Aim and Scope of Session
A smart city uses digital technologies or information and communication technologies (ICT) to enhance quality and performance of urban services, to reduce costs and resource consumption, and to engage more effectively and actively with its citizens. Intelligent and smart cities are created by a convergence of top-down and bottom-up processes, wherein market forces and strategic planning come together to build broadband networks, urban operational systems, embedded systems, and software, all of which change the functioning and life in cities. Nonetheless, bottom-up initiatives and the involvement of individuals and organizations are more than ever becoming dominant drivers of city making, mainly in building solutions and smart city applications without central planning and state control. The clustering of software applications that address urban needs marks a fundamental turning point in the making of cities, especially the making of intelligent cities, which rely on the creativity, digital skills, and learning processes that enhance the capabilities of their citizens.

Due to this open landscape, web and smartphone applications for smart cities are becoming increasingly important for smart city development. These applications are being created in increasing numbers by citizens, developers, city authorities, and companies. Smart city applications highlight the rise of a technologically adept popular culture and belief in the progressive role of technology. This social movement for creating and using applications is a great milestone in the making of intelligent and smart cities.

In computer science and information science, an ontology is a formal naming and definition of the types, properties, and interrelationships of the entities that really or fundamentally exist for a particular domain of discourse. In simple terms, an ontology is composed of concepts and relationships describing some aspects of the world. In philosophy, “ontology is the science of what is, of the kinds and structures of the objects, properties and relations in every area of reality”. In this field, the ontology deals with “what is” (sometimes called “metaphysics”) and ontologists deal with the classification of entities and the parts of entities; with questions of identity and essence of entities coming into being and passing away.

The use of ontologies in the field of smart cities is a relatively new field of research. The need for ontology deployment and matching comes from the multi-dimensional character of the smart city, as a system of systems, in which information is obtained from various systems and registers, such as sensor data, administrative data, location data, social media data, and web and smartphone data. It is a common rule that each of these systems has its own hardware and software architecture, and ontologies are called in to provide communication and meaning across applications and systems.

There are a few developed smart city ontologies. The Smart Objects for Intelligent Applications (SOFIA) is an ontology developed in the framework of Smart Coruna in Spain. SOFIA is a middleware platform that allows interoperability among various urban systems and devices, offering a semantic layer to make real-world information available to smart applications.
Neighborhoods of Winnipeg (NOW) is one of the largest working instances of the Civic Dynamics Platform (CDP). The CDP is a proven open-source software framework for managing and publishing open community data[18]. NOW is a city ontology, which is used to describe and relate the various aspects of this community.

SCRIBE is another modular semantic model for Smarter Cities, developed by IBM researchers[19]. It includes three components: a core model with classes such as events, messages, stakeholders, departments, services, city landmarks, key performance indicators (KPIs), etc.; extensions by domains, such as buildings, transportation, energy, water, etc.; and customizations by city.

The Indian government is now given signal to various cities for the making of smart city. Making of smart city involves lot of technical issues. Information complexity is one of them. Keeping this in mind, ontologies can be one of the solution for working as a facilitator for the complex information retrieved by the various devices. The session will be quite helpful and will open a new research domain in this area. Though some researchers have done their work in this area but still there is a long road to go ahead.

Topics of Interest:
- Ontologies for Smart City
- Success of Ontologies in perspective of Smart City
- Can Ontologies be a solution for the Smart City
- Ontologies based data access
- Ontology Engineering and Pattern for the Semantic Web

**Special Session Coordinator Details**

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**Call for Papers with Last date of Paper Submission/Paper Acceptance:**

- Paper Submission End Date: November 30, 2015
- Paper Acceptance Notification: December 20, 2015
- Registration Due: December 28, 2015

**Contact Details with E-mail id and Mobile No.**

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Special sessions supplement to the regular program for ICTCS 2016. Each special session should provide an overview of the state-of-the-art and highlight important research directions in a field of special interest to ICTCS participants.

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