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Planning the Smart cities in: A Comparative Perspective

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Abstract: Since Concept of smart City is proposed , Construction to smart City rapidly expands Inchina , which is thought To be The new method to Solve * problems Inchina ' s urbanization process.. firstly , This paper summarizes on Concept then connotation to the Smart City . secondly , Comparing Mainland cities and analyzing Beijing , Shanghai ,

Guangzhou , Shenzhen , , Kong and Taipei on the base of smart Citiea ' Planning , We Find Construction of Our smart cities s at varying stages to Development. The Mainland Cities tend to Perfecting infrastructure, Transform ing and upgrading ofIndustries in order to Promote Development of cities. However , Participation then demand To public are rela tively neglected . Finally , The paper puts forward somesuggestion on , Construction of

Smart City . For Welfare of the The people, Government should fully put this City ' s own conditions into consideration, which s a key Ring In the early construction stage. At , same

Time , Governments also need to put Emphasis On peopl^oriented then public participation. Keywords Smart City ; planning ; Public participation

from 2008 Year IBM Company presents the concept of intelligent Earth after , positive response from many parts of the world , presents a variety of Construction Mode . These patterns revolve around urban sustainability , urban-rural integration development , focus on livelihood core needs , will Internet + Internet of Things Advanced information technology, such as, integrates organically with City management concepts , make city more secure , more efficient , more convenient , Greener (Wang Shifu ,2012). with information technology solutions for urban problems spewing out , Wisdom Urban Construction is also considered to be a new impetus for China's new urbanization process (Niu Wenyuan, 2014. in recent years , domestic set off new Smart City Research and construction _ boom , discussion about smarter cities in urban research and planning also quickly warming (Sun Zhongya , Shang , 2013 cho-so-wait , 2014). however , Some studies have also pointed to the promotion of smarter cities around the world There are still many problems with (topic Group , 2013). based on domestic and foreign scholars ' research on Intelligent City , from Smart city The connotation of the city , trying to compare and analyze the planning text of Chinese intelligent city , with a view to further sending the city of Smarter Offers useful references .

1. Concepts and connotations of intelligent cities

is currently , Smart city is still in the exploratory phase of development , Has a relatively vague concept , Scholars present themselves from different angles 's view . to comb the related literature , to divide the concept of smarter cities into three categories .

_ The class emphasizes the application of advanced technology . Harrison etc (+) Think Smart city is the information technology , Social and Basic information such as business is fully connected to , and The city that is fully exploited by collective intelligence . Wu Shengwu, Ching (2010) to think of the City of Wisdom City will be between people's P 2 P Communication extended to machine to machine M 2 M Communication , Communication Net-

work + Internet + Internet of Things The constitutes the basic communication network of the intelligent city , and overlay The urban informatization application on the communication network . Hilipo , Yang High (2010) to summarize smarter cities as " smart city " = IoT + internet , Li Deeren etc (+) combining numbers City proposed " Smart city = Digital City + Internet of Things .

The second category of emphasizes people's participation . caragliu(2009) presenting the civic participation of smart cities , - Everyone participates in , through the Participatory governance , can effectively communicate infrastructure , all Investments in social resources , And from the scope of civic participation to discuss its economic growth , improve People's lives , The role of green and so on . construction Qiu baoxing (2013) think Smart city's Building on next-generation information technology Support , under knowledge society _ generation of innovation (Innovation 2.0) Environment . If you say innovation 1. 0 is with technology as a starting point , Innovation 2. 0is artificial starting point , People-centred innovation , apply-oriented innovation . number cities focus on managing the city's informatization , and smart cities focus on the user experience from the city The People's perspective reflects the city's informatization and intelligence . King Jinyu think Smart city focus on People's perspective The embodies the informatization and intelligence of the city .

The third emphasizes the development of the city . Shawi , Sun Chunxia (%) View smart cities as industrial informatization The inevitable product of urban development, Wireless city is first step , transition to Digital city and Smart city . shapro (2003) anddirks (2009) All proposed smart cities are through science and technology , the combined role of social capital and environment couched Up City competitiveness , further urbanization development . TT 0 ppeta(2010) think of Smart city as a new concept of urban design and planning , an urban management scheme that is determined by the application of information technology , to further promote the city's livable path degree ,making cities progressively sustainable development .

A comprehensive view of , Smart city is the internet , information technology, such as the internet of things, is fully applied to modern urban construction and management ,, emphasizing people -oriented, focus on the lives of the people , cover every aspect of people's lives , improve people's quality of life and Perfecting City management system , to achieve the goal of sustainable urban development . through further grooming of existing literature , also The is aware of the following connotations of smart cities .

First , Smart cities have ubiquitous senses and full interconnectivity . A variety of information network technologies are The foundation of Smarter Cities , gives it a thorough sense of perspective , for full city physical space , Comprehensive perception , Move g*et al*l kinds of city information (Hilipo , Yang is high,2010. at the same time ,Smart City emphasizes more comprehensive interconnectivity (Hilipo , Yang Geogao ,, , and quick to city issues , Intelligent Processing , To integrate and make information resources more three-dimensional , extend the breadth of the analysis problem , Elevated the resolution height , Changed the way cities run .

Second , Smarter Cities focus on sustainable development the theme . smart City boot entity network with virtual network , reduce City Energy consumption , improving City resource allocation efficiency , Mitigating City pressures , Optimizing city Living Environment . make city from " extensive type , extension to " intensive " content mode transition , brings a huge development dividend to the city , is _ the Bar optimizes the urbanization Path of the (Sanjiaja , Ma Yongjun, 2012).

Third , Smart city offers extensive city services . on the basis of perfect intelligence infrastructure , implementing Triple network _, Government and enterprise innovation in technology and business will also be more convenient , Every citizen can participate effectively in the city All Systems (IBM ,2013). compared to an overly technical smart city , smarter Cities emphasize cities " people " this and Technology the impetus given to urban development by Wisdom (Sun Zhongya , Shang , 2013). Smart city More prominent people need seek , people-oriented , through Smart city construction , enables people at all levels of society to feel the convenience of Wisdom , thereby work more effectively , better participate in social life (Zhang Yunxia, 2012).

To summarize , Smart cities are supported by new information technologies , optimize how cities are run , Promote City -wide customs Key Systems and participants collaborate harmoniously and efficiently , Let the city run its best . at the same time , Smarter City more prominent People's requirements , Public Participation , Smarter Cities also offer wider services to the public , facilitate citizens to participate better in society life .

2. The construction process and present situation of intelligent city in China

Smart city construction can usually be divided into five phases , starts , Expand , Build , Promotion and refinement phase (inline China , 2013, At present, the construction of intelligent city in China has entered the period of launch and construction . . from year, China parts area start Smart city " strategy " A number of cities and regions have been published in the following two years " smart city " Action outline or related planning policy (table 1). " Twelve-Five " period is considered " smart city "" Building solid Foundation most critical Five year , and 2011 year undoubtedly becomes the " " smart city planning year , Many areas will smart city " " included 12 five " planning .

earlier than 2006 Year , The Nanjing Municipal government has completed the Building a smarter city , lead future development Important topics such as . in the year after , Local governments in China have introduced a number of relevant policies in promoting the development of smarter cities . Ningbo on Year 9 Month released 'Decision of the Ningbo people's government of Ningbo Municipal party committee on building Intelligent City , This is a domestic The first Local Government policy document to promote smarter cities . after , including Foshan , Guangzhou , Shanghai , cities like Beijing actively develop smart city related planning policies . Smart city construction followed by the high speed phase .

City	Publish Time	Policy documents
Foshan	Year 8Month	Sihua Fusion wisdom Foshan Development Roadmap ~ 2015
Beijing	Year 1Month	Beijing Twelve-Five Urban Informatization and major information Infrastructure construction program
Shenzhen	Year 1Month	Shenzhen the 12th five-year plan outline for national economic and Social Development The fourth chapter accelerates the construction of wisdom Shenzhen
Nanjing	Year 2Month	Nanjing the 12th five-year plan outline of national economic and social Development, chapter 15th building Wisdom Nanjing
Ningbo	Year 6Month	Ningbo Accelerate the creation of Smarter Cities Action outlines ~2015
Pudong new area	Year 7Month	Smart Pudong Construction Outline (| Pud $_0$ ng 2015-- Pudong national economy and social informatization 12 five " planning
Shanghai	Year 9Month	Shanghai promotes intelligent city construction ~ 2013 Year action plan
Yangzhou	Year 9Month	Smart city Action Plan

Table 1. planning and action plans for some cities in the early days of smart city construction

2012 Year end , Ministry of Housing and Urban and rural development intelligently promote the development of new urbanization is the destination , starts creatingNational Smarter City work , successively selected two batches

altogether 193 the city of different regions , area , town as pilot . This is in recent years Residential building to address the real problems and difficulties faced by Chinese cities , The purpose of this is to further enhance the development of urbanization and The understanding of the "" Planning , Strengthening town planning and administration , Use intelligent means to rationally configure City resources .

live in 2013 Year 1 The first batch of pilot area totals is published in the month , includes City , counties and 3 Town , in 2013 Year 8 launches the second batch of pilot areas with $. View the spatial distribution of these pilot cities , - Aspect , Eastern Region intelligent City Group form , space agglomeration features are obvious . At present, China's wisdom city is mainly in the east the coastal area , The earliest intelligent city construction such as Ningbo , Shanghai is located in the traditional economically developed regions . and the East the the highest number of intelligent cities in coastal provinces , Shandong , Jiangsu , Guangdong , Zhejiang , The number of intelligent cities in Hebei province announced by the Ministry of Housing 's form front row . as China's economic development leading City of Beijing , Tianjin , Shanghai and other municipalities in the construction of intelligent cities in the Forefront of the country , The radiation-driven effect is very obvious the , forms The Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei , China-the , Bohai Wisdom City

City Group , Shanghai-centric Yangtze River delta Wisdom Group , and Guangzhou as the center of the Pearl River Delta Intelligent City Group . on the Other side, vitalize distribution of intelligent cities in central and western regions , The trend to rise in the central region is very clear . hunan , Hubei , Anhui , The number of intelligent cities in Henan and other places has a great tendency to catch up with the eastern coastal economic developed areas , West area land Liao wide , Qinghai , Tibet , the relative lag of intelligent city construction in Guangxi and other areas (diagram 1).

Current Wisdom urban construction expands on different spatial scales , different plans are set according to their own needs subscript . by consumer market rating , This article selected ? block has been introduced smart city construction-related policy pilot cities to comb , Compare the construction goals of cities at all levels (Table 2) .

Category	City	Summary of related construction objectives
_Line City	Beijing	Strengthen infrastructure , to apply as a breakthrough point ,ranks among world-class information cities
	Shanghai	Leveraging city information , Enterprise-based , Building a new form of the Yangtze River Delta urban agglomeration
	Guangzhou	exerting industry upgrade , focus on city governance , To resolve the big city disease challenges
	Shenzhen	oriented to requirements and application , to create the international advanced port of destination

Table 2. Overview of the relevant objectives of Intelligent city construction

Continued

category city Related Construction goal Overview

Tianjin Training Strategic Emerging Industries Group , Building Intelligent Northern Economic center Wuhan High starting point building , Building Central Public Service center , Building a happy City

Ningbo to bring the information industry together , Walk in front of Smart city

Hangzhou to Happy Harmony for smart Tags , building Oriental City

Nanjing Industry-driven Smarter City , Implementation transition , Innovation , spanning development

Second-tier cities Suzhou Industry , livable hands and grab, with wisdom to push Suzhou to the top of Asia Pacific

Xi ' an Create a West " sample " toward an international metropolis
Qingdao Clustering Development Information Industry , building North First class data center
Wuxi Using Internet for things to drive industry development , Casting intelligent Life
Kunming Integrating Information Infrastructure Resources , Creating South Asia International Land Port
Foshan change industry to core , push Sihua fusion
Changzhou to apply and manufacture the main line , create modern boutique city
Dongguan Developing typical model application , pilot wise Explorer
Yangzhou apply as guide , starting from people's Happiness
Zhoushan wide internet , full sense Building Marine Information industry base
Third-tier cities
Zhuhai borrowing Hong Kong and Macao Regional advantages , Building Sea, land and air industries
Zhuzhou Implementing Science and education Pilot Strategy , Building eco-smart New Town
jiaxing With Industrial Advantage , steadily promoting intelligent city construction
Huaian focus on infrastructure , Building a sustainable industry New Town
Xiangtan borrow long Zhu Tan Group Group , crack Development challenge , Revitalize Industry

cities , Building goals are clear , focus on requirements and application , focus on city governance . - aspect , targeting the advanced stage of urban informatization , provide support for overall urban development Goals , focus on the needs of urban development , Apply the smart city concept to urban governance . on the other hand , Smart apps can be a breakthrough for urban development , Pendulum Remove the drawbacks of traditional construction mode ,helpful for solving big city diseases , transition from hardware construction in smart city to soft The construction of the pieces .

The construction goal of second-tier cities emphasizes the role of industry more than the first-tier cities , promoting smarter cities with industrial developmentconstruction . For example, Nanjing put forward the industry-driven city of Wisdom, Wuxi proposed to use the Internet of Things to drive industry development , Sue states are more specifically proposing industrial and livable simultaneous development , Ningbo's goal is also to use the information industry to drive the

gathers .

For three- tier cities , is mostly based on proximity to big cities and other regional advantages , focus on building infrastructure and features Karma . For example, Zhuhai relies on its proximity to Hong Kong and Macao. , Building Sea, land and air features . Xiangtan is the borrowed power Chang-zhu-tan City Group , Revitalization of the industry . also relies on the advantages of Linhai , Building Marine Information Industry . See , in smart city construction procedure , three- tier City first is clear its own positioning , Building and developing industries based on their own advantages , strengthens the base The facilities are backed by a nearby _, second- tier City ,Implementing coordinated development .

3. Comparison of strategic planning of intelligent cities in China

This article further selects Beijing , Shanghai , Guangzhou , Shenzhen , Comparative Study of six cities in Hong Kong and Taipei , to these cities City Building Intelligent City related planning policy to comb , Analyze the differences between their strategic objectives and the main content . where , four All cities in China year has released the smart city construction policy text (Table 1), The then has a supplemental . Beijing on Year published " smart Beijing Platform for Action", Shanghai to year publishedShanghai Promoting Wisdom City construction ~ 2013 Year action plan , Guangzhou in % The year published Guangzhou Municipal People's government of the CPC Guangzhou municipality on construction wisdom Guangzhou Implementation View ", Shenzhen at % the year issued a Smart shenzhen planning outline ~ 2020 Year). rthkarea related policy is relatively early , Taipei in 2008 year

push Ktaiwan The fifth development plan for , is also in the year rolled Ui-taipei and Taipei City government to promote intelligent urban construction program . Hong Kong related policy has 1998 year " digital " Information technology policies and year, cloud services and standard planning . pass Comparison analysis of the above planning text for I know , The construction goals of four mainland cities tend to be built via the information infrastructuresetting promotes city development and industry upgrades and Transitions , Although there are references to public participation and needs , the, but not There are special plans listed . while Hong Kong and Taipei explain more about urban public services and public participation in policy texts , More emphasis on people's needs and people-oriented philosophy .

For reference to Smart City Evaluation indicator System 2. 0 (Shanghai Pudong Intelligent City Development Institute ,) Six Wisdom City Construction Policy text comparison , And according to the content of the description of detail to be divided into a detailed description of the () and the slightly involved () (table 3). further sets the full score for all content in the six dimensions to 6, under Cities degree of focus in different dimensions make a six-dimensional analysis diagram (Figure 2). planning for the first four cities focuses on smart city infrastructure , Public administration Services , Information and Economics three dimensions , is basically consistent with the strategic objectives of the previous analysis . and Taiwan more emphasis on urban humanism , Public Awareness , Soft Environment Construction These three dimensions . especially in the Humanities dimension degree , The Taipei City government emphasizes the concept of lifelong learning , and trying to bridge the digital divide ; Hong Kong emphasizes education and vocational training machines construct cooperation , promote the skill level of the working people .

Dimension	Elements	Beijing	Shanghai	Guangzhou	Shenzhen	Hong kong	Taipei
Infrastructure	The level of broadband network construction	Aa	Aa	Aa	Aa	Aa	Aa
Public administration and services	Government Services		Aa	Aa	A	Aa	Aa
	Traffic management	Aa	Aa	Aa	Aa		Aa
	Medical system		Aa	Aa	Aa		
	Environmental protection			Aa	A		
	Energy Management			A	A		
	City Safety	Aa	Aa	Aa	Aa		Aa
	Education system	A	Aa	Aa	Aa	Aa	Aa
	Community Management		Aa		Aa		Aa
Information Service	The level of industrial development	Aa	Aa	Aa	Aa	A	A
Jinan Development	Enterprise Informatization Operation level	A	A		A	Aa	Aa
Humanities Literacy	Income level of the public						A
	Scientific literacy of Civic culture			A		Aa	Aa
	The network level of citizen's life	A				Aa	Aa
Subjective perception of the public	A sense of convenience in life					A	Aa

	The security of Life						Aa
Soft environment Construction	Planning and Design	A	A	A	A		Aa
	Atmosphere Building					Aa	Aa

Table 3. Six smart city planning focus on dimension comparison

3.1 Smart city infrastructure Dimensions

Four cities in the mainland are very focused on infrastructure dimensions . A special information infrastructure has been developed in Beijing's planning L Action plan ,improve the high-speed ubiquitous information network . Shanghai proposes to build an international standard of information Infrastructure , and proposed several special projects to promote broadband City , Wireless City etc construction . Guangzhou focus on New generation broadband network , Several cloud computing Center and large data building of the city information repository . Shenzhen proposes to accelerate the wisdom of the existing urban infrastructure build , Building ubiquitous perceptual networks . compared to, Hong Kong and Taipei different planning content . Taipei More heavy View Platform Development , is dedicated to serving the public's life applications and network platform construction . The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) encourages investment and effective competition at the same time that it emphasizes the construction of a broadband infrastructure with advanced HF , providing customers with quality innovation Services .

3.2 Smart City Public Administration and service dimensions

Six cities pay more attention to wisdom urban public management and the construction of service dimension , in concrete text to the smart governance House , traffic ,Security , medical , Building on education is different .

for Smart Government , The starting point of Beijing is to improve the party's ability to govern and the efficiency of government . Shanghai also presents the party and the business collaboration between government offices , sharing information , Improving public service convenience . interaction between The government and the people on the Internet the , Improve information exposure , Perfect People hotline . Hong Kong and Taiwan emphasize the needs and feelings of the people .. Hong Kong and Taipei" out construction Electronic government , promotes municipal efficiency and service quality , Let the public feel the government's intentions .

in smart traffic , Inland Four from the construction of the hardware , coordination of all aspects, as well as public information services, and so forth Construction planning for smart traffic , including improving the intelligent monitoring equipment of road network and forming monitoring system , Construction Road Smart Toll system etc . Intelligent Traffic Planning in Taipei is through several specific aspects to promote the rights and interests of the public and the wisdom of the road toll system such as convenience measures .

The Smart security element is a very focused aspect of six cities . Enhanced Video Surveillance network in Beijing , emergency response should be , Network security etc Construction , Perfect production , regulatory system for food and drug, . Guangzhou and Shenzhen have similar wisdom security content . Taipei City proposes to build a comprehensive disaster prevention and epidemic prevention system , and combining geographic information system , Promote fire , Crime etc

Prevention and handling of public security , Security for the public .

in wisdom education , Different city solutions . Several cities in the mainland mainly adopt the government-led way , such as Shanghai network Infrastructure for optimizing education systems , Enrich Education Resource Library , Shared education Resources . Guangzhou, Shenzhen proposed Smart campus plan . Hong Kong encourages online learning and enhanced partnership between the private sector . Taipei (Enrich School Education Resources , Establish an informational classroom , and launch Education portal Web site .

On other elements , There are specific medical aspects of the three cities in the mainland except Beijing , presents

online health consultation consultation , Query Check and consultation service . other , Guangzhou and Shenzhen on Environmental and energy , make a sense of the ecological environment know to monitor and perfect weather, disaster , a wide range of early warning monitoring systems such as energy . Shenzhen also proposes new energy regeneration platform , and proposes a special plan to build a smart Grid project , to meet the new energy needs of smart cities .

3.3 Smart City Information Services economic development dimension

Six cities attach great importance to the role of industry . Shanghai launches policies to support the development of high-tech industries , Beijing scheduled implementation " Xiangyun project " ® promoting the development of new industries , Shenzhen proposes to develop a technology product , innovation and system setfields to expand cooperation , promoting resource consolidation . Hong Kong and Taipei only slightly related to industrial development , such as Hong Kong promote the development of digital entertainment and broadcasting industry from the perspective of the creative industry , Taipei's Science and Technology corridor is focused on the Taiwan, referring to Introducing the development of the information industry . other , in Enterprise informatization operations , Hong Kong and Taiwan have detailed policy options , and the mainland is rare mentions . Taipei promotes enterprise information , establishing Taipei SME Service Network , provides multiple live messages and query channel . Hong Kong actively promotes the use of E-commerce and information technology by the business sector , to improve the competitiveness of local businesses .

3.4 Wisdom City Humanities Literacy Dimension

None of the four cities in the mainland is focused on humanities literacy Dimensions , and RTHK attaches more importance to this aspect . specifically proposed by Taipei to subsidize low-income groups to buy computers , provide citizens 3 Hour free internet training , and for Taiwan First nations to use new information means to enhance the competitiveness of Aboriginal people . The HKSAR proposes to nurture talent and promote the text , to promote the development of information technology and to encourage applications from all walks of life , The takes a _ some free it awareness courses such as "I Easy Query Service , activities such as TV entertainment and public computers that provide free internet access , to improve the city People's awareness of it and its promotion .

3.5 Wisdom City Citizen subjective perception dimension

six Cities , The only has issues related to the subjective perception of urban citizens in Taipei . Taipei Promotion City People Digital Life application , Building a networked community to strengthen citizen participation , and implementing to grassroots services , The view that people are involved in the Satisfaction is an important consideration ,and build a database of public opinion responses , Let the public feel the government's intentions in a subjective sense , win

Public trust and Affirmation .

3.6 Wisdom City Environment Construction dimension

Mainland cities are planning to emphasize enhanced planning , Specification Management . in standard construction , guide , Policy is more highlighting the role of the government , For example, Shenzhen in the wisdom of the construction of Shenzhen, set up a consultative committee of Experts , argumentation related planning andConstruction projects , and make recommendations . Hong Kong also proposed e-government services need to develop relevant planning blueprint , including public service The same is true for the electronic . at the same time , Hong Kong and Taipei pay more attention to building a city than mainland China , The consists primarily of holdingthe Forum and training, and so on .

4. Conclusion and policy recommendations

This article based on the domestic and foreign research results on intelligent cities on the basis of , Planning for planning and construction of intelligent cities in Chinatext and spatial distribution perspective analysis of the

construction of Chinese intelligent City the Main conclusions of the , are as follows .

At present, the construction of intelligent cities in mainland China has moved from the theoretical stage to the actual promotion stage . _ line City send Fair base relatively good , emphasize requirements and applications , aim at the advanced stage of City informatization , focus on smarter cities to urban governance The important role of reason , to get rid of the drawbacks of the traditional construction model . Second- tier Cities emphasize the role of industry , Industry-promoting wisdomConstruction of the city , the goal is primarily to influence the economic development of smart cities . The development base of the three-tier city is relatively weak , so to build and develop the industry based on its own advantages , while strengthening infrastructure, focus on neighboring _, Second- tier City , achieving coordinated development .

Second , compared to Hong Kong and Taiwan regions , North-Canton construction goals for four mainland cities tend to be based on the information base Construction promotes urban development and industry upgrades and Transitions , In terms of public participation and needs. full , This can draw on the Taiwan planning Policy , to not only improve infrastructure , Construction of urban public services , More emphasis on public participation and requirements , This will better reflect the wisdom of the city people-oriented philosophy .

On the basis of comparative analysis of the above intelligent urban planning and construction , in _ The Step presents the following suggestions .

_ is based on the current build phase , to promote the construction of intelligent cities in an orderly manner . The meaning of the smart city covers many aspects , Smart city is not built in a day . in view of the current Chinese information and communication infrastructure is not perfect in the scope of the "" in the country , So there's a long way to go to improve the infrastructure. . in promoting smart city construction First avoid Leap Forward Error , Promote Intelligent city construction in an orderly and phased manner . according to different city , different phase goals and requirements , making relevant adjustments to intelligent City building planning and so on .

Two is to broaden the meaning and scope of the city of Wisdom , to emphasize people-oriented . Construction of the smart city should get rid of _ flavor Hype and hardware construction , incorporating soft environment construction into intelligent city construction , Increase citizen participation , to establish a citizen needs seek-oriented intelligent city construction system , more service and communication , This is also more in line with contemporary urban construction and management of the

5. Direction

Three is based on the city's own advantages , Promoting the diversity of smart city construction . regional , Cities Economic development level not _ to, population ,differences in geographical conditions , construction around the world should not be waking _ Law , and should be based on its own characteristics and excellent potential ,,Develop appropriate smart city plans , forms a cooperative complementarity mechanism .

The research project of the Ministry of Education on the major subjects of philosophy and social sciences (One jzd 028 and the Ministry of Education Humanities SocietyScientific key research base major projects (jjd 840010 Funding .

6. Comments

①2010 Year Ten Month , Beijing Municipal Commission released Xiangyun Project Action Plan , is proposed in the 2015 Year , makes the Cloud computing Three types of typical service -- infrastructure Services , Flatten services and software services form billion industry scale , To drive the cloud computing industry chain to form 2 billion value.

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