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Physical Linkage

In order for global flow of people to each city, there should be place that facilitates the movement between the global domain and the local context. Airport, seaport and main station are examples of these places. In line with globalization and urbanism, much emphasis is given on the capacity of cities to connect to the global society both physically and digitally. Global accessibility and linkage are among the main measures that have been developed in cities [11].

Dubai has recognized the importance of creating linkage with the global domain both physically and digitally. The city has invested in the internet in connecting the most advanced information and communication infrastructure. It also developed media and internet cities in order to connect local context to the global domain. The city has contributed to the promotion of the city around the world. Through the digital network, the city managed to make its respective global image and attract global attention. The expo is a good example of the city's role in the international arena. The expo is a platform for the city to showcase its achievements and to attract global attention. The expo is a platform for the city to showcase its achievements and to attract global attention.

On the physical level, Dubai invested in connecting one of the largest airports in the world. In 2011, Dubai International Airport handled 51 million passengers on 326,341 flights, making it the fourth busiest airport in the world in terms of international passengers. The airport's capacity is 62 million passengers. Over 150 airlines operate out of Dubai International Airport. The airport's capacity is expected to reach 90 million in 2018 and will be expanded again to over 98.5 million passengers in 2020. Once fully completed, it will be the largest airport in the world with a passenger capacity of 120 million. The high passenger capacity of the airport compared to the small population of the city reflects the major role of people and from the city. Dubai International Airport is considered one of the major hubs in the world. It is a free zone with a 100% foreign ownership and a 100% foreign workforce. It is a free zone with a 100% foreign ownership and a 100% foreign workforce.

Jebel Ali Port and Port Rashid are another example of places that facilitate the movement of people of Dubai. Although the port is a mainly developed port of good and capital, the main major access point to the city. Port Rashid was built in 1972 by Sheikh Rashid Al Maktoum. This modern port managed to attract much attention to the city. It also followed by Jebel Ali Port which started operation in 1977 and Dubai World Trade Centre, which started operation in 1979. When built, Jebel Ali Port was one of the largest ports in the region. Dubai has also invested in developing an advanced high-speed rail network that connects its neighboring cities in the UAE and the region. The city is considered a major international trade hub of the Middle East. In the next decade, the city managed to increase its role of oil and gas making it one of the top oil and gas hubs in the Middle East. Dubai is one of the most globally connected cities in the world, both physically and digitally. The city's contribution to the global economy is significant.

Physical Linkage

In order for Dubai to attract a flow of people to its urban context, it is important for the city to keep developing its infrastructure in the development of places that attract the flow. In the next decade, Dubai managed to establish a role of place that can attract the flow of people to the city. Dubai is one of the most globally connected cities in the world, both physically and digitally. The city's contribution to the global economy is significant.

In the international Hotel industry, the Jebel Ali Port and the World Trade Centre in the early 1980s. This attracted all the world-class hotels in the city. It also followed by a group of projects that primarily aimed to attract the flow of people to the city (Figure 1-4). In 1988, the number of hotels in Dubai reached 48 and then jumped to 223 in 1995. The number of hotels rose to 4,764 in 1988 and reached 12,727 in 1995. The period between 2000 and 2010 witnessed rapid expansion in hotel capacity. The number of hotels in Dubai reached 51,115 in 2010. Although the occupancy rate had dropped from 80.5% in 2008 to 70% in 2010 due to the global economic crisis, the number of hotels in the city has increased by 41 hotels during the same period. This reflects the investment of the city to keep expanding its capacity of hotels.

The most recent published data by the Government of Dubai

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