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## Benchmarking Network Performance in Smart Cities

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### ABSTRACT

Smart cities represent the future of urban living, integrating advanced technologies to enhance the quality of life for residents. These cities rely on a robust network infrastructure to support a wide range of intelligent services, from traffic management and healthcare to energy optimization and public safety. However, ensuring optimal network performance in such complex and dynamic environments poses significant challenges. This paper delves into the methodologies for benchmarking network performance in smart cities, identifying key performance indicators (KPIs) that are critical for evaluating network efficiency and reliability [1]. The paper begins by exploring the fundamental technologies that underpin smart cities, including the Internet of Things (IoT), Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs), Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS), and cloud computing. It then highlights the importance of network performance in enabling these technologies to function seamlessly and deliver the intended benefits. Key performance indicators such as latency, throughput, packet loss, jitter, network availability, and bandwidth utilization are discussed in detail, providing a comprehensive framework for performance evaluation.

This research paper aims to investigate and expand our understanding of the network performance in smart cities. It focuses on the critical factors that influence the efficiency, reliability, and sustainability of the communication infrastructure within smart city environments. By reviewing existing literature on smart city initiatives, security and privacy concerns, and energy sustainability, this study provides a comprehensive and expanded understanding of the challenges and opportunities in enhancing network performance for smart city applications. The study examines the current state of research in this domain, drawing insights from various sources to develop a thorough analysis of the key factors impacting network performance in smart cities [2]. The findings of this comprehensive review can provide an informative research framework and reference point for academics and practitioners interested in exploring the complexities and multifaceted nature of network performance in the context of smart cities. The study further delves into the various advanced technologies and methodologies, such as the Internet of Things, robotics, fog computing, data storage, and predictive analysis, that enable smart services and enhance efficiency in areas like transportation, healthcare, power, and education within smart cities [3]. Additionally, the research paper addresses the importance of sustainable energy development and its seamless integration with smart city infrastructure, underscoring the need for a holistic approach to network performance that considers energy-related systems and technologies as integral components of the smart city ecosystem [4].

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### Introduction

The rise of smart cities has ushered in a significant paradigm shift in urban planning and management, as advanced technologies are now being leveraged to improve the quality of life for citizens [4]. These smart city initiatives encompass a wide range of applications, from transportation and energy systems to healthcare and public services, all of which rely on a robust and efficient communication network to enable seamless integration and coordination [4]. As cities become increasingly interconnected, the need for comprehensive network performance evaluation and benchmarking becomes crucial to ensure the optimal functioning and sustainability of these complex urban ecosystems.

The concept of smart cities has gained significant traction in recent years, driven by the need to enhance urban living through the integration of advanced technologies. Smart cities leverage a combination of the Internet of Things (IoT), Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs), Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS), and cloud computing to create an interconnected urban environment. These technologies enable real-time data collection, analysis, and action,

facilitating intelligent services across various domains such as transportation, healthcare, energy management, and public safety [5].

The primary objective of smart cities is to improve the quality of life for residents by making urban services more efficient, sustainable, and responsive. For instance, smart traffic management systems can reduce congestion and emissions, while smart healthcare solutions can provide timely medical assistance and improve public health outcomes. Similarly, smart energy grids can optimize energy consumption and reduce costs, contributing to environmental sustainability [6].

However, the successful implementation of smart city initiatives heavily depends on the performance of the underlying network infrastructure. The network serves as the backbone that connects various devices and systems, enabling seamless communication and data exchange. Therefore, ensuring optimal network performance is crucial for the reliability and efficiency of smart city services [7].

Benchmarking network performance in smart cities involves evaluating various performance metrics to identify strengths and

weaknesses. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) such as latency, throughput, packet loss, jitter, network availability, and bandwidth utilization provide valuable insights into the network's efficiency and reliability. By continuously monitoring and analyzing these KPIs, city planners and network administrators can make informed decisions to enhance network performance [8].

The complexity and scale of smart city environments present unique challenges for network performance. The high density of connected devices, diverse range of applications, and dynamic nature of urban settings can lead to issues such as network congestion, interference, and security vulnerabilities. Additionally, the integration of multiple technologies and systems from different vendors can result in interoperability challenges [1].

To address these challenges, it is essential to adopt robust benchmarking methodologies and develop a comprehensive framework for continuous performance evaluation. Simulation-based benchmarking, field testing, analytical modeling, and crowdsourcing are some of the methodologies that can be employed to assess network performance. A structured framework that includes data collection, analysis, performance reporting, and stakeholder engagement can ensure continuous improvement and adaptation to evolving needs [9].

This research paper explores the key factors influencing network performance in smart cities, including security, privacy, and energy sustainability. The study draws upon existing literature to provide a holistic understanding of the challenges and opportunities in this domain, offering insights that can inform the development and deployment of smart city infrastructure to ensure optimal network performance and functionality. By examining these critical factors, the paper aims to provide a comprehensive framework for understanding and addressing the complexities inherent in smart city network performance, thereby contributing to the advancement of sustainable and efficient urban environments [4].

### Challenges in Smart City Network Performance

Implementing and maintaining robust network performance in smart cities involves overcoming several significant challenges. These challenges stem from the complexity and scale of smart city environments, as well as the diverse range of technologies and applications involved.

### Infrastructure Limitations

One of the primary challenges is the lack of suitable infrastructure to support smart city initiatives. Many cities have existing infrastructure that is not designed to handle the demands of modern smart technologies. Upgrading or replacing this infrastructure can be costly and disruptive [1].

- **Scalability:** The infrastructure must be scalable to accommodate the growing number of connected devices and the increasing volume of data.
- **Flexibility:** It needs to be flexible enough to integrate various technologies and adapt to future advancements.

### Data Privacy and Security

Smart cities rely heavily on data collection and analysis to provide intelligent services. However, this raises significant concerns about data privacy and security [10].

- **Data Protection:** Ensuring that personal and sensitive data is protected from unauthorized access and breaches is crucial.
- **Transparency:** Residents need to be informed about how their data is being used and have control over their personal information.

### Interoperability

Smart city systems often involve multiple vendors and technologies, leading to interoperability issues.

- **Standardization:** There is a need for standardized protocols and interfaces to ensure seamless communication between different systems.
- **Integration:** Integrating legacy systems with new smart technologies can be challenging and may require significant customization.

### Network Congestion

As the number of connected devices in a smart city increases, so does the risk of network congestion [11].

- **Bandwidth Management:** Efficiently managing bandwidth to prevent congestion and ensure smooth operation of critical services is essential.
- **Quality of Service (QoS):** Implementing QoS mechanisms to prioritize traffic for essential services can help mitigate congestion issues.

### High Costs

The deployment and maintenance of smart city networks can be expensive.

- **Initial Investment:** The initial cost of setting up the necessary infrastructure and technologies can be prohibitive.
- **Ongoing Maintenance:** Continuous maintenance and upgrades are required to keep the network running efficiently, adding to the overall cost.

### Political and Organizational Challenges

Smart city projects often involve multiple stakeholders, including government agencies, private companies, and residents [12].

- **Coordination:** Effective coordination between these stakeholders is necessary to ensure the successful implementation of smart city initiatives.
- **Political Will:** Political differences and lack of support can hinder the progress of smart city projects.

### Technical Expertise

Implementing and managing smart city networks requires specialized technical expertise [13].

- **Skilled Workforce:** Cities must invest in training and retaining skilled professionals to operate and maintain the complex smart city systems.
- **Talent Acquisition:** Cities may struggle to attract and retain the necessary talent to handle the complex technical aspects of smart city networks.
- **Training:** Continuous training and development programs are needed to keep the workforce updated with the latest technologies and best practices.

The complexity and heterogeneity of smart city networks also pose significant challenges in terms of ensuring reliable and consistent performance. The integration of diverse systems, ranging from transportation to healthcare, requires robust and adaptive communication protocols to ensure seamless data exchange and coordination. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach that considers the unique requirements and interdependencies of each smart city application, as well as the development of innovative solutions that can effectively manage the complexity and dynamism of these urban environments [14].

### Benchmarking Performance Indicators in Smart Cities

To address these challenges, a comprehensive benchmarking framework is crucial for evaluating the performance of smart

city networks. This framework should consider the following key performance indicators [15]:

- **Network Latency:** The time required for data to travel from one point to another in the network, a crucial factor for real-time applications such as emergency response systems and autonomous vehicles.
- **Network Throughput:** The amount of data that can be transmitted over the network within a given time frame, essential for data-intensive applications like video surveillance and telemedicine.
- **Network Reliability:** The consistency and availability of the network, ensuring seamless communication even during disruptions caused by natural disasters or cyber-attacks.
- **Security and Privacy:** The network's ability to protect sensitive information, such as personal health data and financial transactions, and prevent unauthorized access or data breaches. This involves implementing robust encryption, access controls, and data management protocols to safeguard citizens' privacy and prevent data leaks.
- **Energy Efficiency:** The energy consumption of the network infrastructure, with a focus on sustainable and eco-friendly solutions like renewable energy sources and energy-efficient networking technologies, to reduce the carbon footprint and support the long-term sustainability of smart city initiatives. This can include leveraging renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power, as well as optimizing energy usage through advanced management systems and energy-efficient hardware.

## Benchmarking Methodologies

Benchmarking network performance in smart cities requires a comprehensive approach that combines various methodologies to capture the complexity and dynamics of urban environments. Here, we elaborate on several key methodologies that can be employed to assess and improve network performance [16].

### Simulation-Based Benchmarking

Simulation-based benchmarking involves creating virtual models of the network to analyze its performance under different scenarios. This approach allows for controlled experimentation and can provide valuable insights into potential performance issues and their causes [17].

- **Network Simulators:** Tools like NS-3, OMNeT++, and OPNET can simulate network behavior, enabling researchers to test different configurations and protocols without the need for physical deployment.
- **Scenario Analysis:** Simulations can model various scenarios, such as peak traffic conditions, node failures, and mobility patterns, to evaluate how the network performs under stress.
- **Cost-Effective:** This method is cost-effective as it eliminates the need for extensive physical infrastructure and allows for rapid testing and iteration.

### Field Testing

Field testing involves deploying network components in real-world environments to measure actual performance. This method provides practical insights and helps validate the results obtained from simulations [18].

- **Pilot Projects:** Implementing pilot projects in specific areas of the city can help assess network performance in real-world conditions. These projects can be scaled up based on the findings.
- **Performance Metrics:** Field tests measure key performance metrics such as latency, throughput, packet loss, and jitter, providing a comprehensive view of network performance.

- **Environmental Factors:** Field testing accounts for environmental factors such as physical obstructions, weather conditions, and interference, which can impact network performance.

### Analytical Modeling

Analytical modeling involves developing mathematical models to predict network performance based on theoretical principles. This approach helps identify potential performance bottlenecks and optimize network design [19].

- **Mathematical Formulations:** Models are created using mathematical formulations that describe network behavior, such as queuing theory, graph theory, and probability theory.
- **Predictive Analysis:** Analytical models can predict how changes in network parameters, such as node density and traffic load, will affect performance.
- **Optimization:** These models can be used to optimize network configurations, such as routing protocols and resource allocation, to enhance performance.

### Crowdsourcing

Crowdsourcing leverages data collected from end-users to assess network performance. This method provides a comprehensive view of network performance from the user's perspective and can identify issues that may not be apparent through other methodologies.

- **User Feedback:** Collecting feedback from residents and businesses about their network experience can highlight areas for improvement.
- **Mobile Applications:** Mobile apps can be used to gather performance data from users' devices, such as signal strength, data speeds, and connectivity issues.
- **Community Engagement:** Engaging the community in the benchmarking process fosters transparency and ensures that the network meets the needs of its users.

### Hybrid Approaches

Combining multiple benchmarking methodologies can provide a more holistic view of network performance. Hybrid approaches leverage the strengths of each method to address their individual limitations.

- **Simulation and Field Testing:** Using simulations to identify potential issues and then validating the findings through field testing ensures accurate and reliable results.
- **Analytical Modeling and Crowdsourcing:** Analytical models can predict performance trends, while crowdsourcing provides real-world data to validate and refine these predictions.
- **Continuous Monitoring:** Implementing continuous monitoring systems that combine data from simulations, field tests, and user feedback ensures ongoing performance evaluation and improvement.

By focusing on these key performance indicators, city planners and policymakers can develop comprehensive strategies to optimize the network infrastructure and ensure the long-term sustainability of smart city initiatives [20,4].

### Proposed Framework for Continuous Performance Evaluation

To ensure the continuous improvement of network performance in smart cities, a structured framework is essential. This framework should encompass various components that work together to monitor, analyze, and enhance network performance over time. Here, we expand on the key components of the proposed framework [21]:

## Data Collection

Effective performance evaluation begins with comprehensive data collection. This involves deploying sensors and monitoring tools throughout the smart city network to gather real-time data on various performance metrics [22].

- **Sensors and Monitoring Tools:** Install sensors at strategic locations to measure key performance indicators such as latency, throughput, packet loss, jitter, and network availability.
- **Data Aggregation:** Use data aggregation techniques to collect and consolidate data from multiple sources, ensuring a holistic view of network performance.
- **Automated Data Collection:** Implement automated data collection systems to minimize manual intervention and ensure continuous monitoring.

## Data Analysis

Once data is collected, it needs to be analyzed to extract meaningful insights. Advanced data analytics and machine learning techniques can be employed to identify performance trends, anomalies, and potential issues.

- **Big Data Analytics:** Utilize big data analytics tools to process and analyze large volumes of data, uncovering patterns and correlations that impact network performance.
- **Machine Learning:** Implement machine learning algorithms to predict network behavior and identify potential performance bottlenecks before they become critical.
- **Real-Time Analysis:** Conduct real-time analysis to provide immediate insights and enable prompt decision-making.

## Performance Reporting

Regular performance reporting is crucial for keeping stakeholders informed about the network's status and identifying areas for improvement [23].

- **Dashboards and Visualizations:** Create interactive dashboards and visualizations to present performance data in an easily understandable format. This helps stakeholders quickly grasp the network's health and performance.
- **Periodic Reports:** Generate periodic reports (e.g., weekly, monthly) that summarize key performance metrics, highlight trends, and provide recommendations for improvement.
- **Alerts and Notifications:** Set up alerts and notifications to inform stakeholders of critical performance issues that require immediate attention.

## Feedback Loop

Establishing a feedback loop ensures that insights gained from performance analysis are used to make informed decisions and implement necessary changes.

- **Continuous Improvement:** Use the feedback loop to continuously refine and optimize network configurations, protocols, and resource allocation strategies.
- **Stakeholder Involvement:** Engage stakeholders in the feedback process to ensure their concerns and suggestions are considered in decision-making.
- **Iterative Process:** Treat performance evaluation as an iterative process, where ongoing feedback leads to incremental improvements over time.

## Stakeholder Engagement

Involving stakeholders, including city officials, service providers, and residents, in the performance evaluation process is essential for transparency and accountability [24].

- **Public Participation:** Encourage public participation by providing residents with access to performance data and

soliciting their feedback on network services.

- **Collaboration:** Foster collaboration between different stakeholders to address performance issues and implement solutions that benefit the entire community.
- **Education and Awareness:** Educate stakeholders about the importance of network performance and the role they can play in maintaining and improving it.

## Case Study: Smart City Deployment in Buenos Aires, Argentina

To illustrate the practical application of the proposed framework, we present a case study of a smart city deployment in Buenos Aires, Argentina. This case study demonstrates how the framework can be used to benchmark and improve network performance in a real-world setting [27].

## Deployment Scenario

Buenos Aires implemented a smart city initiative that included IoT devices for traffic management, WSNs for environmental monitoring, and CPS for public safety. The network infrastructure was designed to support these technologies and provide reliable connectivity across the city [28].

## Data Collection

- **Sensors and Monitoring Tools:** Sensors were installed at key locations to measure latency, throughput, packet loss, jitter, and network availability. Data was collected continuously and aggregated for analysis.
- **Automated Systems:** Automated data collection systems were deployed to ensure real-time monitoring and minimize manual intervention.

## Data Analysis

- **Big Data Analytics:** The collected data was processed using big data analytics tools to identify performance trends and anomalies.
- **Machine Learning:** Machine learning algorithms were employed to predict network behavior and detect potential performance bottlenecks.

## Performance Reporting

- **Dashboards and Visualizations:** Interactive dashboards were created to present performance data to city officials and service providers. These dashboards provided real-time insights into network health.
- **Periodic Reports:** Monthly reports were generated to summarize key performance metrics and provide recommendations for improvement.
- **Alerts and Notifications:** Alerts were set up to notify stakeholders of critical performance issues that required immediate attention.

## Feedback Loop

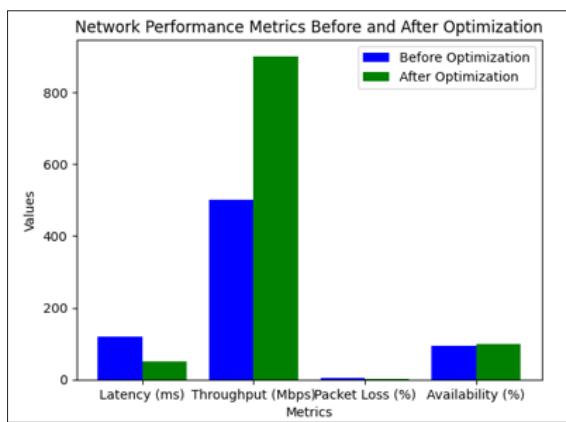
- **Continuous Improvement:** Insights from data analysis and performance reports were used to refine network configurations and optimize resource allocation.
- **Stakeholder Involvement:** City officials, service providers, and residents were engaged in the feedback process to ensure their concerns and suggestions were considered.
- **Iterative Process:** The performance evaluation process was iterative, with ongoing feedback leading to incremental improvements over time.

## Results

The implementation of the proposed framework resulted in significant improvements in network performance:

- **Latency:** Reduced latency ensured timely delivery of data, enhancing the efficiency of traffic management and public safety applications.
- **Throughput:** Increased throughput allowed for efficient data handling and processing, supporting the city's environmental monitoring efforts.
- **Packet Loss:** Minimizing packet loss improved data integrity and reliability, ensuring accurate and consistent information for decision-making.
- **Network Availability:** High network availability ensured continuous service delivery, contributing to resident satisfaction and trust in smart city services.

Here is a bar chart representing the case study results on smart city network performance in Buenos Aires, Argentina:



**Figure 1:** Network Performance Metrics Before and After Optimization

## Conclusion

Benchmarking network performance in smart cities is essential for ensuring the reliability and efficiency of intelligent services [18]. By addressing the challenges of security, privacy, and energy sustainability, cities can create a robust and efficient communication network that supports the diverse needs of smart city applications. Comprehensive benchmarking frameworks, which consider key performance indicators such as network latency, throughput, reliability, security, privacy, and energy efficiency, are crucial for evaluating and optimizing the performance of these complex urban networks [20,25].

The future research in this area should explore innovative technologies and strategies to further enhance the performance and resilience of smart city networks. This includes developing advanced security measures to protect against cyber threats, implementing privacy-preserving data management solutions, and integrating renewable energy sources and energy-efficient networking technologies to promote long-term sustainability [26,18]. By addressing these critical factors, cities can pave the way for a more sustainable, livable, and technologically advanced urban future. Specifically, future research should focus on:

- Enhancing cybersecurity measures to safeguard against evolving cyber threats and ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of sensitive data in smart city networks [26].
- Developing innovative privacy-preserving techniques to protect citizens' personal information while still enabling the effective use of data for smart city applications [20,26].

- Integrating renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, along with energy-efficient networking technologies to reduce the carbon footprint and energy demands of the smart city infrastructure [19].
- Designing adaptive and resilient communication protocols that can effectively manage the complexity and dynamism of smart city environments, ensuring reliable and consistent network performance [18].

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