

Figure 1: The Trump International Hotel and Tower in Chicago. It is the tallest residential and the largest concrete building in the U.S.  
*(Photograph by K. Al-Kodmany)*



Figure 2: The Linked Hybrid, a building complex in Beijing, China. The moderate building height, subtle colors, and façade design employing a square grid pattern make the complex harmoniously blend in with the city's older part. (Courtesy: Steven Holl Architects)







Figure 3: Bank of America Tower in Manhattan. It is the second tallest building in New York. The tower connects well with the existing transportation systems below grade. *(Photograph by K. Al-Kodmany).*





Figure 4: Burj Khalifa in Dubai, world's tallest building. A remarkable landmark in the middle of a growing complex of skyscrapers, quite a jump from what was a desert landscape. (Courtesy: Adrian Smith + Gordon Gills; Photograph by J. Steinkamp)



Figure 5: The Marina Bay Sands in Singapore. The SkyPark at the top of the towers connecting them was created due to a shortage of land. It allows visitors to enjoy splendid views of the surrounding environment from the SkyPark. Although this project does not represent a very large urban area, it points to a new urban form and urban design strategy that can be applied to larger land-starved areas by creating public spaces in the sky. (Source: Wikipedia)



Figure 6: Ecological Design in The Tropics (EDITT). When completed, the tower will enhance its location's bio-diversity and rehabilitate the local eco-system. (Source: <http://inhabitat.com/editt-tower-by-trhamzah-and-yeang>)







Figure 7: Shanghai Tower, currently under construction. When completed in 2014, it will be the tallest in China and second tallest in the world after Burj Khalifa. (Photograph and sketch by K. Al-Kodmany)



Figure 8: The Shard London Bridge Tower (or the Shard) in London near the London Bridge Station. The tower is expected to be the most sustainable building in London, with an energy savings of at least 30%. It is the tallest tower in Europe (*Photograph by K. Al-Kodmany*)



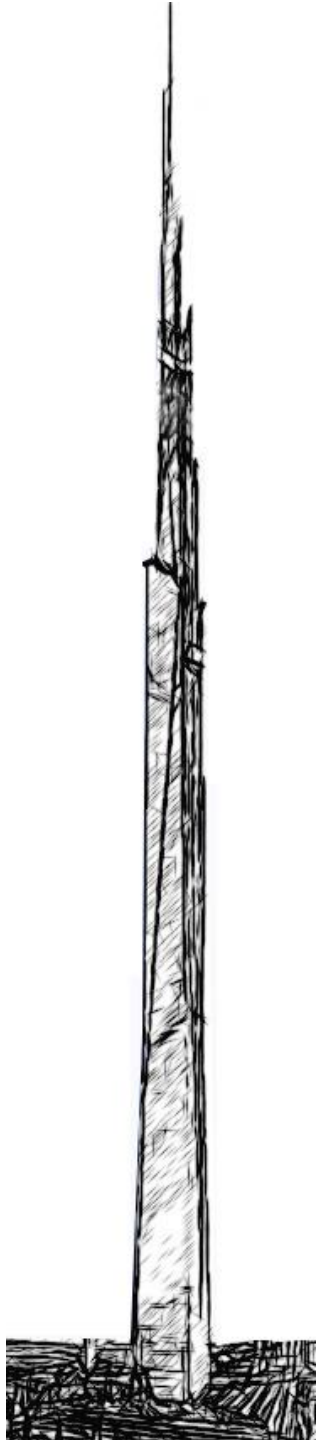


Figure 9: Interestingly, The needle-like form of the visionary Illinois Tower of 1956 by Frank Lloyd Wright (left) is replicated in the Burj Khalifa of 2010 in Dubai (center) and the proposed Kingdom Tower in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (right), -- when viewed from a distance. (*Sketch by K. Al-Kodmany (left); Images: courtesy of Adrian Smith + Gordon Gills Architecture (middle and right)*)



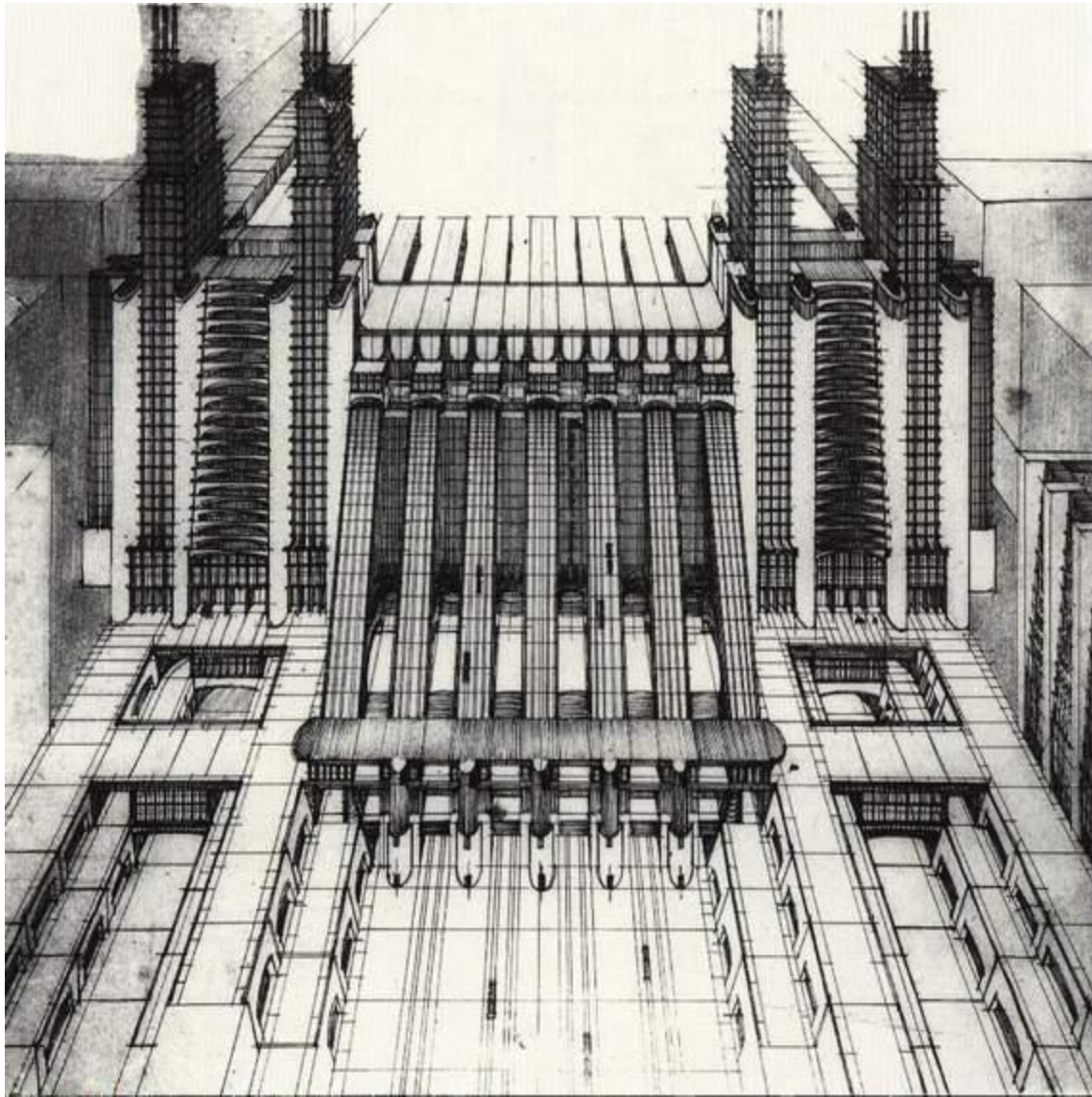


Figure 10: Antonio Sant'Elia's vision of futuristic urban architecture. The above drawing is one of his many drawings that were displayed in major exhibitions and galleries including the "Famiglia Artistica" and Como's art galleries. (Source: Wikipedia)



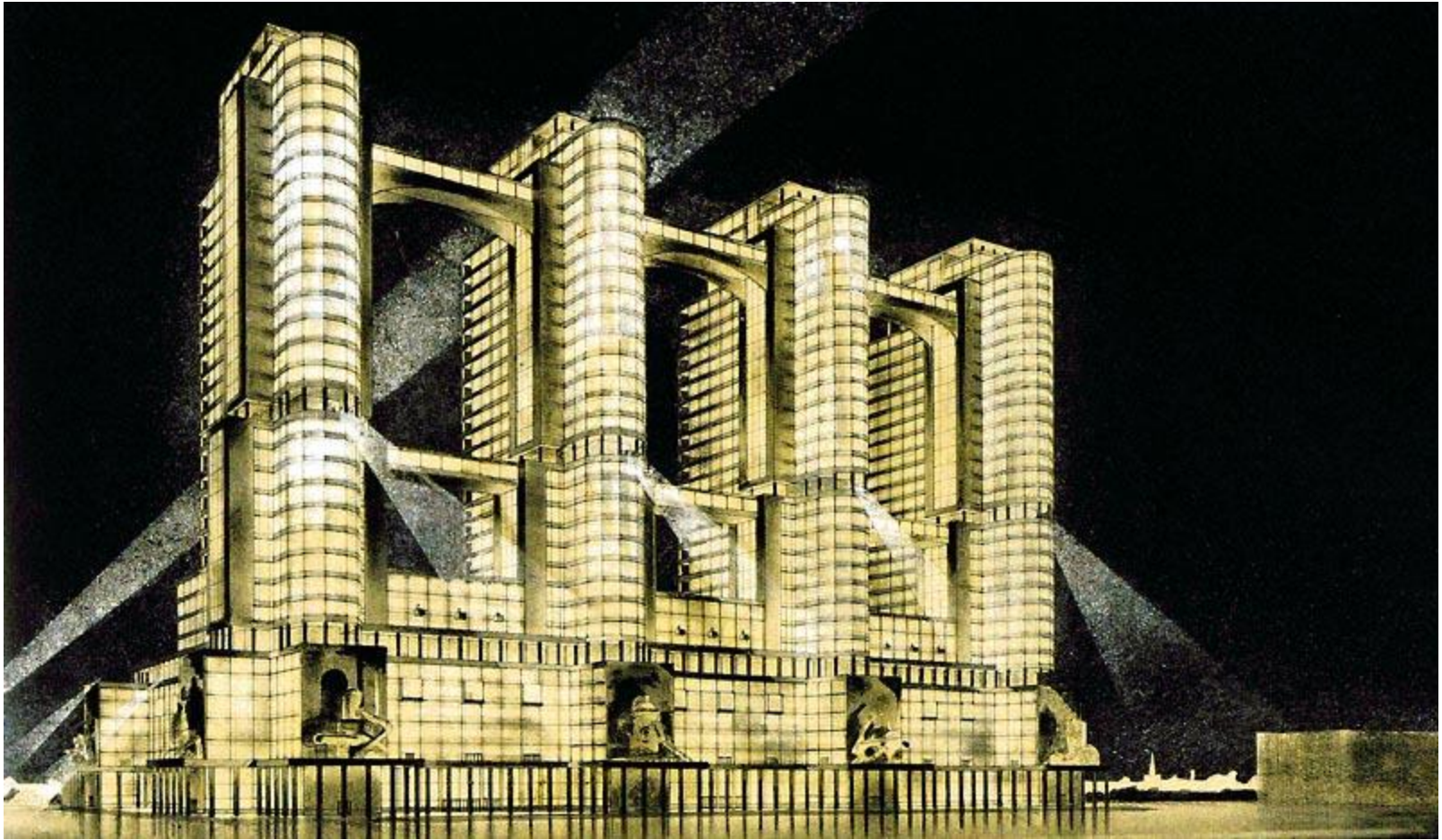


Figure 11: Iakov Chernikhov's vision of composite urban form combining horizontal and vertical massing. This sketch represents one of the many sketches that illustrate his approaches and innovative solutions to dense vertical environments. (Source: Wikipedia )





Figure 12: The Pinnacle@Duxton in Singapore is a major public housing project completed in 2009. It consists of seven 50-story connected towers. (*Source: Wikipedia*)