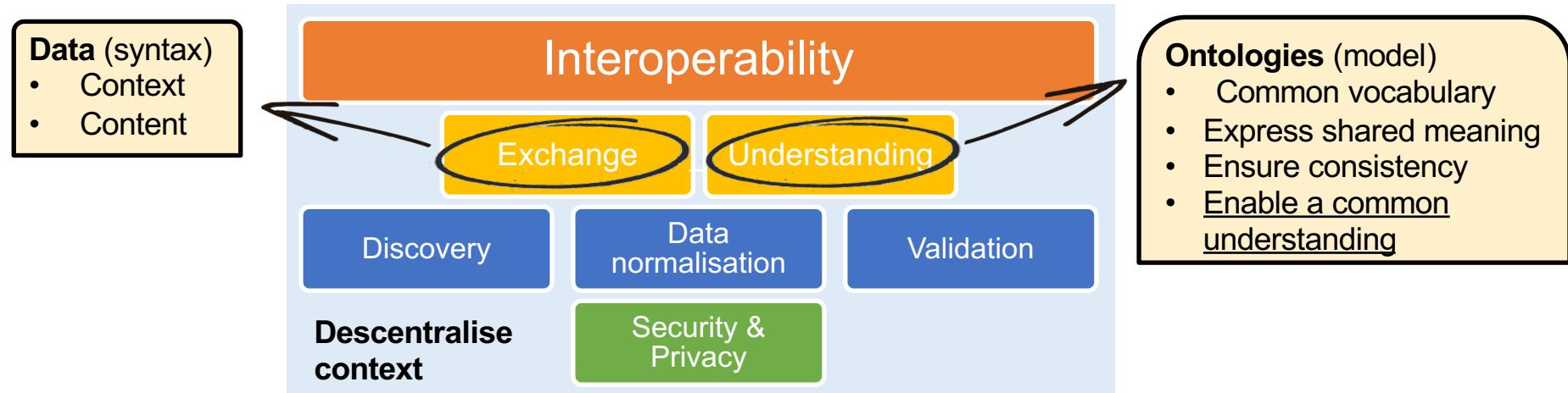
Multiple data producers & consumers



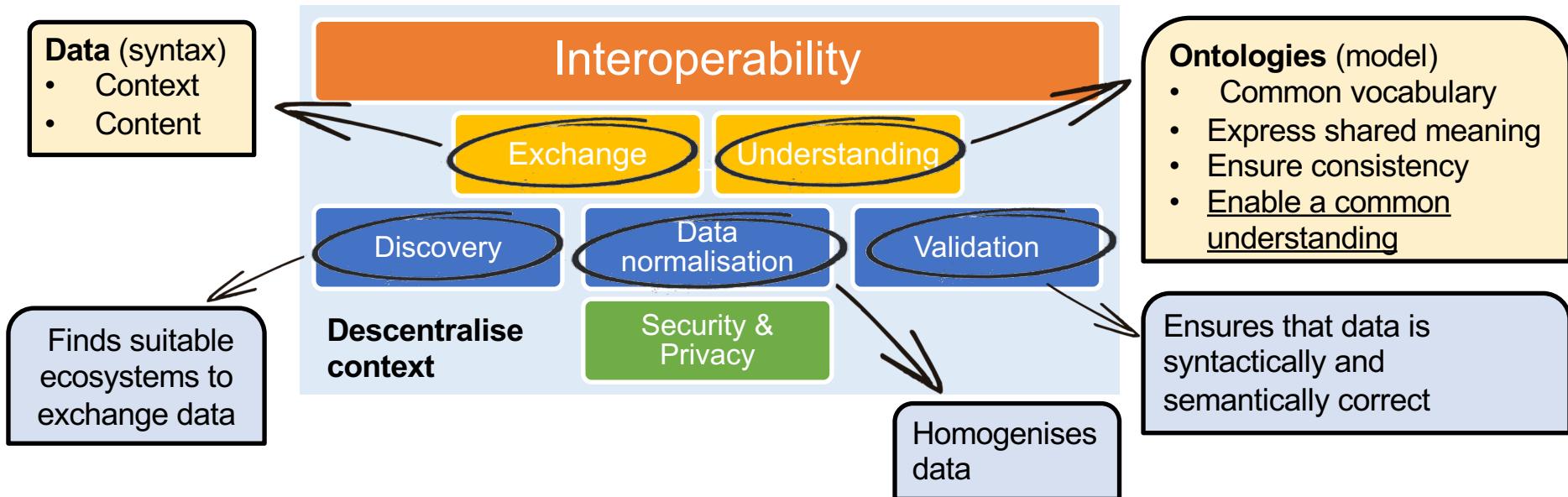
Interoperability enables the **collaboration** between networks of **cross-domain** devices and services



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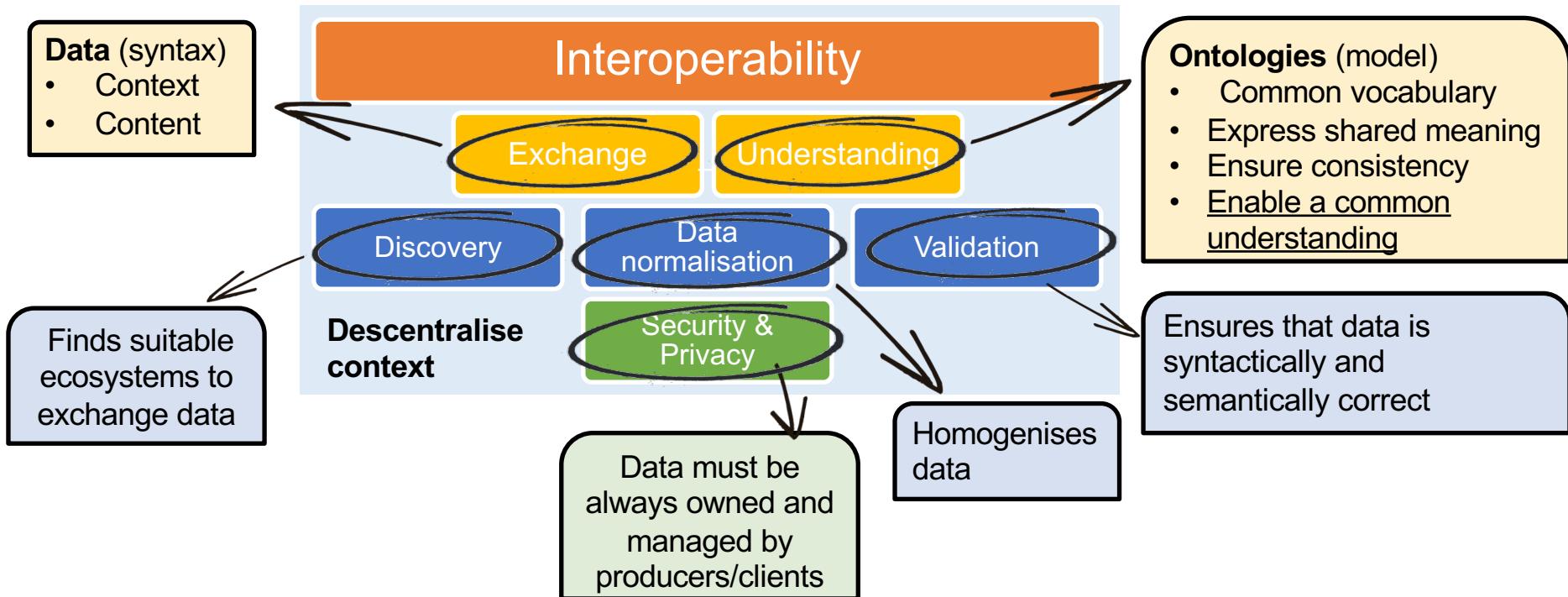
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# Bottom line problem: semantic interoperability

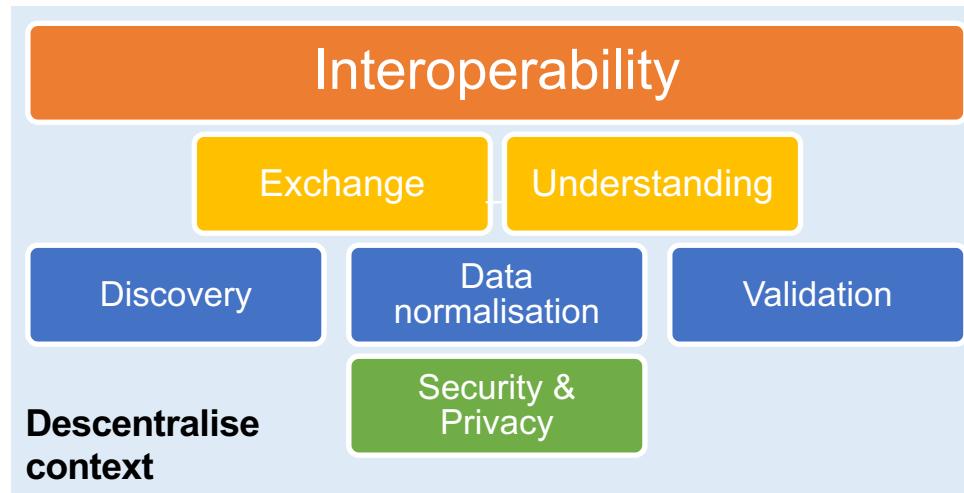
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# Semantic interoperability: The key factor is standardization

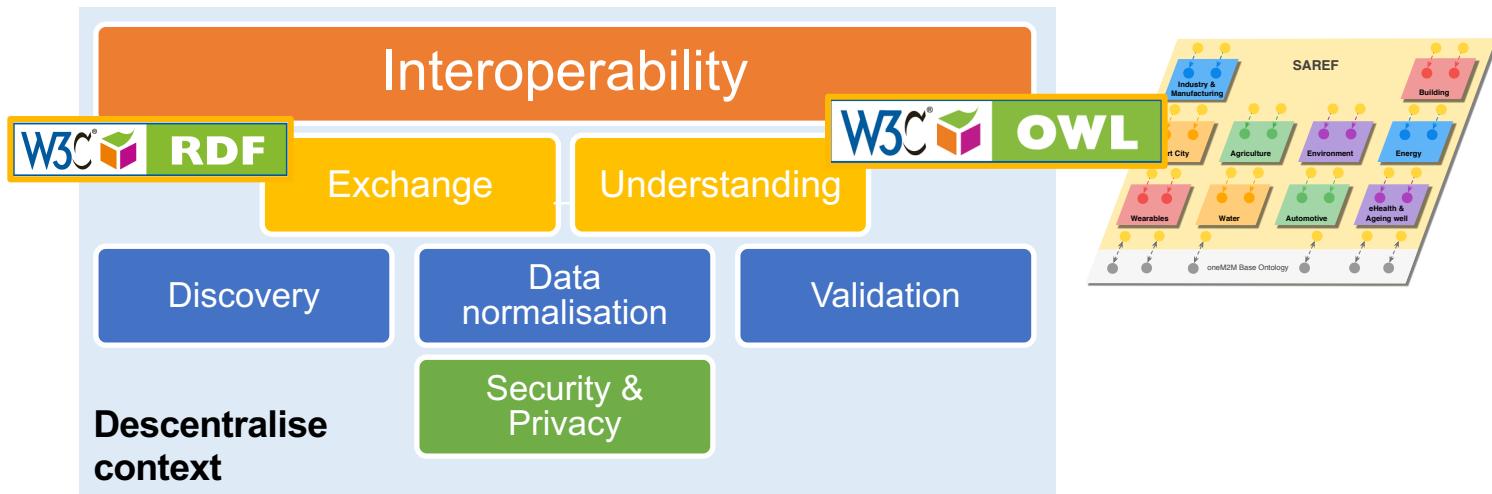
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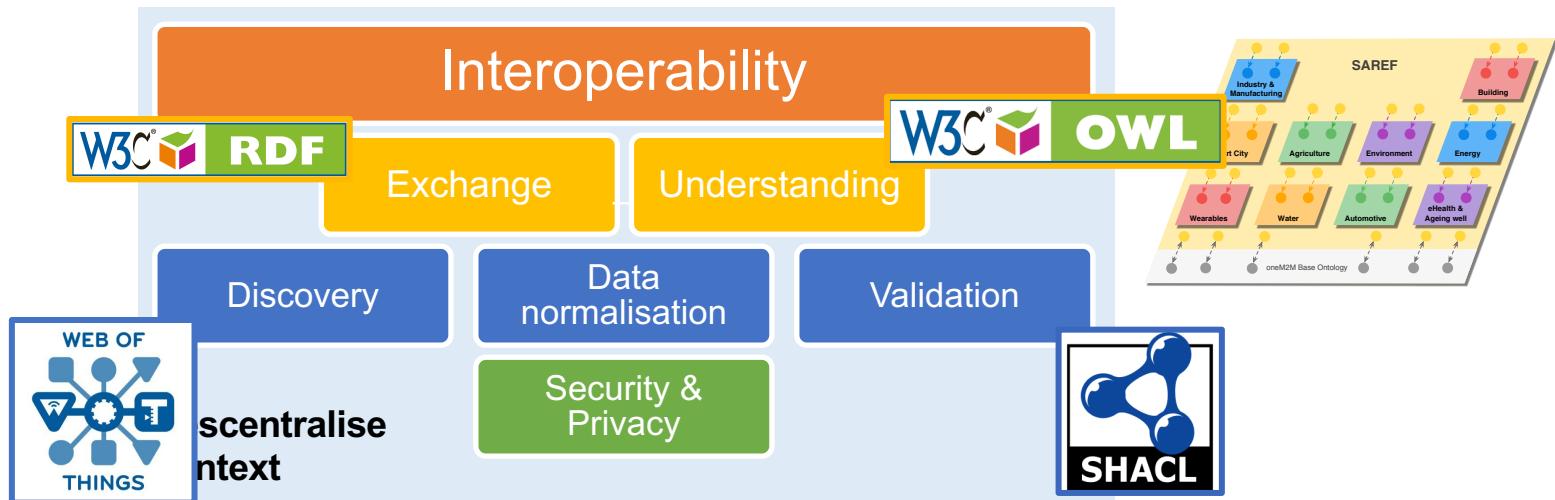
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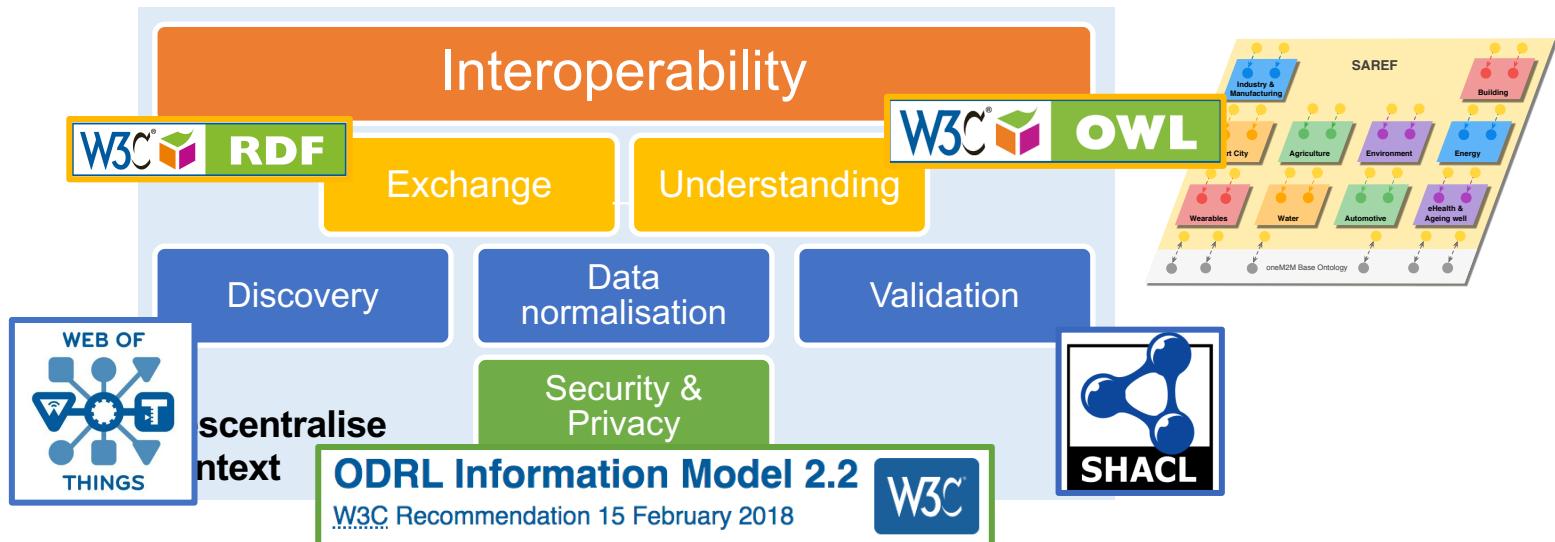
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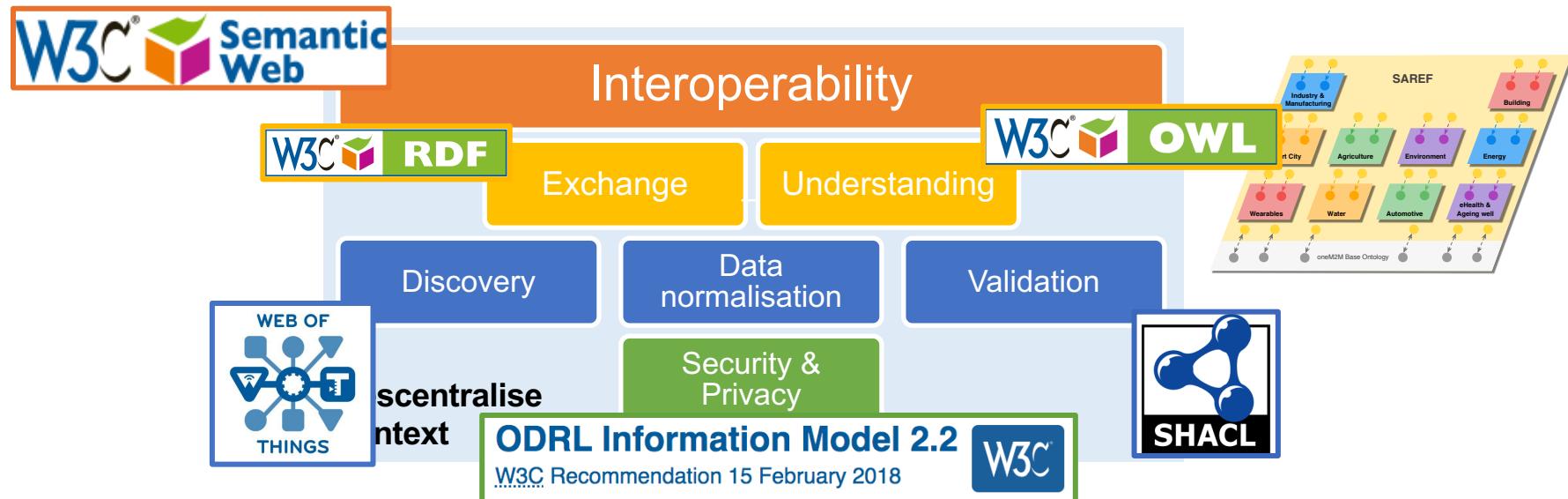
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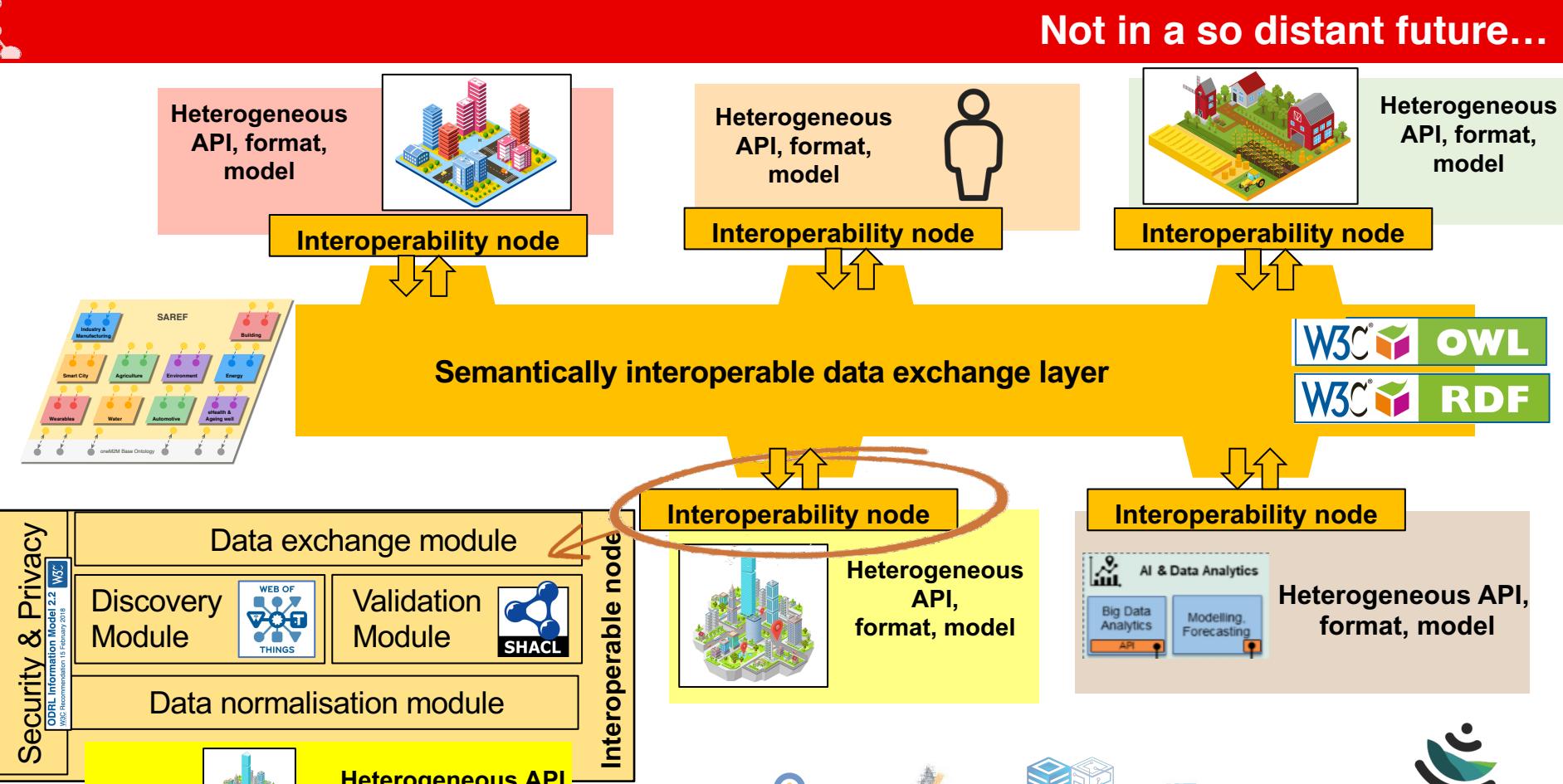
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- Smart communities require semantic interoperability to exploit their maximum value
- Semantic interoperability must be by design
  - Using open standards
  - Taking into account legacy systems
- Tasks related to semantic interoperability:
  - Data 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

