

# Jcp\_Inm Dataset

Pablo Edronkin, 2019

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8690-7030>

## Abstract.

This is a dataset based in Sqlite3 database format containing data on real estate values for the downtown area of the city of Jose C. Paz, Buenos Aires, Argentina, gathered in 2019.

It is presented in Sqlite3 database format and contains values in US dollars per square meter averaged (built and not built), plus data on the number of pedestrians strolling thorough the streets of the commercial district of the city.

## Keywords.

Real estate, database, dataset, data, properties, value, commercial, residential, pedestrian, traffic

## Acknowledgements.

This project could not have taken place without the work done by:

- The developers of Sqlite3<sup>[6.1.]</sup>.

## License and info for contributors.

Please read the following files included with this project:

- `README.md`: contains info on setting up your system and installing the files related to this module.
- `CONTRIBUTING.md`: if you want to contribute to this project.
- `COPYING`: for license information.

# Table of Contents

Abstract.....	1
Keywords.....	1
Acknowledgements.....	1
License and info for contributors.....	1
1. Introduction.....	5
2. Conventions, caveats and methodology.....	6
2.1. Terms and abbreviations used.....	6
2.2. Caveats.....	6
2.2.1. Samples per AB.....	7
2.2.2. Samples per TB.....	7
2.2.3. Properties on sale per AB.....	7
2.2.4. Urban codes.....	7
2.2.5. The effect of public activities.....	8
2.2.6. Area of sampling blocks.....	9
2.2.7. Currency used for appraisal.....	10
2.2.8. RO and CO properties.....	10
2.2.9. The effect of urban design.....	11
2.2.10. Weather.....	11
2.2.11. Backups.....	12
2.3. Methodology.....	12
2.3.1. Market homegeneity.....	12
2.3.2. Estimation of market value.....	13
2.3.3. Goals.....	13
2.3.4. Results.....	14
3. Development.....	15
4. Structure and data.....	16
4.1 Data tables in the dataset.....	16
4.1.1. <i>trf_pers</i> .....	16

4.1.2. <i>trf_ppcm</i> .....	17
4.1.3. <i>trf_streets</i> .....	18
4.1.4. <i>trf_blocks</i> .....	20
5. Use.....	22
5.1. Installation.....	22
5.2. Software.....	22
6. Sources.....	27

# 1. Introduction.

This is a dataset presented in Sqlite3 database format containing data on real estate values for the downtown area of the city of Jose C. Paz, Buenos Aires, Argentina, gathered in 2019.

It is presented in Sqlite3 database format and contains values in US\$ per square meter averaged (built and not built), plus data on the number of pedestrians strolling thorough the streets of the commercial district of the city.

SQL queries useful for processing the data contained in the data set are also provided.

## **2. Conventions, caveats and methodology.**

Take into consideration these factors.

### **2.1. Terms and abbreviations used.**

AB: Address block.

C: Commercial zone.

CO: Commercial zone, outside the commercial district.

DB: Database.

R: Residential zone.

RDBS: Relational database system.

RO: Residential zone, outside the commercial district.

SQL: Structured query language.

TB: Time block.

$\sigma$  : Sigma. Standard deviation.

### **2.2. Caveats.**

You should be aware of:

### **2.2.1. Samples per AB.**

The number of samples per address block might be not be the same in all cases, but in all cases the number of samples performed is high enough to be statistically significant.

### **2.2.2. Samples per TB.**

The number of samples per time block might not be the same in all cases. Since this data set is geared among other things, towards gather information on pedestrian traffic in relation to the commercial value of different address blocks samples were mostly obtained between 7:00 and 19:00 hours.

However, in some cases night hours might make a difference, so a few samples were taken during night hours as well, when they imply business activities.

### **2.2.3. Properties on sale per AB.**

The number of sampled properties on sale per address block might not be the same in all cases. This is due to market reasons and depends on the decision of owners, which its outside the control possibilities of the authors of this work.

Simply put, it might be possible to find one or more properties per address block being sold over a sufficiently long period of time, but for the purposes of this dataset and the time allotted to building it, such a homogeneity of data is not achievable.

### **2.2.4. Urban codes.**

Urban codes establish that middle to intensive commercial activities shall only take place on blocks of streets that have been declared commercial zones. There are streets that can be partially commercial and partially residential, or being commercial altogether, display a very different pedestrian density depending on factors like the presence of schools or bus stops.

Urban codes guarantee that there is no middle to heavy commercial, or industrial development in residential areas. In this part of the city, there is no allowance for industrial activities so they are not being considered in this dataset.

The price of properties per square meter is influenced by urban codes: indeed, residential areas have lower prices since there are less options to build and develop. Commercial areas, on the other side, allow for both commercial as well as residential construction. Of course, few people tend to prefer living in a commercial zone but they can.

This is the reason why in areas that have been declared commercial only recently and there are still private residents, some people might want to use as a reference the residential square meter price instead of a commercial value.

But since this policy does not make well with common sense, once home owners realize the difference between commercial square meter prices and those for homes, they start selling their properties at the commercial market value.

## **2.2.5. The effect of public activities.**

In some cases, commercial prices per square meter have significant variations between fairly close or even contiguous properties. This is mostly due to certain activities like.

**2.2.5.1. Banking.** The presence of banks tend to markedly increase the number of pedestrian in a given street block and those found in their way from the train station or bus stops. Normal banking hours go from 10:00 to 16:00.

However, the presence of people using an ATM or waiting in queues at the banks – particularly pensioners and people receiving unemployment subsidies – is significant almost around the clock.



**2.2.5.2.** Schools and a local university. They have a similar effect as banks, but with reduced hours. Many schools run from 7:00 to 23:00.

Such a schedule includes lessons for primary and secondary school children, up to 17:00, and from then on courses for adults, night lessons for working people, vocational courses, etc.

**2.2.5.3.** Trains and buses. By far, the train station in the city produces the heaviest pedestrian density in nearby areas, but bus stops also produce significant pedestrian numbers. Moreover: legislation established that within cities there must be a bus stop every 200 m along the route of any bus line.

In commercial areas this guarantees a significant and homogeneous pedestrian density, especially if banks or schools are found nearby.

**2.2.5.4.** Large commercial establishments: a shopping center, a couple of discos, etc. are also responsible for a relatively large number of regular, visiting pedestrians.

**2.2.5.5.** Visitors from nearby towns. Since some towns in the region do not offer certain services, people from those usually visit the city to shop, run errands, etc.

## **2.2.6. Area of sampling blocks.**

In Argentina, square blocks tend to measure 100 x 100 meters and streets are laid in a square grid pattern for the most part. In this case, since the urban area of the city includes railway tracks, there are some diagonal streets but since the data set includes data from all the streets in the commercial zone of the town, the numbers represent well the presence and distribution thorough the day and days of the week of pedestrians (customers) in the whole area.

This means that samples were obtained in segments of 100 m on each street. The total number of pedestrians per minute per block indicate the number of pedestrian per each segment of a hundred meters on each street, regardless of the urban characteristics of each segment. That is, if in a commercial street one block instead of being a built up area is a park, pedestrians were accounted for on that segment too.

In some cases, streets have been partially zonified as commercial areas, while in others the same streets remains being residential.

Blocks located within the commercial area of the city were sampled regardless of whether they were defined as commercial or residential blocks based on the fact that such characteristics of a street do influence the value of properties and the number of pedestrians passing thorough.

While it may seem obvious for some, it is important to stress that the metric (decimal) measurement system has been used in this work.

### **2.2.7. Currency used for appraisal.**

In Argentina, the currency used for real estate appraisals has been traditionally the US dollar. This is mainly a collateral effect of the chronic high inflation of the Argentine peso. Dollars provide a better framework for buyers, investors and real estate agents.

In more recent times, the Bitcoin has been acquiring some relevance in real estate operations in the country. However, the volatility and speculative values surrounding this crypto currency has put a limit to this growth, at least for now.

Hence, for the purposes of this work we will stick with the US dollar.

### **2.2.8. RO and CO properties.**

As expressed in [2.1.], there are some properties classified as RO and CO. These lie outside the commercial district studied but were taken as external control references for the purposes of this study. Their values and characteristics are not part of the statistic itself.

### **2.2.9. The effect of urban design.**

The way in which accesses for pedestrians, bus stops, etc. are distributed also seems to have an effect of pedestrian transit, affecting the number of people that:

**2.2.9.1.** Visit each street. Undeniably, the town's architecture, good or bad, has an effect on how many people walk on different areas. Some places are better suited for pedestrians than others on the basis of their characteristics such as vehicle traffic, street lights for crossing, viaducts, etc.

This study does not involve itself into the details of urban design except for the fact that the count of pedestrians on each sampling block might vary, for this, among other reasons.

**2.2.9.2.** Walk on each side of some streets. Aside from what is stated in [2.2.9.2.], the characteristics of urban design, development, etc. influence even how people walk on one side or the other of some streets.

This study takes into account this fact but is not designed to make such differentiation. Statistics on each block include the sum of pedestrians from both sides of each involved street.

### **2.2.10. Weather.**

Weather in this region of Argentina can reach some extremes: during the austral summer, temperatures reaching almost 40 C are not unheard of, while in winter, -10 C is not unheard of either. Severe storms, heavy rain, hail and even snow do appear, and such occurrences can influence the number of people on the streets.

Thus, during otherwise normal days in which near – average numbers of pedestrians could be expected, in practice, numbers more similar to those of weekends or holidays become apparent.

And aside from that, for whatever reason, Argentina has a significant number of days in which some event is being commemorated and thus, it translates into a partial or total holiday, with an effect on pedestrians and shoppers that is similar to weather – related events.

Eventual strikes by labor unions also take place from time to time – Argentineans, like the French people -, seem to love to go on strike or protest. This usually accounts for a couple of days each year.

These abnormal days can be noticed in the data contained in *trf\_pers*: week days with numbers significantly lower than average are associated to the events described above.

### **2.2.11. Backups.**

Remember to always keep a backups of this dataset. For all the power of SQL, it is rather easy to modify data in ways you do not expect whenever your SQL snippets are not thoroughly tested before actual practical use.

## **2.3. Methodology.**

This dataset and the accompanying sql files and Scheme programs can be used regardless of my original assumptions or goals when making it, so they might be irrelevant for most users. However, for those interested in the methodology used, here are a couple of things to consider:

### **2.3.1. Market homegeneity**

Pedestrians in this city conform a single market segment. The city in question has a population that is fairly homogeneous in its income, being most of its inhabitants among the low to middle - low income social and economic class. This is the first assumption of the study, but it can be verified interpreting national census data.

According to the said census figures, only professionals and some shop owners representing about 9.4 per cent of the inhabitants in the city can be counted among the upper social economic and educational echelons<sup>[6.4.]</sup>. Illiteracy is low, at 2.3 per cent, according to the same sources.

According to the 2010 census – which is the latest as of this writing - the city has 230.208 inhabitants<sup>[6.4.]</sup> living in 56.007 homes, of which 56 per cent are homes in good conditions while the remaining 44 per cent of the total number of houses present some sort or another shortcomings.

By 2019 the number of inhabitants of the city has visibly increased, plus the presence of people from nearby towns that travel more or less frequently to Jose C. Paz to study, run errands, work, receive medical treatment, also increases the base on which pedestrian transit is to be measured. Only after the data of the 2020 census the real magnitude of this increment will be known.

This means that in general, save the college – level population, the inhabitants of the city can be considered as a single social and economic group with the same buying potential as customers.

### **2.3.2. Estimation of market value.**

According to [2.3.1.] it is possible to ascertain the profitability and thus the market value of a commercial property in the city based solely on the number of pedestrians passing nearby or directly in front of the said property, since the buying power of 90.6 per cent of the population is fairly similar, while the buying power of the remaining 9.4 per cent is higher.

The second assumption, or rule, of this study is thus that based on the first rule, the more pedestrians present on one street block on average, the more valuable the commercial property is there.

### **2.3.3. Goals.**

Therefore, the study sought to establish:

2.3.3.1. The overall average value of commercial properties being sold in the area of interest of the study, measured in dollars per square meter of edified surface ( $V_0$ ). For this purpose, data from

published real estate offers would be gathered and sorted, and then the average value per square meter of edified would be calculated.

2.3.3.2. Then, for each street block of interest, average numbers of pedestrians ( $Pb$ ) would be obtained by sampling those blocks on as much occasions as possible to gain statistical confidence on the results.

2.3.3.3. An average number of pedestrians for the overall zone ( $Po$ ) would be calculated.

2.3.3.4. Then, based on  $Po$  as calculated in [2.3.3.3.] and the  $Pb$  values for all and each street and block obtained as described in [2.3.3.3.] in addition to  $Vo$  as described in [2.3.3.1.], would be used to calculate the value of each square meter of property per block ( $Vb$ ) with regards to  $Vo$ , depending on how much more or less pedestrians are found on each city block ( $Pb$ ) with respect to  $Po$ .

## 2.3.4. Results.

A described above, this methodology offers a more precise market valuation for a given block ( $Vb$ ) than traditional ones<sup>[6.5.][6.6.][6.7.]</sup> if:

2.3.4.1. The sales values of commercial properties in the same area can be established and the average value of all of them ( $Vo$ ) can thus be obtained.

2.3.4.2. The numbers of pedestrians per block can be obtained and thus,  $Po$  and  $Pb$  values can be calculated.

Since this method achieves [2.3.4.1.] and [2.3.4.2.] we can conclude that the methodology developed for constructing this dataset can be effective to establish the market value of a commercial property based on current property values and the demography of the area of interest.

### **3. Development.**

Regarding the numbers representing customers in the area, data was gathered in each street, from each block, by counting the pedestrians – people on foot, not vehicles – passing on a period of approximately one minute. People inside shops or buildings were not counted.

Data on commercial and residential values in the area was obtained from the properties being offered publicly for sale at the time.

In order to better pinpoint the date and time in which data was added to the database, each record was provided with a time stamp field.

## 4. Structure and data.

This section should be considered as the data dictionary of the database.

### 4.1 Data tables in the dataset.

#### 4.1.1. *trf\_pers*

This table contains data regarding the number of persons measured on each street block.

**4.1.1.1. *Id*:** Primary key. Unique integer that identifies each record in the table.

**4.1.1.2. *Context*:** describes the area or district within the town.

**4.1.1.3. *Status*:** ‘*enabled*’ for records to be considered, ‘*disabled*’ for records on hold.

**4.1.1.4. *Abr*:** A two to four letter code that identifies each street. Correspondence between *Abr* and the actual name of the street is contained in table ‘*trf\_streets*’ between fields *Item* and *Abr*.

**4.1.1.5. *Alt*:** Street coordinate - i.e. street number. In Argentina normally each street block carries numbers by a century or hundred meters counted from what is considered to be the starting point of the street, for a given town. For example, being at the corner of Lavalle 1700 means that this is the 17th block of that street.

Houses are identified by meters. So, Lavalle 1723 is the address that stands at 1723 meters from the beginning of the street. For the purposes of this study, addresses represent the starting point of each street block from which a count of pedestrians is made.



**4.1.1.6. *Value*:** contains the number of pedestrians counted in the  $[Alt, Alt + 100)$  interval for that particular street. That is, the values from the whole block, for a given street as expressed in *Abr*.

**4.1.1.7. *Hr*:** hour interval at which the sample is taken.

**4.1.1.8. *Dayn*:** number corresponding to the day of the month.

**4.1.1.9. *Dayw*:** day of the week, as a three letter abbreviation.

**4.1.1.10. *Monthn*:** number corresponding to the month.

**4.1.1.11. *Year*:** self explanatory.

**4.1.1.12. *Tstamp*:** time stamp, provided by the RDBMS itself.

#### **4.1.2. *trf\_ppcm***

Thus table contains data regarding known prices asked for actual properties in the area of interest.

**4.1.2.1. *Id*:** see [4.1.1.1].

**4.1.2.2.** *Context*: see [4.1.1.2.].

**4.1.2.3.** *Status*: see [4.1.1.3.].

**4.1.2.4.** *Abr*: see [4.1.1.4.].

**4.1.2.5.** *Alt*: see [4.1.1.5.].

**4.1.2.6.** *Value*: see [4.1.1.6.].

**4.1.2.7.** *Zone*: a one or more letter long string that identifies commercial and residential areas relevant to the study. “C” identifies an active commercial zone, “R” identifies an active residential zone.

**4.1.2.8.** *Monthn*: see [4.1.1.10.].

**4.1.2.9.** *Tstamp*: see [4.1.1.12.].

### **4.1.3. *trf\_streets***

**4.1.3.1.** *Id*: see [4.1.1.1.].

**4.1.3.2.** *Abr*: see [4.1.1.2.].

**4.1.3.3.** *Item*: official, current street name.

**4.1.3.4.** *Alias*: unofficial or not current names or aliases by which the street might also be identified.

**4.1.3.5.** *Avg\_pers*: average number of people per block, per sample instance.

**4.1.3.6.** *Samples\_total*: total number of samples per street.

**4.1.3.7.** *Avg\_ppmc*: average price per square meter, commercial.

**4.1.3.8.** *Avg\_ppmr*: average price per square meter, residential.

**4.1.3.9.** *Value\_ppers*: value per person.

**4.1.3.10.** *Est\_final\_ppmc*: estimated final price per square meter.

This table contains data considered to be part of the conclusions of the study.

#### **4.1.4. *trf\_blocks***

**4.1.4.1. *Id*:** see [4.1.1.1].

**4.1.4.2. *Abr*:** see [4.1.1.2].

**4.1.4.3. *Alt*:** see [4.1.1.5].

**4.1.4.4. *Avg\_pers*:** average number of pedestrians discriminated per street and block.

**4.1.4.5. *Avg\_samples*:** number of samples discriminated per street and block.

**4.1.4.6. *Stat\_relevant*:** indicates the statistical relevance of results discriminated per street and block.

**4.1.4.7. *Est\_final\_ppmc*:** final value per square meter discriminated per street and block.

**4.1.4.8. *m1s*:** [4.1.4.7.]  $-1\sigma$  .

**4.1.4.9. *p1s*:** [4.1.4.7.]  $+1\sigma$  .

**4.1.4.10. *m2s*:** [4.1.4.7.]  $-2\sigma$  .

4.1.4.11. p2s: [4.1.4.7.]  $+2\sigma$  .

4.1.4.12. m3s: [4.1.4.7.]  $-3\sigma$  .

4.1.4.13. p3s: [4.1.4.7.]  $+3\sigma$  .

This table contains data discriminated per street and block regarding number of pedestrians, number of samples and estimated price per square meter.

The data of this table should be considered to be part of the conclusions of the study.

## 5. Use.

SQLite3 databases are fully self-contained. Users need to have Sqlite3 installed on their system, and preferably a visual database editor. Using SQL queries it is possible to obtain any section of the gathered data, and it can be converted to any data format used by libraries written in R, Python, C++ etc.

If you plan to operate on this dataset from an environment written in a specific language, you will likely have to install some libraries. However, don't worry since Sqlite3 is widely used and there are many such libraries available.

You might ask yourself why is this dataset presented in an Sqlite3 format. The main reason is simple: it is far easier to operate on a SQL – compatible dataset than in any other case. SQL systems have limitations, but for the most part or at least, on average, relational databases are better than any other format.

It is recommendable for users to review the structure of the data tables as well as the data itself in order to understand the whole package and what can be done with it. In general, tables contain data either as strings, integers or real numbers.

### 5.1. Installation

See the file *README.md* included in this package.

### 5.2. Software

This dataset comes with and also requires some software in order to be useful. Regarding the libraries and software required to use this dataset, see *README.md*.

#### 5.2.1. *jcp\_inm.scm*

This is a program written in GNU Guile, which is the GNU flavor of the Scheme language. In order to use it you need to have the required version of GNU Guile installed on your system<sup>[6.3.]</sup>.

Also you will need a program called *sqlp*<sup>[6.2.]</sup>. This is a program I wrote in C++, and serves as an interface between high level languages and Sqlite3 and HDF5 databases. GNU Guile and *sqlp* are open source, free software.

You will find more information on how to get and install them on *README.md*. So I will concentrate now on the characteristics of *jcp\_inm.scm*, assuming that you have all the required software or libraries installed on your system.

In order to start the program, cd to the */src/scheme* folder and then write

```
guile jcp_inm.scm
```

The first time you run this program, Guile will compile it first. After a few seconds, the main menu of the program will appear on your terminal.

#### 5.2.1.1. Main menu

On the main menu of *jcp\_inm.scm* you will find the following options:

0 - *Exit*.

1 - *Input data*.

2 - *Process*.

3 - *Report*.

Entering the respective number and pressing <ENT> (enter), will take you to different sections of the program, mostly presented as further menus.

Take into consideration that this is a CLI program, with no graphical user interface, so you will find no fancy graphs, but the menus are organized in a similar way.

**5.2.1.1.1.** *Exit* takes you out of the program with no further ado.

**5.2.1.1.2.** *Input data* does what the words say. You can add data to the *jcp\_inm.db* database. By selecting this option you will be take to another menu with the following options:

0 - *Back to main.*

1 - *Update prep.sql.*

2 - *Enter block data.*

**5.2.1.1.2.1.** *Back to main* takes you to the main menu.

**5.2.1.1.2.2.** *Update prep.sql* lets you generate a new *prep.sql* file. This is a .sql file that contains UPDATE queries relative to data that will be common to all components to one data block (see [5.2.1.1.2.3.]) and that would be needlessly repetitive to enter each time that you input block components.

For example, if you are going to enter data concerning one batch of samples, each taken within the same day and hour, instead of having to write those data fields in the case of each record, you enter them just one for the whole batch.

Once you are finished with each batch, *prep.sql* will be executed and the UPDATE sql statements will be passed to the database as a composite query. If you have a doubt about what a composite query is, please see *sqlp.pdf* contained in the sqlp distribution file.

**5.2.1.1.2.3.** *Enter block data* lets you pass records or registers related to new samples to be added to the *jcp\_inm.db* database. Once you select this option, you will be presented with the following menu:

0 - *No more records.*

1 - *Enter a record.*



**5.2.1.1.2.3.1.** *No more records* will finish the data entry operation by executing *prep.sql* and then taking you back to the upper level menu described in [5.2.1.1.2.].

**5.2.1.1.2.3.2.** *Enter a record* will take you to a series of simple questions and menu options regarding the data to be passed for each record, designed to minimize data entry errors. Once you are finished with one record, you will be taken back to menu [5.2.1.1.2.3.] in order to add new more records or execute *prep.sql* once the whole batch of records has been entered.

**5.2.1.1.3.** *Process* executes a batch sql program called *calc.sql*, which is contained in the *src/sql* folder. This program performs a number of calculations on the dataset. You can see the code of *calc.sql* by opening it with any text editor.

These calculations involve finding the number of pedestrians per street and street block, property average prices per section, etc. Tables *trf\_streets* and *trf\_blocks* are updated in this instance.

**5.2.1.1.4.** *Report* presents some results of the calculations described in [5.2.1.1.3.]. This option is yet a bit underdeveloped and needs more work, since it only presents information in the sqlp query data output format, which is contained in a file called *sqlp\_results.txt* and intended to be used by other programs.

For more information on *sqlp\_results.txt*, see *sqlp.pdf*.

## **5.2.1.2. Limitations.**

As you might have noticed, this program still lacks in some aspects:

**5.2.1.2.1.** There are no delete or edit facilities. Currently, in those cases, which are rare, I use a database editor. However, it might be useful to develop such a thing, but first it would require working on [5.2.1.2.3.].

**5.2.1.2.2.** It has no GUI. Granted, a terminal is not not the nicest interface, but the good part of this is that it was never meant to have a nice one. Writing GUI programs requires a lot of spaghetti code, and that conspires against the main goals of *jcp\_inm.scm*.

The program is a basic tool to enter data and serve as proof of concept for sqlp. No more no less, and a writing it to work with a GUI, while it might be interesting in the future, would unnecessarily obfuscate its code right now.

**5.2.1.2.3.** Reporting is very basic. As expressed in [5.2.1.1.4.], things could and should be better in this case because while the kind of output interface this program has can be used by other programs, it is of little use for the human user as it is.

This is one of the main areas of further development for this program.

## 6. Sources.

**6.1.** Sqlite.org. (2000). SQLite Home Page. [online] Available at: <https://www.sqlite.org/index.html> [Accessed 26 Aug. 2019].

**6.2.** Edronkin, P. (2019). sqlp - Simple terminal query and .sql file processing for Sqlite3 and HDF5 databases. [online] Available at: <https://peschoenberg.github.io/sqlp/> [Accessed 8 Nov. 2019].

**6.3.** GNU contributors (2019). GNU's programming and extension language - GNU Guile. [online] Gnu.org. Available at: <https://www.gnu.org/software/guile/> [Accessed 2 Sep. 2019].

**6.4.** Estadistica.ec.gba.gov.ar. (2010). José C. Paz. [online] Available at: <http://www.estadistica.ec.gba.gov.ar/dpe/Estadistica/Censo/partidos/josepaz/jocpaz.htm> [Accessed 20 Nov. 2019].

**6.5.** How to easily determine the market value of commercial property. (2019) . Phoenix & Partners. [online] Available at: <https://phoenixandpartners.co.uk/how-to-easily-determine-the-market-value-of-commercial-property/>

**6.6.** Rozenkranz, R (2019). Five Commercial Real Estate Valuation Methods. First Republic Bank. [online] Available at: <https://www.firstrepublic.com/articles-insights/life-money/grow-your-wealth/five-common-methods-to-value-a-commercial-property>

**6.7.** Reonomy (2018). Evaluating Valuation: A Look at the Best Commercial Real Estate Valuation Approaches. [online] Available at: <https://www.reonomy.com/blog/post/commercial-real-estate-valuation>

# Alphabetical Index

## A

ab.....	1, 3, 5pp., 11pp., 19, 21pp., 27
Ab.....	1, 3, 16pp.
AB.....	3, 6p.
abbreviation.....	3, 6, 17
Abr.....	16pp.
address.....	7, 16
Address.....	6
alias.....	19
Alias.....	19
alt.....	8, 27
Alt.....	16pp., 20
architecture.....	11
Argentina.....	1, 5, 9pp., 16
atm.....	13
ATM.....	8
average.....	1, 5, 11pp., 19p., 22, 25
Avg_pers.....	19p.
Avg_ppmc.....	19
Avg_ppmr.....	19

## B

bank.....	8p.
Bank.....	8, 27
Bitcoin.....	10
block.....	3p., 6pp., 13pp., 19pp., 24p.
Block.....	10
Buenos Aires.....	1, 5
build.....	7p., 15
building.....	7, 15
bus.....	7pp., 11
business.....	7

## C

C++.....	22p.
cases.....	7p., 10, 25
caveat.....	3, 6
Caveat.....	3, 6
city.....	1, 5, 8pp., 12pp.
co.....	1pp., 5pp., 21pp.
Co.....	3, 6, 8, 16, 18, 27
CO.....	2p., 6, 10
code.....	3, 7p., 16, 25p.
commercial.....	1, 5pp., 13pp., 18p., 27

Commercial.....	6, 8, 27
conclusion.....	19, 21
conclusions.....	21
construction.....	8
Context.....	16, 18
contribute.....	2
CONTRIBUTING.....	2
COPYING.....	2
count.....	10pp., 15pp.
currency.....	10
Currency.....	3, 10
customer.....	9, 13, 15

## D

data.....	1, 3, 5pp., 12pp., 19, 21pp.
Data.....	1, 3, 6, 15p.
dataset.....	1, 3, 5, 7p., 12, 14, 16, 22, 25
Dataset.....	1
day.....	9, 11p., 17, 24
Day.....	17
Dayn.....	17
Dayw.....	17
decimal.....	10
density.....	8p.
develop.....	1
developer.....	1
development.....	8, 11, 26
Development.....	3, 15
deviation.....	6
dictionary.....	16
difference.....	7p.
district.....	1, 5p., 10, 16
dollar.....	1, 10, 13
Dollar.....	10

## E

Edronkin.....	1, 27
es.....	1p., 27
Est_final_ppmc.....	19p.
estate.....	1, 5, 10, 14, 27
Estate.....	27

## F

file.....	1p.
format.....	1p., 5, 7, 22p., 25

## G

gui.....	23, 27
Gui.....	23, 27
GUI.....	26

## H

home.....	3, 8, 12p.
Home.....	27
homogeneous.....	9, 12
hour.....	7pp., 17, 24
hr.....	10, 17
Hr.....	17

## I

id.....	1, 5pp., 21pp., 27
Id.....	16pp., 20
industrial.....	8
information.....	2, 7, 23, 25
install.....	2
invest.....	10
investor.....	10
Item.....	16, 19

## J

Jose C. Paz.....	1, 5, 13
------------------	----------

## L

language.....	6, 22p., 27
libraries.....	22p.
license.....	2
License.....	1, 3

## M

market.....	3, 7p., 12pp., 27
Market.....	3, 12
meter.....	1, 5, 8pp., 13p., 16, 19pp.
method.....	3, 6, 12, 14, 27
Method.....	3, 12, 27
metric.....	10
module.....	2

Monthn.....17p.

## N

night.....7, 9  
norm.....11p., 16  
Norm.....8  
number.....1, 5, 7pp., 19pp., 25

## O

orcid.....1

## P

pedestrian.....1, 5, 7pp., 20p., 25  
Pedestrian.....12  
people.....8p., 11pp., 15, 19  
People.....15  
peso.....10  
policy.....8  
price.....8, 17, 19, 21, 25  
project.....1p.  
properties.....1, 3, 7p., 10, 13pp., 17  
Properties.....3, 7  
property.....13p., 25, 27  
public.....3, 8, 15, 27  
Python.....22

## Q

query.....6, 24p., 27

## R

README.....2  
real.....1, 5, 8, 10, 13p., 22, 27  
Real.....1, 27  
recent.....8, 10  
residential.....1, 8, 10, 15, 18p.  
Residential.....6  
ro.....1pp., 5, 7pp., 22pp.  
Ro.....27  
RO.....3, 6, 10

## S

sale.....	3, 7, 14p.
sample.....	7, 10, 17, 19pp., 24
Sample.....	3, 7, 19
Samples_total.....	19
sampling.....	3, 9, 11, 14
school.....	8p.
School.....	9
segment.....	10, 12
service.....	9
setting.....	2
shop.....	9, 12p., 15
shopping.....	9
Sigma.....	6
significant.....	7pp., 12
speculative.....	10
sql.....	12, 23pp.
Sql.....	1, 5, 22p., 27
SQL.....	5p., 12, 22, 27
sqlite.....	27
Sqlite.....	1, 5, 22p., 27
SQLite.....	22, 27
Sqlite3.....	1, 5, 22p., 27
SQLite3.....	22
sqlp.....	23pp.
square.....	1, 5, 8p., 13p., 19pp.
stamp.....	15, 17p.
Standard.....	6
station.....	8p.
statistic.....	7, 10, 14, 20
Statistic.....	11
Status.....	16, 18
stop.....	8p., 11
street.....	1, 4p., 8pp., 13pp., 25
Street.....	16
string.....	18, 22
stroll.....	1, 5
structure.....	22
Structure.....	3, 6, 16
study.....	10pp., 16, 18p., 21
system.....	2

## T

TB.....	3, 6p.
term.....	23, 26p.
Term.....	3, 6
time.....	7, 10, 12, 15, 17, 23p.
Time.....	6
time stamp.....	17
town.....	1, 5, 9, 11, 13, 16



traffic.....	1, 7, 11
train.....	8p.
Train.....	9
trf_pers.....	3, 12, 16
trf_streets.....	4, 16, 18, 25
Tstamp.....	17p.

## U

university.....	9
urban.....	3, 8pp.
Urban.....	3, 7p.

## V

value.....	1, 3, 5, 7p., 10, 13pp., 17, 19p., 27
Value.....	17pp.
Value_ppers.....	19
vehicle.....	11, 15
viaduct.....	11
volatility.....	10

## Y

year.....	12
Year.....	17

## Z

zone.....	6, 8p., 14, 18
Zone.....	18
zonified.....	10