

National College of Ireland

Programming for Artificial Intelligence (H9PAI)

Programme: MSc in Artificial Intelligence - MSCAI1A
Continuous Assessment (30%)

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Project Report

Title: NASA APOD Data and Iris Dataset

Abstract: This report describes the project in detail, which includes extracting data from NASA's APOD (Daily Astronomy Photo) API, storing the data in a JSON file, analyzing the data, and exporting it to a CSV file. Additionally, there are sections focused on processing and visualizing the Iris dataset. The study provides a comprehensive account of the process, challenges encountered, and related solutions.

Problem 1: Retrieving and Storing NASA APOD Data in a JSON File

Approach:

- The dotenv library was used to securely load the API key from environment variables using `os.getenv()`, therefore safeguarding sensitive information.
- It was made possible to send GET calls to the NASA APOD API and get data for certain time periods using the `get_apod_data()` method.
- All fetched data was appended to `apod_data.json`, ensuring existing data wasn't overwritten.
- One-second break was set between API calls so that they would not go over the rate limits..

- Exception handling (try-except blocks) was included to manage potential issues like network errors or invalid dates.

Problems and Ways to Fix Them:

- **Rate Limiting:** Implementing `time.sleep(1)` between requests solved the risk of exceeding the API's rate limit.
- **JSON file management:** To ensure accurate data and speedy processing, methods for reading and writing large JSON files were provided.

Key Outputs:

- Successfully appended data entries in the `apod_data.json` file, showing that data retrieval was smooth.

Problem 2: Reading and Analyzing JSON Data

Approach:

- A function, `read_apod_data()`, was developed to read and load the content of the JSON file into a Python dictionary.
- The `analyze_apod_media()` method iterated over the data to quantify the total number of photos and videos while identifying the date with the most extensive explanation.

Challenges and Solutions:

- **Working with Large Files:** Enhanced memory utilisation and reading methodologies were used to process massive data files effectively.
- **Error Handling:** Extensive try-except blocks were included to deal with issues like missing or corrupted files.

Key Outputs:

- The total number of media types and the date with the most comprehensive description were recognized and displayed accurately.
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Problem 3: Working with NumPy Arrays

Approach:

- Created a 2D NumPy array with 20 rows and 5 columns filled with random numbers from 10 to 100.
- Conditional verifications confirmed that the sum of each row was even and that the overall array sum was a multiple of 5.
- Elements divisible by both 3 and 5 were selected, and those exceeding the mean were substituted with the array mean.
- Statistical studies, including mean, median, standard deviation, and column variances, were conducted.

Key Outputs:

- Results included calculated statistics such as the mean, median, standard deviation, and variance for each column.

Problem 4: Analyzing the Iris Dataset

Approach:

- The Iris dataset was imported into a pandas DataFrame, then fundamental data investigation was performed.
- Errors in lines 35 and 38 have been corrected and verified.
- Two new features, Petal Ratio (petal length divided by width) and Sepal Ratio (sepal length divided by width), were added to the DataFrame.
- Pairwise correlations between numeric columns were calculated, and the highest positive and negative correlations were identified.
- Leaf Ratio was plotted against Leaf Ratio in a scatter plot with points separated by species and trend lines included for each species.
- A pair plot of the original and new features was generated to visualize feature relationships.

Key Outputs:

- Identification of the highest positive and negative correlations.
- Scatter plot and pair plot visualizations that provide insights into the data.

References

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