

Enter an Exclusive world

Urban Oasis



Spacious One & Two Bedroom Apartments at Paliem, near Sateri Temple, Uccasim Panchayat, North Goa

A project by
G A Developers and Construction LLP



There are many more things to see and do in Goa, so we have included a list of some of the best things to see and do in Goa.



1. **Small Data:** *Small Data* (usually less than 100 MB) refers to data that is easy to store, process, and analyze. It is typically structured and can be analyzed using simple tools and techniques. Examples include spreadsheets, log files, and small databases.

2. **Big Data:** *Big Data* refers to data sets that are too large to be processed by traditional data processing applications. It is characterized by the three Vs: Volume (large amounts of data), Velocity (fast data generation and processing), and Variety (diverse data types). Big data is often unstructured and requires advanced tools and techniques for storage, processing, and analysis. Examples include social media data, sensor data, and large-scale web analytics.

3. **Cloud Data:** *Cloud Data* refers to data that is stored and processed in the cloud. It allows for scalable storage and processing capabilities, making it suitable for both small and large data sets. Cloud data is often accessed and analyzed using cloud-based services and APIs. Examples include data stored in Amazon S3, Google Cloud Storage, and Microsoft Azure.

4. **Real-time Data:** *Real-time Data* refers to data that is generated and processed continuously. It is used for applications that require immediate insights and actions, such as fraud detection, recommendation systems, and monitoring systems. Real-time data is often processed using stream processing frameworks like Apache Kafka and Apache Flink.

5. **Structured Data:** *Structured Data* refers to data that is organized in a predefined manner, typically in the form of tables or rows. It is easy to store, process, and analyze using traditional database systems. Examples include data in relational databases like MySQL and PostgreSQL.

6. **Unstructured Data:** *Unstructured Data* refers to data that does not have a predefined format or organization. It includes text documents, images, videos, and social media posts. Unstructured data is more challenging to store, process, and analyze than structured data, but it often contains valuable insights. Examples include data in NoSQL databases like MongoDB and Cassandra.

7. **Time-series Data:** *Time-series Data* refers to data points collected at regular intervals over time. It is used for analyzing trends and patterns over time, such as stock prices, weather data, and sensor data. Time-series data is often processed using specialized tools and techniques like ARIMA models and LSTM networks.

8. **Geospatial Data:** *Geospatial Data* refers to data that is associated with a specific geographic location. It is used for applications like mapping, location-based services, and urban planning. Geospatial data is often processed using GIS (Geographic Information System) tools and techniques. Examples include data from GPS devices and satellite imagery.

9. **Transactional Data:** *Transactional Data* refers to data generated by business transactions. It is used for analyzing sales, customer behavior, and financial performance. Transactional data is often stored in relational databases and analyzed using OLAP (Online Analytical Processing) tools. Examples include data from e-commerce websites and financial institutions.

10. **Log Data:** *Log Data* refers to data generated by system logs. It is used for monitoring system performance, troubleshooting issues, and analyzing user behavior. Log data is often processed using log management tools like ELK Stack (Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana) and Splunk. Examples include data from web servers, application servers, and operating systems.

11. **IoT Data:** *IoT Data* (Internet of Things) refers to data generated by connected devices and sensors. It is used for applications like smart homes, industrial automation, and healthcare. IoT data is often processed using edge computing and cloud-based analytics. Examples include data from smart sensors, wearables, and industrial machines.

12. **Genomic Data:** *Genomic Data* refers to data related to the human genome. It is used for medical research, personalized medicine, and understanding genetic diseases. Genomic data is often processed using bioinformatics tools and techniques. Examples include data from DNA sequencing projects and medical research institutions.

13. **Video Data:** *Video Data* refers to data in the form of video files. It is used for applications like video surveillance, content creation, and social media. Video data is often processed using video analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from security cameras, YouTube, and social media platforms.

14. **Audio Data:** *Audio Data* refers to data in the form of audio files. It is used for applications like voice search, music recommendation, and speech recognition. Audio data is often processed using audio processing tools and techniques. Examples include data from voice assistants, music streaming services, and speech recognition systems.

15. **Network Data:** *Network Data* refers to data generated by network traffic. It is used for analyzing network performance, security, and user behavior. Network data is often processed using network analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from network routers, firewalls, and intrusion detection systems.

16. **Mobile Data:** *Mobile Data* refers to data generated by mobile devices. It is used for applications like location tracking, mobile marketing, and user behavior analysis. Mobile data is often processed using mobile analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from mobile apps, mobile websites, and mobile carriers.

17. **Healthcare Data:** *Healthcare Data* refers to data generated by healthcare providers and patients. It is used for medical research, patient care, and public health. Healthcare data is often processed using healthcare analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from electronic health records (EHRs), medical devices, and patient surveys.

18. **Financial Data:** *Financial Data* refers to data related to financial markets and institutions. It is used for investment analysis, risk management, and financial reporting. Financial data is often processed using financial analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from stock exchanges, financial institutions, and investment firms.

19. **Manufacturing Data:** *Manufacturing Data* refers to data generated by manufacturing processes. It is used for optimizing production, quality control, and supply chain management. Manufacturing data is often processed using manufacturing analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from production lines, quality control systems, and supply chain networks.

20. **Energy Data:** *Energy Data* refers to data generated by energy production and consumption. It is used for optimizing energy usage, predicting demand, and managing resources. Energy data is often processed using energy analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from power plants, smart grids, and energy consumers.

21. **Transportation Data:** *Transportation Data* refers to data generated by transportation systems. It is used for optimizing routes, managing traffic, and improving passenger experience. Transportation data is often processed using transportation analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from GPS tracking, traffic cameras, and public transit systems.

22. **Environmental Data:** *Environmental Data* refers to data related to the environment. It is used for monitoring climate change, managing natural resources, and protecting ecosystems. Environmental data is often processed using environmental analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from weather stations, satellite imagery, and environmental sensors.

23. **Government Data:** *Government Data* refers to data generated by government agencies. It is used for policy making, public service, and transparency. Government data is often processed using government analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from census bureaus, government departments, and public service providers.

24. **Academic Data:** *Academic Data* refers to data generated by academic institutions. It is used for research, teaching, and learning. Academic data is often processed using academic analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from research projects, student records, and academic publications.

25. **Research Data:** *Research Data* refers to data generated by research organizations. It is used for scientific discovery, innovation, and knowledge creation. Research data is often processed using research analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from research labs, think tanks, and research institutions.

26. **Marketing Data:** *Marketing Data* refers to data generated by marketing campaigns. It is used for analyzing campaign performance, understanding customer behavior, and optimizing marketing strategies. Marketing data is often processed using marketing analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from social media ads, email campaigns, and website analytics.

27. **Sales Data:** *Sales Data* refers to data generated by sales transactions. It is used for analyzing sales performance, understanding customer needs, and improving sales processes. Sales data is often processed using sales analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from CRM systems, sales reports, and sales team activities.

28. **Customer Data:** *Customer Data* refers to data generated by customers. It is used for understanding customer preferences, improving customer service, and personalizing the customer experience. Customer data is often processed using customer analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from customer surveys, feedback forms, and customer support interactions.

29. **Employee Data:** *Employee Data* refers to data generated by employees. It is used for managing HR processes, improving employee engagement, and optimizing workforce performance. Employee data is often processed using HR analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from HR systems, employee surveys, and performance reviews.

30. **Product Data:** *Product Data* refers to data generated by products. It is used for understanding product usage, improving product quality, and developing new products. Product data is often processed using product analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from product usage tracking, customer feedback, and product development cycles.

31. **Service Data:** *Service Data* refers to data generated by services. It is used for understanding service performance, improving service quality, and developing new services. Service data is often processed using service analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from service usage tracking, customer feedback, and service development cycles.

32. **System Data:** *System Data* refers to data generated by systems. It is used for monitoring system performance, troubleshooting issues, and optimizing system resources. System data is often processed using system analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from system logs, performance metrics, and system configuration files.

33. **Security Data:** *Security Data* refers to data related to system security. It is used for detecting security threats, investigating incidents, and improving security measures. Security data is often processed using security analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from intrusion detection systems, security logs, and security incident response teams.

34. **Compliance Data:** *Compliance Data* refers to data generated by compliance activities. It is used for ensuring regulatory compliance, managing risks, and improving governance. Compliance data is often processed using compliance analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from regulatory reports, compliance audits, and governance frameworks.

35. **Operational Data:** *Operational Data* refers to data generated by operational processes. It is used for managing day-to-day operations, improving efficiency, and reducing costs. Operational data is often processed using operational analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from operational reports, process flows, and operational metrics.

36. **Strategic Data:** *Strategic Data* refers to data generated by strategic initiatives. It is used for long-term planning, identifying opportunities, and achieving organizational goals. Strategic data is often processed using strategic analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from strategic planning sessions, market research, and competitive analysis.

37. **Historical Data:** *Historical Data* refers to data from past time periods. It is used for analyzing trends, understanding patterns, and making informed decisions. Historical data is often processed using historical analytics tools and techniques. Examples include data from historical records, archives, and historical datasets.

38. **Real-time Data:** *Real-time Data* refers to data that is generated and processed continuously. It is used for applications that require immediate insights and actions, such as fraud detection, recommendation systems, and monitoring systems. Real-time data is often processed using stream processing frameworks like Apache Kafka and Apache Flink.

39. **Batch Data:** *Batch Data* refers to data that is processed in groups or batches. It is used for applications that do not require immediate processing, such as data warehousing, reporting, and batch processing. Batch data is often processed using batch processing frameworks like Apache Hadoop and Apache Spark.

40. **Streaming Data:** *Streaming Data* refers to data that is processed as it arrives. It is used for applications that require continuous processing, such as real-time analytics, monitoring, and event-driven architectures. Streaming data is often processed using streaming processing frameworks like Apache Kafka and Apache Flink.

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43. **Semistructured Data:** *Semistructured Data* refers to data that has some structure but is not strictly organized. It includes data like JSON, XML, and CSV files. Semistructured data is often processed using specialized tools and techniques. Examples include data from web APIs, data feeds, and data exports.

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Urban Oasis Apartments Project Amenities



- Swimming Pool
- Kids Play Area
- Recreational Park with walking track
- 24hrs Security
- Stilt Parking / Open Parking

Project Specifications

Structure : RCC framed structure as per approved design

Flooring : Fully Vitrified flooring in entire flat except bathrooms.

Wall finish : External walls with Apex or equivalent. Internal walls ready with oil bound distemper.

Doors & Windows : Main door shall be teak wood, internal doors shall be flush doors. Balcony french doors and windows shall be powder coated aluminium frames with glass fill in, sliding type. Toilet doors shall be FRP make. Main door locks.

Kitchen : Granite topped kitchen platform with stainless steel sink and 2ft height ceramic tiles dado above with necessary electrical and plumbing connections.

Bathrooms & Toilets : Bathroom walls shall be fitted with ceramic tiles with dado up to the ceiling and flooring shall be of anti-skid ceramic tiles. Jaguar fittings or equivalent with provision for geyser. All sanitary wares shall be of white color of Cera or equivalent make.

Water supply : Water shall be stored in an underground storage water sump which shall be pumped to an over head tank.

Electricals : 3 phase concealed high quality wiring with premium switches. Provision for AC, water purifier, washing machine, Power inverter, cable TV and telephone point in each unit. Fan and light fittings in all rooms.

BLOCK A

Urban Oasis Apartments



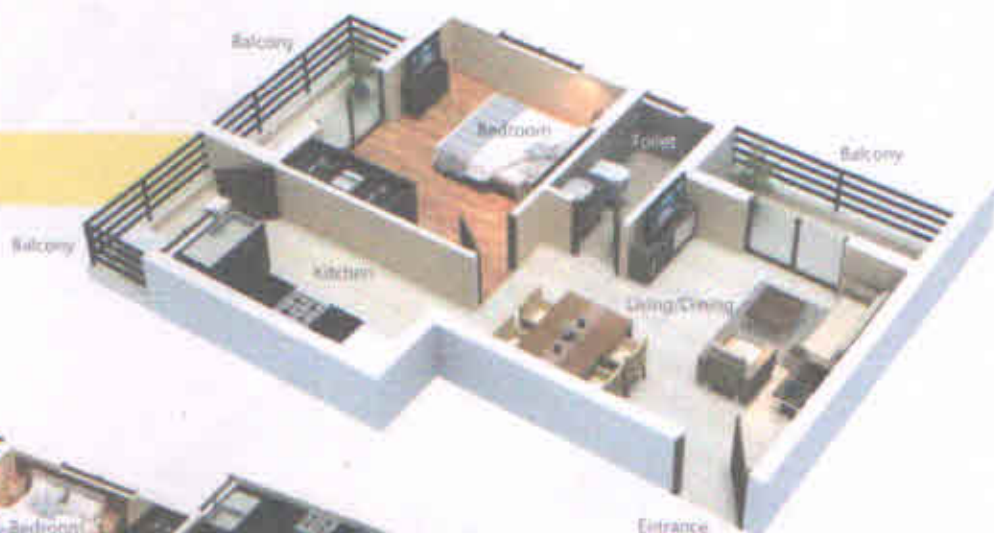
BLOCK B

Urban Oasis Apartments





Apartment Type B

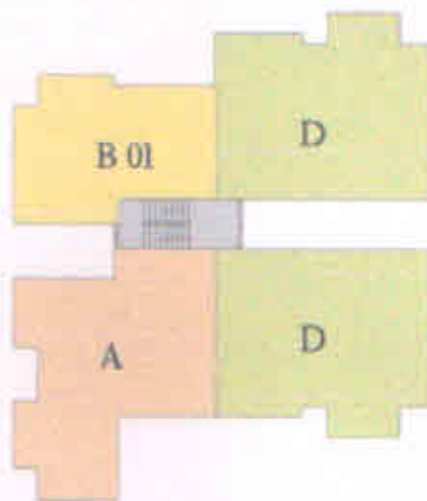


Apartment Type A

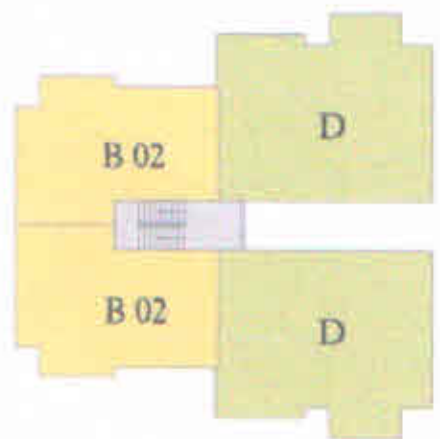




Block A

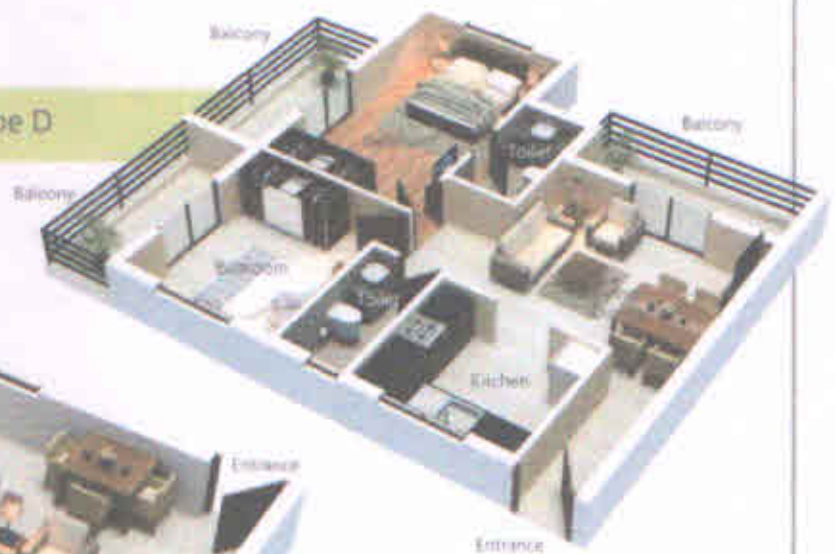


Block B



Block C

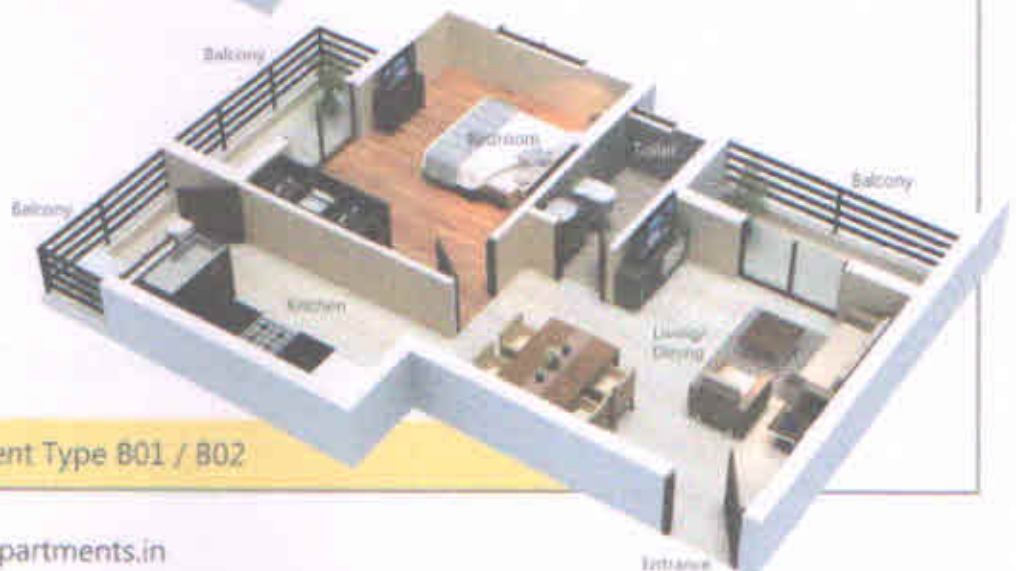
Apartment Type D



Apartment Type C

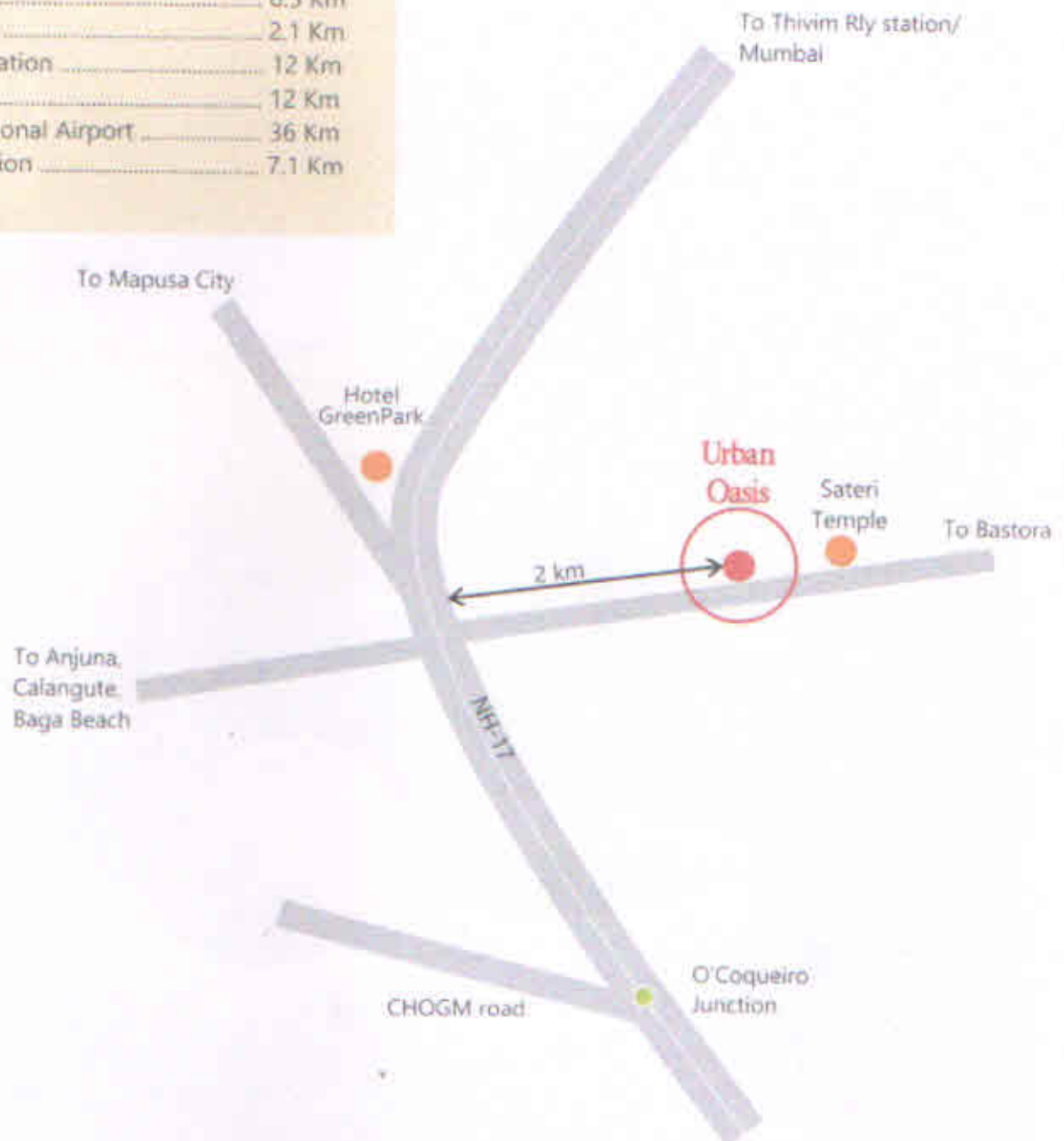


Apartment Type B01 / B02



Approximate distances

All world renowned North Goa Beaches like Calangute, Baga, Anjuna, Vagator ...	under 10 Km
Mapusa Market	6.5 Km
Green Park Hotel	2.1 Km
Thivim Railway station	12 Km
Panjim City	12 Km
Dabolim International Airport	36 Km
O'Coqueiro Junction	7.1 Km



For Bookings Contact

G A Developers and Construction LLP

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