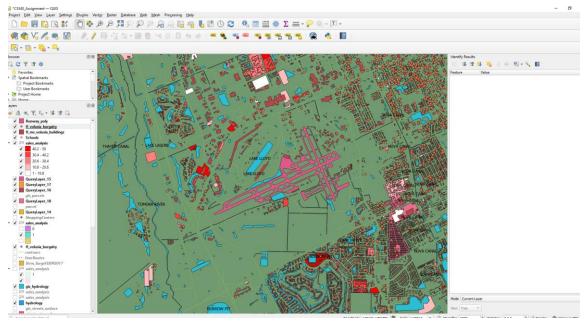
# Adding Column Feature and Price Prediction

Shlok Misra, Xi Luo, Matthew Getter

I will be finding distances from any runway. My hypothesis is that there is a relationship between distance of a home from the runway and the price of a house.

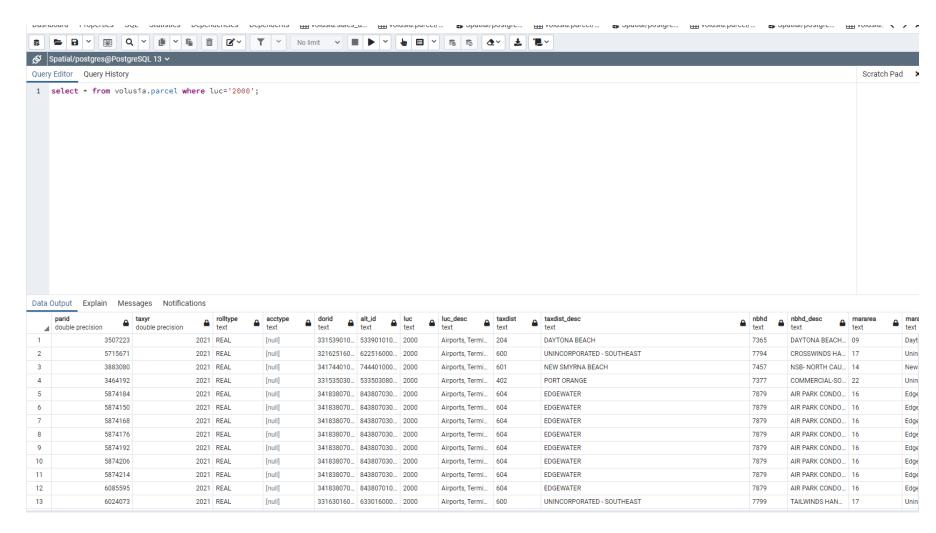
• I have loaded the runway polygon from Volusia.org/gis.



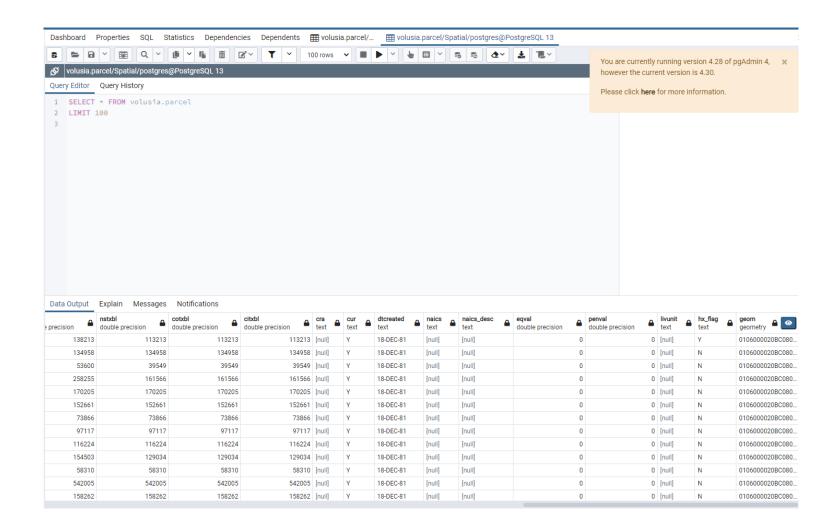
#### Note

• I have only loaded the runway at Daytona Beach Airport on QGIS. However, the properties on my pgadmin or my analysis will include distances from all runways in my area such as Daytona beach, Ormond Beach, New Smyrna and Edgewater/Massey.

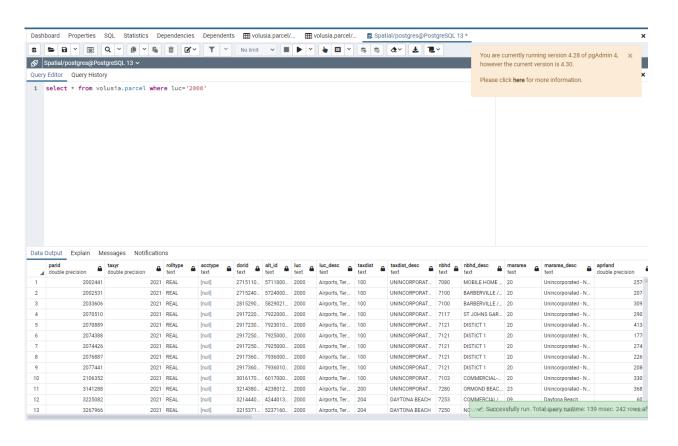
#### Retrieving Properties



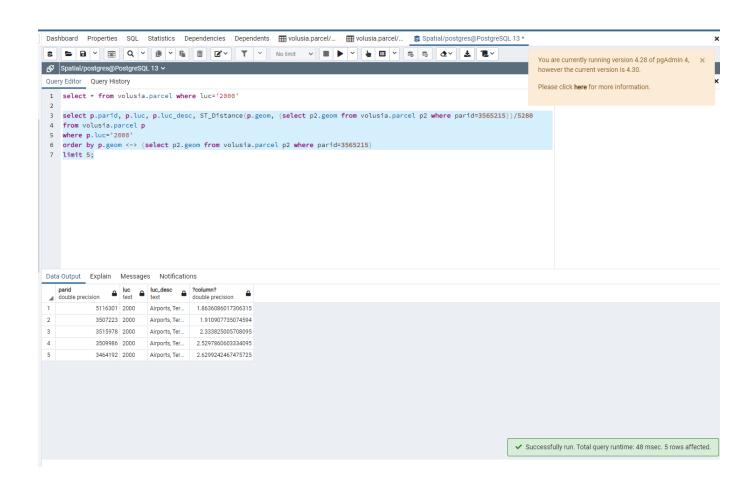
#### The GEOM column was added



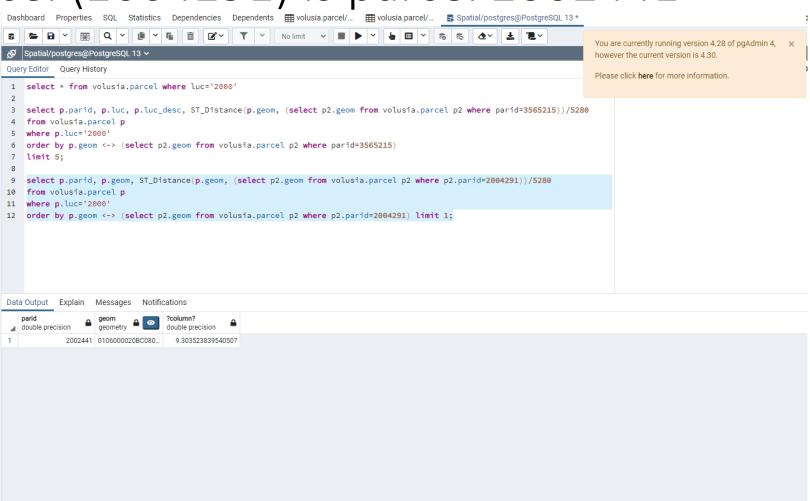
We now want Distance between every parcel and the nearest runway. These are all the airport parcels in the parcel table



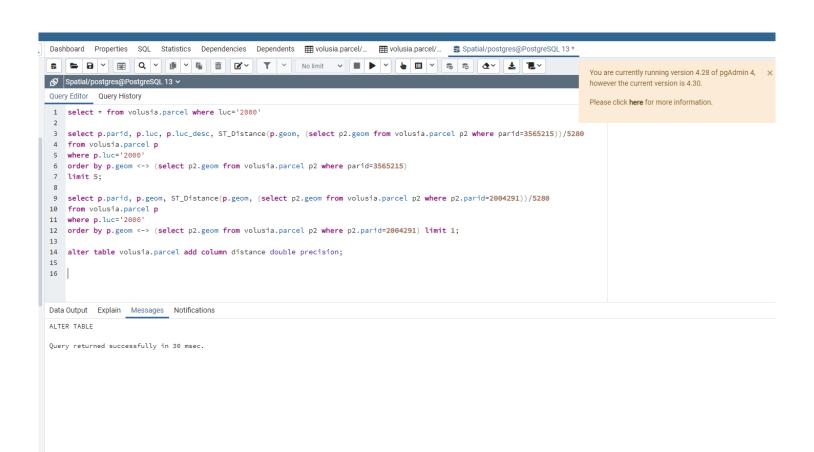
# These are the 5 closest airports to the parcel=3565215



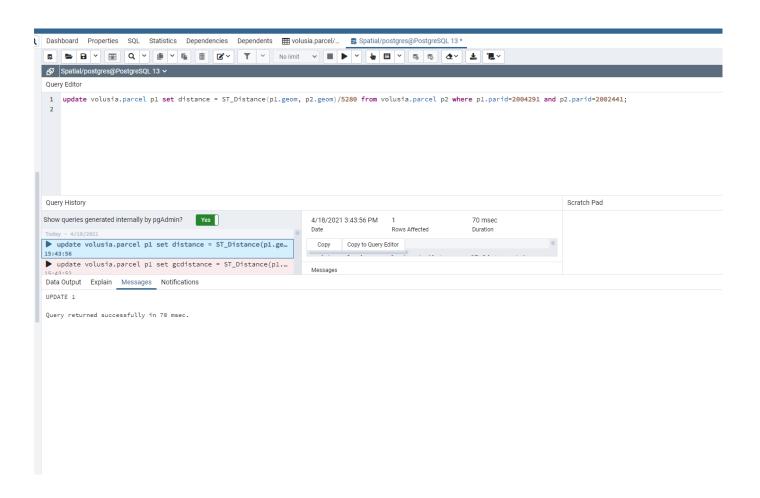
Similar code, but now I find the closest airport to a parcel. We can see that the closest airport from the parcel (2004291) is parcel 2002441



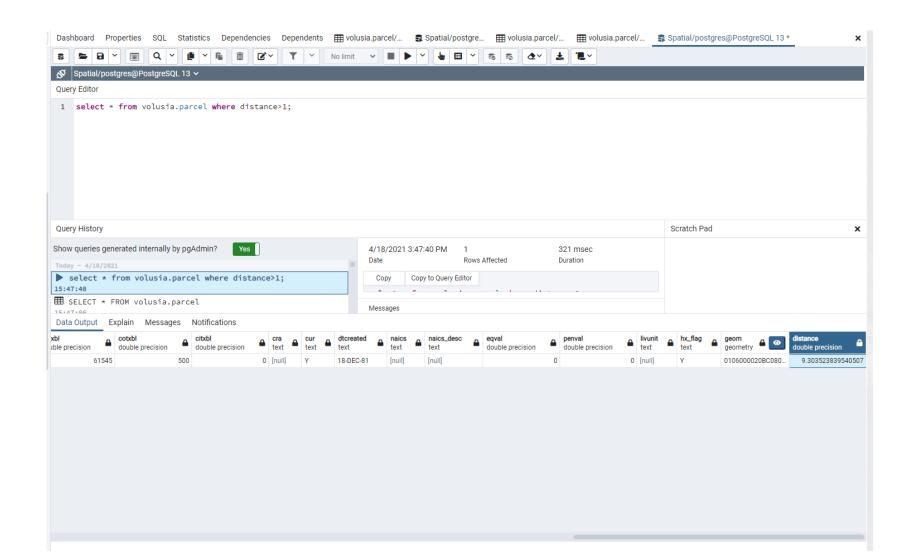
#### Adding a Distance column



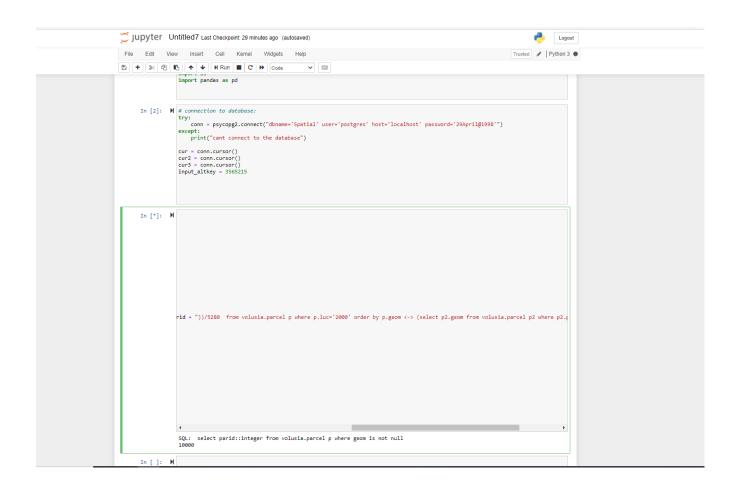
# We find the distance between our parcel (2004291) and the airport (2002441)



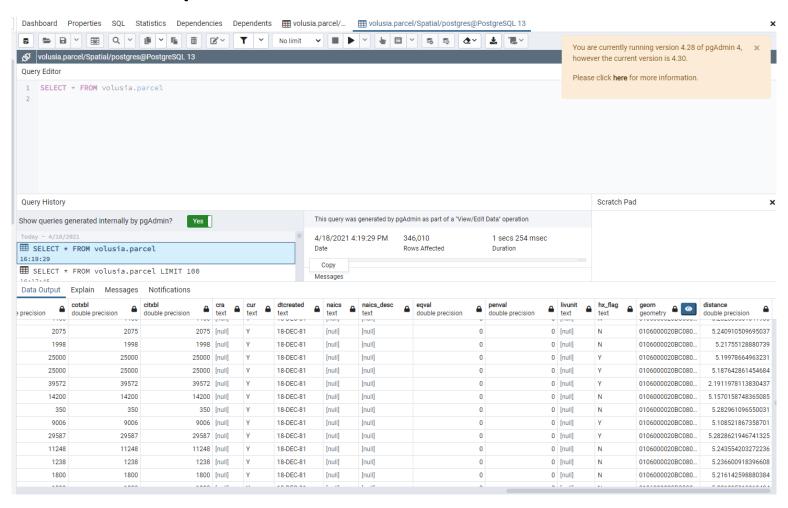
#### Distance=9.30352



### I ran the code for the loop.



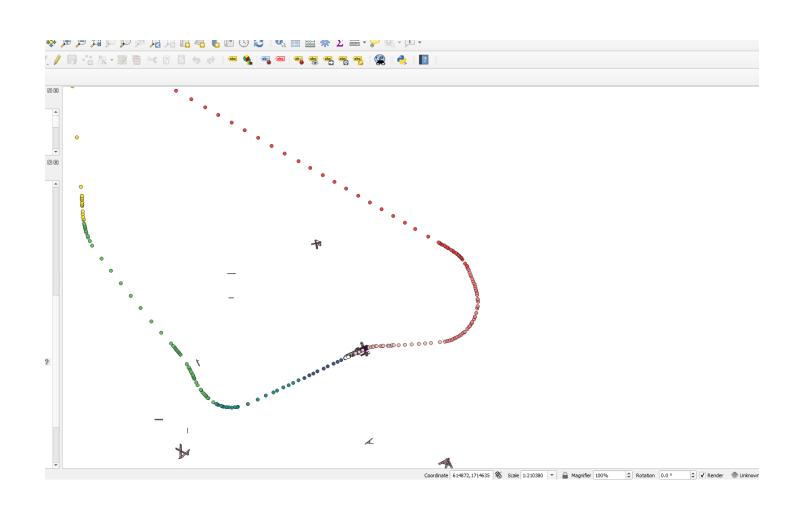
### We have the distances from every parcel to the closest airport.



#### Now I will add flight tracking information

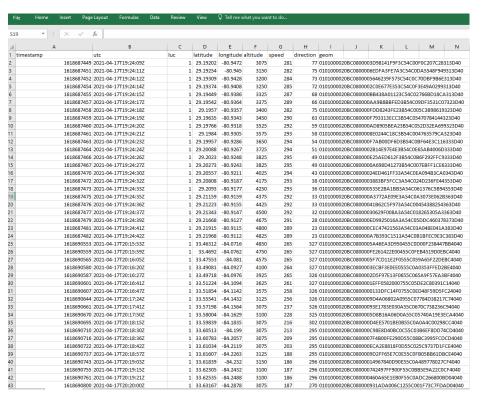
- The Daytona Beach area has a lot of flight activity, but we are only interested in commercial jets as they are the aircraft that produce the most noise.
- New Symrna, Deland, Ormond, and Massey do not have commercial flights. We will only analyze flights from Daytona.
  - Also, I was only able to retrieve flight data for Daytona Beach for free.
- Daytona Beach uses take-offs from two runways for most purposes. Runway 7L and Runway 25R. Both commercial services (American and Delta) take off to the north (Charlotte and Atlanta). So I retrieved two historical flights tracks for Delta 1701. One took off from Runway 7L and one from Runway 25R.

### I wanted to visualize this on QGIS. So I added the two files as Delimited Text Layers

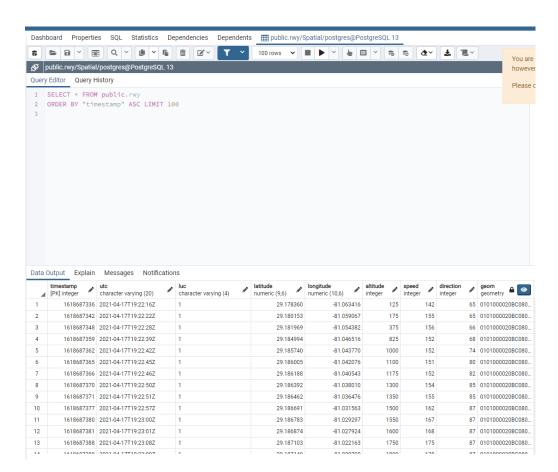


#### Data Preprocessing

 We combined the flight track for Rwy 7L and Rwy 25R and assigned the flight track an luc=1



I added my csv data into a PostgreSQL table. We used a SQL query to convert the CSV to SQL. To create the Geometry Table, I used the following codes

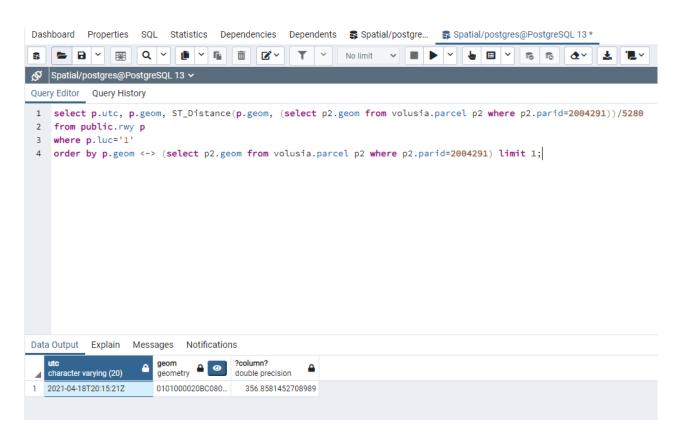


• I will now try to find the distance of each parcel in the parcel table to the flight track.

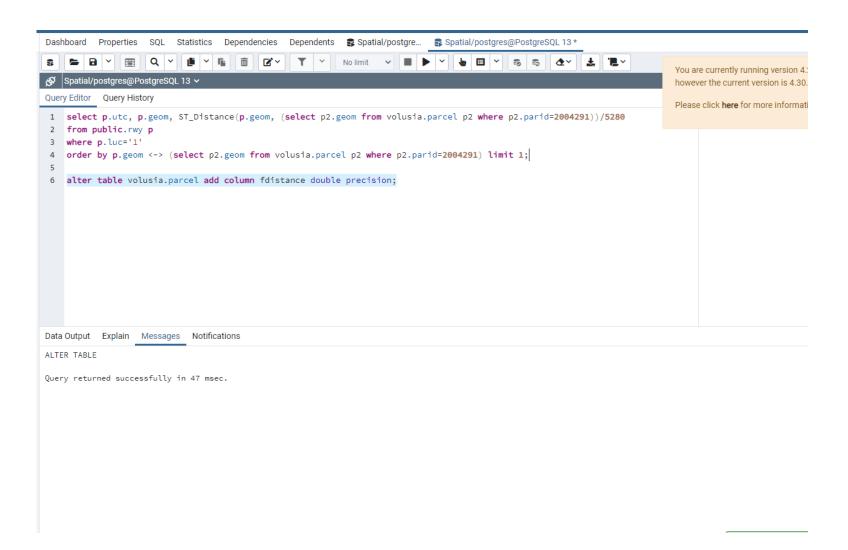
• I will use the same code I used for the runway. The runways had a luc of 2000. I have assigned an LUC of 0001 to the flights tracks.

### Finding the closest flight tracking point to a random parcel.

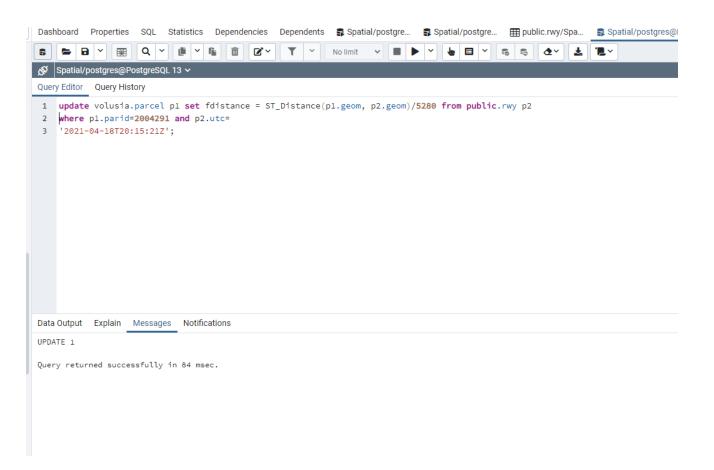
• I have used UTC as an identifier for the flight track information.



#### Add column for distance from Flight Track

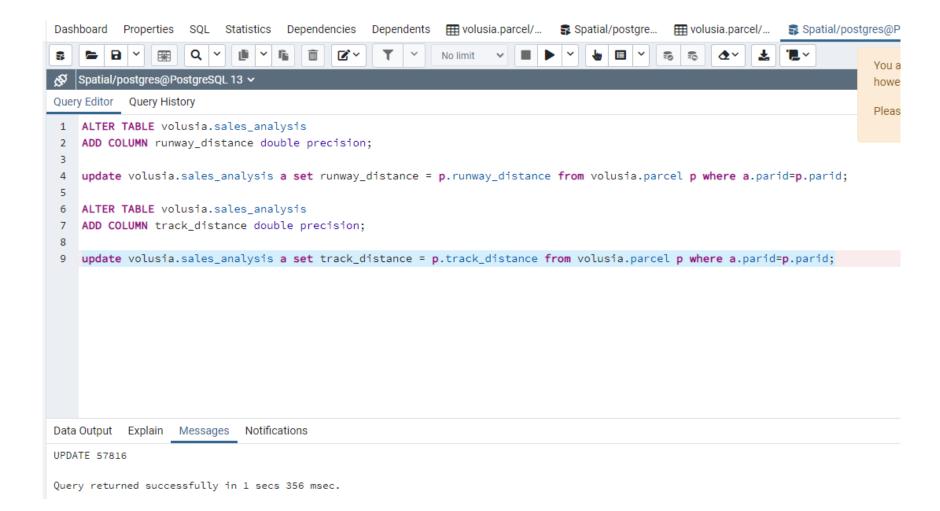


#### Find Distance Between parcel and Flight Track



• I will now move on to the python code and adjust it accordingly to populate the remaining values of fdistance

# Add runway\_distance and track\_distance to the sales analysis table.



```
In [*]: ► sql = "select parid::integer from volusia.parcel p where geom is not null" # limit 10"
print('SQL: ', sql)
cur.execute(sql)
# I like to fetch one row at a time like reading data from a file
i=0
row = cur.fetchone()
while row is not None:
    i = i + 1
    parid = str(row[0])
    sq12 = "select p.utc, p.geom, ST Distance(p.geom, (select p2.geom from volusia.parcel p2 where
    p2.parid=" + parid + "))/5280 from public.rwy p where p.luc='1' order by
    b.geom <-> (select p2.geom from volusia.parcel p2 where p2.parid=" + parid + ") limit 1;"
    cur2.execute(sql2)
    row2 = cur2.fetchone()
    parid2 = str(row2[0])
    distance = row2[2]
    sql3 = "update volusia.parcel p1 set distance = " + str(distance) + " where p1.parid=" + parid + ";"
    cur3.execute(sql3)
    # print(sql3)
    if i%10000 == 0:
        print(i)
        conn.commit()
    row = cur.fetchone()
#df = pd.
conn.commit()
conn.close()
SQL: select parid::integer from volusia.parcel p where geom is not null
```

10000 20000 30000