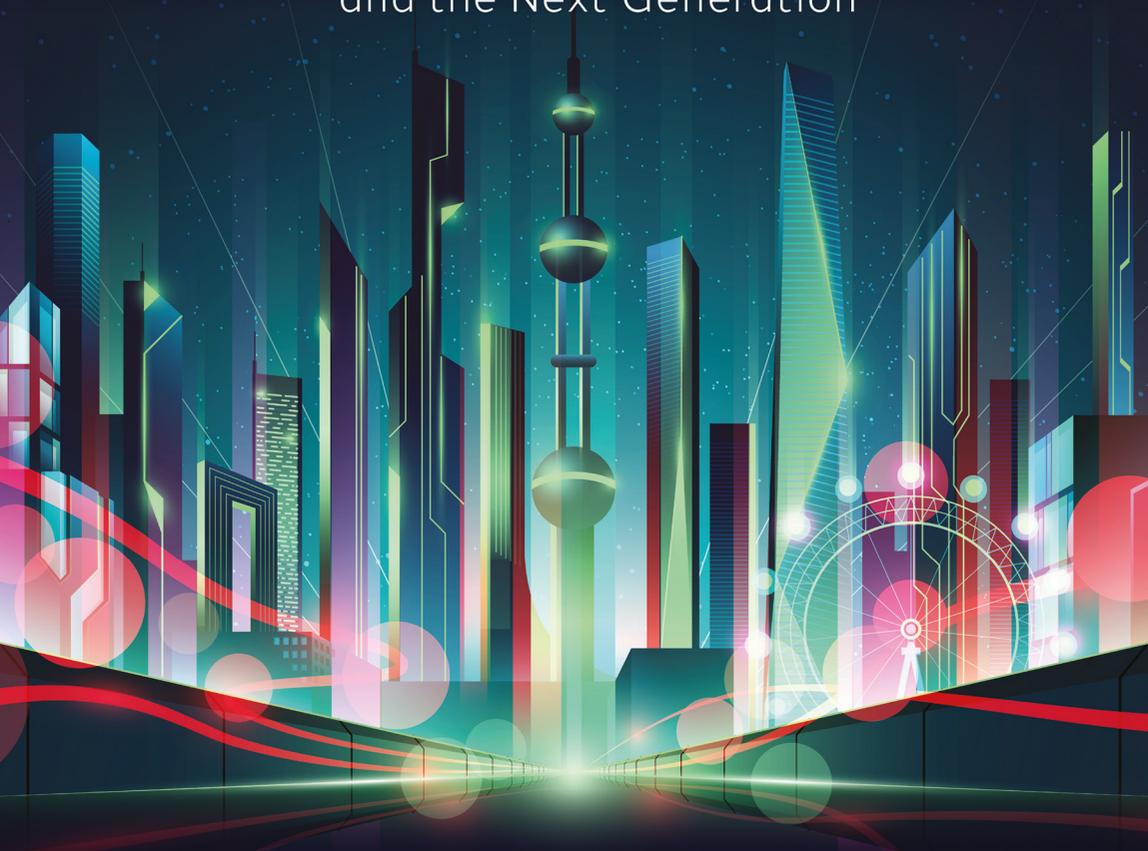


SMART CITIES AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

Empowering Communities, Limitless
Innovation, Sustainable Development
and the Next Generation



EDITED BY

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Smart Cities and Digital Transformation

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Smart Cities and Digital Transformation: Empowering Communities, Limitless Innovation, Sustainable Development and the Next Generation

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INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

*To our kids, the next generation with the hope and
the wish to live in a better world full of happiness*

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Preface

Smart Cities and Digital Transformation: Empowering Communities, Limitless Innovation and Sustainable Development is a Smart Cities Handbook putting together on a single volume a three-tier approach to smart cities: Limitless Innovation, Sustainable Development and Empowering Communities. The active learning approach that is adopted helps the reader to exploit comprehensive social sciences and computer science knowledge into real-world problems, building critical thinking skills and competencies. The exploratory journey to the Smart Cities and Digital Transformation research domain compensates the reader with a significant enhancement of intellectual skills and problem-solving capability.

The book is about putting together the diverse communities of researchers, academics, practitioners, industrial managers, and policy-makers to promote progressive applied research, best practices and lessons learnt related to the phenomenon of smart cities, digital transformation and sustainable development.

A unique characteristic of the book is that has a social sciences' core component aiming to discuss and cover the soft issues of Smart Cities and Digital Transformation research. Thus, topics related to the knowledge, soft skills, communication, ethical issues, participation, and motivation are important in our discussion. In parallel, the quest of limitless innovation and sustainable development is another key dimension of our publishing strategy. The exploitation of computer science and information systems research with a key emphasis on emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, Cloud Computing, Edge Computing, Open sources Platforms, Virtual Reality, etc., will bring to the reader unique value related to the new generation of transparent technologies aiming to improve the well-being, the quality of life in modern cities.

This book also targets diverse communities:

- Social scientists and researchers aiming to understand the social dynamics of socio-technical platforms and systems within modern smart cities, toward promoting value-based services, models, and frameworks.
- Computer Scientists, Information Systems Specialists, Data Scientists, aiming to contribute sophisticated algorithms, applications, and services toward an integrated ecosystem of Smart Cities Platform.
- Policy Makers and Digital Transformation experts, aiming to set the foundations and the value-based strategies for the next generation Smart Cities research with an emphasis on innovation and the promotion of sustainable development goals with a unified approach.

- Students from social sciences, computer science and information systems areas that are willing to get up-to-date, knowledge, know-how and expertise on the Smart Cities phenomenon.
- Industry stakeholders that are interested in exploiting new ideas for start-up companies and technology-driven innovation for value-based modern smart cities' services.
- Government officers that need to understand the latest developments on a fast-changing new scientific domain with significant applied dimensions and impact in the new forms of government and citizens' participation toward bold responses to critical social challenges.

Overall the book serves a diverse ecosystem of scientists, practitioners, business people, innovators, investors, government officers that jointly mobilize a new form of economy directly linked to the developments, impact and value of Smart Cities and Digital Transformation context.

The edited volume has the following features and benefits:

- *Value-based approach*: The overall discussion of the complementary aspects of Smart Cities and Digital Transformation research are organized around a strategic framework that integrated Limitless Innovation, Sustainable Growth/Development and Empowerment of Communities. This allows readers to benefit from the strategic alignment of each layer to a value-based framework.
- *Integration of Research/Academia/Industry*: The overall publication strategy aims to bring together the diverse communities with a developmental focus. The scientific knowledge and the industry services are integrated with significant social sciences research in order to provide an end-to-end understanding for the value components of any real-world smart city application and service.
- *Social Impact and Value*: The edition, promotes the debate for the social impact and the value of socio-technical smart cities platforms. Also, the discussion of Digital Transformation is delivered through the lenses of social participation and transformation.
- *Timely Knowledge Dissemination*: The agenda and the covered topics deliver the most recent knowledge and best practices related to the phenomenon of Smart Cities and Digital Transformation serving diverse communities that need timely, trusted and applied knowledge.

The main problem the book addresses is the unification and integration of the diverse communities of stakeholders in the Smart Cities and Digital Transformation area. Below we summarize the key problem solution structure of our book:

- *Untrusted Content* – Timely trusted knowledge. In an era where the debate on Smart Cities is full of inconsistencies and untrusted contributions our edition delivers timely content from trusted sources that represent the most influential stakeholders in the contexts.
- *Monolithic Approach* – Active learning and engagement. In an era where readers have access to thousands of sources of information and textbooks or

academic editions deploy the monolithic static approach, in our book all the chapters and contributions are accompanied with interactive active learning components, aiming to improve the learning/knowledge acquisition experience.

- *Myopic Views/Integrated Approach* – In the debate of smart cities, most of the approached deploy monolithic views of a single community, for example, computer scientists or social scientists. In our approach, we develop the context for synergetic understanding and contribution among diverse communities.
- *Lack of Strategy/Well-defined Strategy* – In most book series, the published volumes have no sequence and no integration. In our book, we have a well-defined publication strategy and almost three more volumes are ready in terms of contributors and publication priorities as they are aligned to the overall strategy.

The book is organized in 15 chapters with excellent contributors and top quality scholars. We are obliged to their intellectual work and to their contribution.

Below is a summary of the abstracts of the chapters.

Chapter 1: Future Smart Cities Research: Identifying the Next Generation Challenges

Miltiadis D. Lytras

The recent debate on smart cities research is challenged by the arrival of brand-new technologies and new ideas on their social impact. Beyond the hype and the expectations, the next generation smart cities research has to be grounded on the lessons learnt and the experience of the current extensive implementations of smart cities projects worldwide. Additionally, it is required to revisit the basic assumptions for the added value of smart cities research to the strategic blueprints around the world. This chapter is aiming to communicate a new agenda for future smart cities research including social, economic, technological, and community factors. The main contribution is organized around a framework that intends to integrate the technology sophistication, the human and social dynamics, and the strategy orientation of smart cities.

Chapter 2: Accelerating the Digital Transformation of Smart Cities in Covid-19 Pandemic Context

Laura-Diana Radu and Ana Iolanda Vodă

The recent pandemic of Covid-19 has substantially changed people's daily lives. They work and interact even more based on information and communication technologies (ICT). The use of new technologies and the interconnectivity specific to smart cities have intensified in the context of the pandemic. A significant part of the population works from home, participates in concerts and other remote social activities, organizes online parties, communicates virtually with friends and family, etc. These transformations required an extended and more stable

infrastructure, significant investments in the development of software applications dedicated to remote activities (streaming, contact tracing, security, online ordering and delivery, telemedicine, etc.), in specific services (data storage and applications, electronic signature services, etc.) and the integration of subsystems used in smart cities. This chapter examines the role of SARS-CoV-2 pandemic in the acceleration of digital transformations in smart cities due to the need and desire to digitize communities and public administrations. It has become a top priority for both private and public companies from smart cities in the context created by the pandemic.

Chapter 3: Smart City 5.0 as Digital Ecosystem of Smart Services. Basic Concept

Miroslav Svitek and Sergei Kozhevnikov

Cities evolved into quite complex urban systems. The rigid management process must reflect the complexity of the current political, social, and economic environment. With the vast city growth, citizens experience new difficulties – traffic congestion, pollution, immigration, overcrowding, and inadequate services.

In our research, we analyze problems and benefits that occur with the growing complexity and offer a new concept considering every city as a live and constantly developing complex adaptive system of many participants and actors that operate in an uncertain environment. These actors (residents, businesses, transport, energy, water supply providers, entertainment, and others) are the main elements of city life.

The new concept of “Smart City 5.0” is based on a previously developed model of Smart City 4.0 (compared with Industry 4.0) and implements the Urban Digital Ecosystem, where every element can be represented by a smart agent operating on its behalf. It is shown that smart services can interact vertically and horizontally in the proposed ecosystem, supporting competition and cooperation behavior based on specialized network protocols for balancing the conflicting interests of different city actors.

The chapter describes the design principles and the general architecture of the Urban Digital Ecosystem, including the basic agent of smart service, protocols of the agent’s negotiation, the architecture, and basic principles Smart City knowledge base.

The developed evolutionary methodology of implementation will ensure a minimum of disruptions to city services during its transformation into an urban ecosystem to harmoniously balance all spheres of life and the contradictory interests of different city actors.

Chapter 4: Digital Transformation: Management of Smart Cities

Andreia De Bem Machado, João Rodrigues Dos Santos, António Sacavém, and Maria Jose Sousa

Cities are becoming smarter and more optimized because of digital transformation, reducing costs, increasing safety, attracting investment, ensuring sustainability, and increasing viability. As a result of this optimization, they are becoming smart cities. Smart cities use the Internet of Things' devices, such as connected sensors, lights, and smart meters, to improve infrastructure and design by gathering and analyzing real-time citizen data. In this research, different conceptions of smart cities and their interconnections with digital transformation are presented. Therefore, the purpose of this chapter is to analyze how digital transformation may help manage smart cities. As a result, a thorough and integrated evaluation of the SCOPUS database will be conducted in order to address the following questions: (1) What are smart cities? (2) What is digital transformation? (3) How does digital transformation help to manage smart cities? The results point out that technologies and digital abundance, which include artificial intelligence, blockchain, and Internet of Things, play a crucial role in managing a controlled and automated infrastructure in smart cities. These favor the development of suitable places to live, work, and have fun, with a better quality of life for everyone.

Chapter 5: Smart Citizen in Smart City

Weronika Dopierala-Kalińska and Szymon Ossowski

This article discusses issues related to the use of new technologies in local communication on the example of selected Polish cities. It will discuss the tools used by local authorities in the process of local communication with residents and entrepreneurs, aimed at increasing their participation in the local decision-making process. The study will focus on tools for empowering residents and increasing civic participation in cities. Based on an analysis of documents, interviews with representatives of city authorities (officials, councilors) and residents, using the IDI method, an attempt will be made to analyze the effectiveness of particular tools used by officials. On this basis, the authors formulate conclusions and recommendations for the future on the selection of the most effective tools used in local communication with residents. The aim of this paper is not only to diagnose the current use of the smart city concept in Poland, but also to create a forecast of its use in the coming years.

Chapter 6: Mobility and Health in the Smart City 3.0: Trends and Innovations in Italian Context

Chiara Garau, Giulia Desogus, Alfonso Annunziata, and Francesca Mighela

The smart city paradigm has evolved from a perspective focused on technological infrastructures to an approach in which the effects of the technological apparatus improve the quality of life of people, urban resilience, urban sustainability, and health, by introducing the concept of smart and sustainable city 3.0. In this chapter, the authors evaluate mobility as a key aspect of improving the environmental, social, and economic well-being of communities under the central concept of smart and sustainable city 3.0. To this end, the authors underline the

link between mobility, the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMP), and environmental health. Then, the authors outline (i) the mobility requirements to be met from a smart perspective on environmental health and how (ii) the SUMP can be considered as the basic tool for connecting smartness with mobility and environmental health. Finally, the results obtained will be discussed, and future directions of this research will be illustrated.

Chapter 7: Future Mobility – Digital Transformation of Automotive Companies as a Question of Organizational Identity

Angela Graf, Thomas Hess, Lea Müller, and Fabian Zimmer

Talking about smart cities also entails talking about new ways of mobility. Various concepts compete for reimagining future mobility, most prominently connected cars, robo taxis, and other forms of shared mobility. New digital technologies, changing customer requirements, but also new competitors are dynamically affecting previous market logics. To stay future-proof in this new world of mobility, the automotive sector, which is an important nucleus for developing such mobility solutions, is currently undergoing fundamental digital transformation processes. Established car manufacturers have to find their path to choose out of the many possibilities on the rise. Against this backdrop, they face the major challenge to find an answer to the question: Who are we and who do we want to be in the future? Therefore, we argue that organizations' digital transformation is highly entangled with questions on organizational identity and discuss digital transformation as a potential identity threat for established organizations.

We begin this chapter by introducing the concept of organizational identity. Afterward, we continue with applying it to the practical context of car manufacturers: After depicting the major trends of digitalization in the mobility and automotive sector, we will focus on the digital transformation processes of established automotive companies and discuss their impact on organizational identity. Empirical illustrations of the Volkswagen case depict our theoretical considerations.

We provide theoretical ideas for better understanding the impact of digital transformation on organizational identity, as well as suggestions for practitioners concerned with organizations' digital transformation processes.

Chapter 8: Digital Transformation of City Branding: Comparison of the Role of Digital Communication in Branding of Selected Cities in Europe and Slovakia

Darina Rojíková, Kamila Borseková, Katarína Vitálišová, and Anna Vaňová

The present chapter aims to assess how digital transformation impacts current trends in city branding, to analyze the role of digital communication in the branding of selected cities, and to compare the level of exploitation of digital

communication for city branding between European and Slovak cities. We conducted empirical research in several phases, and the overall sample consists of 155 cities in Europe and Slovakia. The results of our research showed that European and Slovak cities use to some extent all the investigated tools of digital marketing communication in city branding with a dominant position of social media, both in terms of exploitation and importance for city branding in European and Slovak cities. European cities score significantly better than Slovak cities in all elements of the City Brand Hexagon, as well as in the overall city brand index. Therefore, city branding strategies in the best European cities can serve as a good practice example or inspiration for Slovak cities. Cities with lower rankings and scores on city branding should focus on strengthening their city branding or strengthening their digital communication. The possible trajectory is also the concerted strategy for the branding of the city and its digital communication.

Chapter 9: Designing Policy for Smart Cities

Marianna Cavada

This position chapter explains the importance of designing policies for smart cities. This chapter aims to provoke discussions that will allow further understanding of the smart cities policy agenda. It is inevitable for various smart cities actors to agree on ways to implement change in smartness. This is because of the different views on developing smart cities (or smart cities initiatives) that will ensure shared benefits for everyone. To achieve a wider understanding of how this might be achieved, the chapter raises the points of designing policy for smartness and the influence of governance on policy design. It explains what we mean by policy and governance and the link between them. Overall, the policy needs to be supported by a governance system, which is widely accepted – for example for truly smart cities, a governance system needs to evaluate the benefits through livability; these are the environmental, societal, governance, and economic lenses. A liveability approach to the governance system can promote open and democratic processes to smartness.

Chapter 10: The Role of Commons in Smart Sustainable Development: A Hybrid Approach for the Recovery of Settlement Systems

Martina Bosone and Anna Onesti

The research is based on the analysis of recent experiences of participative processes in the reuse and maintenance of contexts considered as “urban waste,” focusing their role in smart sustainable development processes. The recognition of discarded urban spaces/buildings as regeneration opportunities opens up new perspectives on the communities’ commitments and responsibilities, in new governance models. These experiences, better known as “commons,” highlight the active role of communities in establishing new unconventional forms

of value creation and production based on circular processes and interdependencies between city and communities. Circularization and synergies are the fundamental precondition for smart sustainable development. Assuming the Historic Urban Landscape approach as general framework, the phenomenon of commons represents an opportunity to make it operational through an integrated methodology based on the recovery of the environment built according to an inclusive and hybrid approach, configured by culture and shared with local communities. In this perspective, this contribution proposes an evaluation framework not only to monitor the results and impacts produced by these experiences, but also to stimulate and improve awareness, self-learning and self-evaluation processes of the actors involved in regeneration processes toward a smart sustainable development.

Chapter 11: The Role of Open Data in the Transformation to Society 5.0: A Resource or a Tool for SDG-Compliant Smart Living?

Anastasija Nikiforova, Miguel Angel Alor Flores, and Miltiadis D. Lytras

Open data are characterized by a number of economic, technological, innovative, and social benefits. They are seen as a significant contributor to the city's transformation into Smart City. This is all the more so when the society is on the border of Society 5.0, that is, shift from the information society to a super smart society or society of imagination takes place. However, the question constantly asked by open data experts is, what are the key factors to be met and satisfied in order to achieve promised benefits? The current trend of openness suggests that the principle of openness should be followed not only by data but also research, education, software, standard, hardware, etc., it should become a philosophy to be followed at different levels, in different domains. This should ensure greater transparency, eliminating inequalities, promoting, and achieving sustainable development goals. Therefore, many agendas now have openness as a prerequisite. This chapter deals with concepts of open (government) data and Society 5.0 pointing to their common objectives, providing some success stories of open data use in smart cities or transformation of cities toward smart cities, mapping them to the features of the Society 5.0. We believe that this trend develops a new form of society, which we refer to as "open data-driven society." It forms a bridge from Society 4.0 to Society 5.0. This chapter attempts to identify the role of openness in promoting human-centric Smart Society, Smart City, and Smart Living.

Chapter 12: AI and Employability: Challenges and Solutions from This Technology Transfer

Regina Negri Pagani, Clayton Pereira De Sá, Alana Corsi, and Fabiane Florêncio De Souza

Smart scenarios related to industries or cities, characterized by intensive technology transfer and use of innovative and disruptive technologies, have been in

the spotlight either on academic or organizational discussions, especially those with a technocentric focus. Among these technologies, artificial intelligence (AI) emerges as one of the most challenging one due to its complexity. Therefore, this chapter aims to address AI in particular the future of the labor market, exploring the challenges regarding the skills required in the context of AI technology, addressing its uses, challenges, and benefits. To achieve this goal, a systematic review was conducted on the extant literature using the methodology *Methodi Ordinatio*. The results show that the current literature is gradually changing from a more critical and negative view of AI to a more optimistic one, with more positive approaches and expectations regarding its benefits. As practical implications, the findings can be used as a guide for governments to develop strategies aiming to deal with upcoming challenges, especially regarding future jobs and employability.

Chapter 13: The Use of IOT Technology and Big Data in Smart Cities: Examples from Slovenia

Simona Stojanova, Jure Verhovnik, Andrej Kos, and Emilija Stojmenova Duh

With the ever-growing population in the urban areas, the concept of smart cities started to be more present in the literature. Smart cities are seen as a solution that will respond to the needs of providing a sustainable place for living, and at the same time improving residents' lives. To achieve this, various information and communication technologies (ICTs) are exploited, making the digitalization in the modern world of an immense importance. Advanced digital technologies enable the transformation of existing and the creation of new business models, the development of new products and services, increase the efficiency and competitiveness of the economy, and contribute to wider socio-economic development. Digitization of society and the economy through innovative and intensive use of ICTs has great potential for growth and is the basis for further development and competitiveness. This all generates an enormous amounts of data sets from which useful information are generated and used again the decision support systems. This chapter presents two examples from Slovenia where big data is used for improving residents' lives, as part of the strategies for smart cities.

Chapter 14: Cost–Benefit Analysis of Advanced Metering Infrastructure Implementation for Strengthening Smart City in Indonesia

Zainal Arifin, Rudy Setyobudi, and Kartika Asri Elnur

On its way to develop a smart grid in Indonesia, one key enabler in the early stage of implementation is advanced metering infrastructure (AMI). Thus, PLN as the only electricity utility company servicing customers from upstream to downstream in Indonesia, has started AMI program at some main cities. With AMI, real-time energy consumption profile, energy meter status and condition, and customer power quality can be acquired. Subsequently, these data collected

by AMI can be used for further smart grid implementation by such IT systems and big data analysis. Instead of its function for smart grid backbone, AMI also significantly support smart energy on the city as a part of smart city initiatives. Nevertheless, its implementation requires more investment than the conventional metering system. This investment needs to be evaluated to define whether AMI is feasible and viable or not. This chapter is intended to observe the feasibility of AMI implementation in Indonesia using cost-benefit analysis. Two schemes were used as study objects, one scheme in which the communication infrastructure was managed by PLN itself, and the other one in which the communication infrastructure was managed by a third party. From the analysis, it appears that both schemes are proven to be feasible.

Chapter 15: Digital Transformation and Smart Cities: Insights from the Healthcare Domain

Miltiadis D. Lytras, Basim Alsaywid, and Abdulrahman Housawi

Digital transformation is one of the key concepts attached to the smart cities' domain. The requirement to enhance strategically the way that business is delivered around different areas is a critical milestone for the digital transformation agenda and also for business performance management. In this short position chapter, we are focusing on the area of healthcare and we are providing key insights and lessons learned from Saudi Arabia. The main contribution of the chapter is a structured discussion on a digital healthcare strategy in the context of smart cities.

Chapter 16: Smart City 5.0 as the Digital Ecosystem of Smart Services. Practical Applications

Miroslav Svitek, Sergei Kozhevnikov, Jiri Tencar, Sagnik Bhattacharjee, and Viktor Benes

Cities' population growth goes in hand with the development of new technologies that are becoming the key factor of the Smart City (SC) concept. It allows the implementation of efficient management solutions, operation, and sustainable development of a city to face the challenges of urbanization and improve the services for the citizens and visitors.

The concept of the SC 5.0 was first presented in Svitek, Skobelev, and Kozhevnikov (2020), where the problems of the complexity of current cities due to rigid management processes, variety of infrastructure, and SC modules, systems, subsystems, and applications were described.

To prove the concept, several practical examples were developed to cover the topics: modeling in SCs, practical implementation of multiagent technologies, the approach of creating city ontology and the city knowledge base as the instrument of semantic interoperability, and visualization possibilities of Smart Evropská as a SC Testbed used for teaching purposes.

The new organizational structure is proposed based on knowledge graphs, and practical examples are shown. The applicability of knowledge graphs to be used in combination with data management platforms for monitoring SC key performance indicators and providing interoperability of services are presented.

Smart Cities and Digital Transformation: Empowering Communities, Limitless Innovation and Sustainable Development is a collective, synergetic journey to knowledge exploration and scientific debate for a better world for all. We do owe this to the current and the next generations. We do hope that readers will value the hard work of all of us. We want to thank the great team of Emerald Publishing for their professionalism and the great work.

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