

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

df = pd.read_csv("E:/archive/Global_Space_Exploration_Dataset.csv") #
Read the csv dataset.

# print(df) # Prints all the rows of the dataset.
# df.head() # Prints top 5 rows of the dataset.
df.describe() # It gives instant insights like mean, median, min, max,
spread.
```

	Year	Budget (in Billion \$)	Success Rate (%) \
count	3000.000000	3000.000000	3000.000000
mean	2012.471000	25.428917	74.985000
std	7.437177	14.108438	14.945252
min	2000.000000	0.530000	50.000000
25%	2006.000000	12.977500	62.000000
50%	2012.000000	25.495000	75.000000
75%	2019.000000	37.597500	88.000000
max	2025.000000	49.970000	100.000000

	Duration (in Days)
count	3000.000000
mean	181.483000
std	104.983822
min	1.000000
25%	91.000000
50%	180.000000
75%	272.000000
max	365.000000

```
df.info() # Gives a concise summary of your entire DataFrame.
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 3000 entries, 0 to 2999
Data columns (total 12 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Country                               3000 non-null   object
1   Year                                  3000 non-null   int64
2   Mission Name                           3000 non-null   object
3   Mission Type                           3000 non-null   object
4   Launch Site                             3000 non-null   object
5   Satellite Type                          3000 non-null   object
6   Budget (in Billion $)                   3000 non-null   float64
7   Success Rate (%)                       3000 non-null   int64
8   Technology Used                         3000 non-null   object
9   Environmental Impact                   3000 non-null   object
```

```

10 Collaborating Countries 3000 non-null object
11 Duration (in Days)      3000 non-null int64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(3), object(8)
memory usage: 281.4+ KB

```

```

df.value_counts() # Counts the frequency of unique rows or values in
a Series.

```

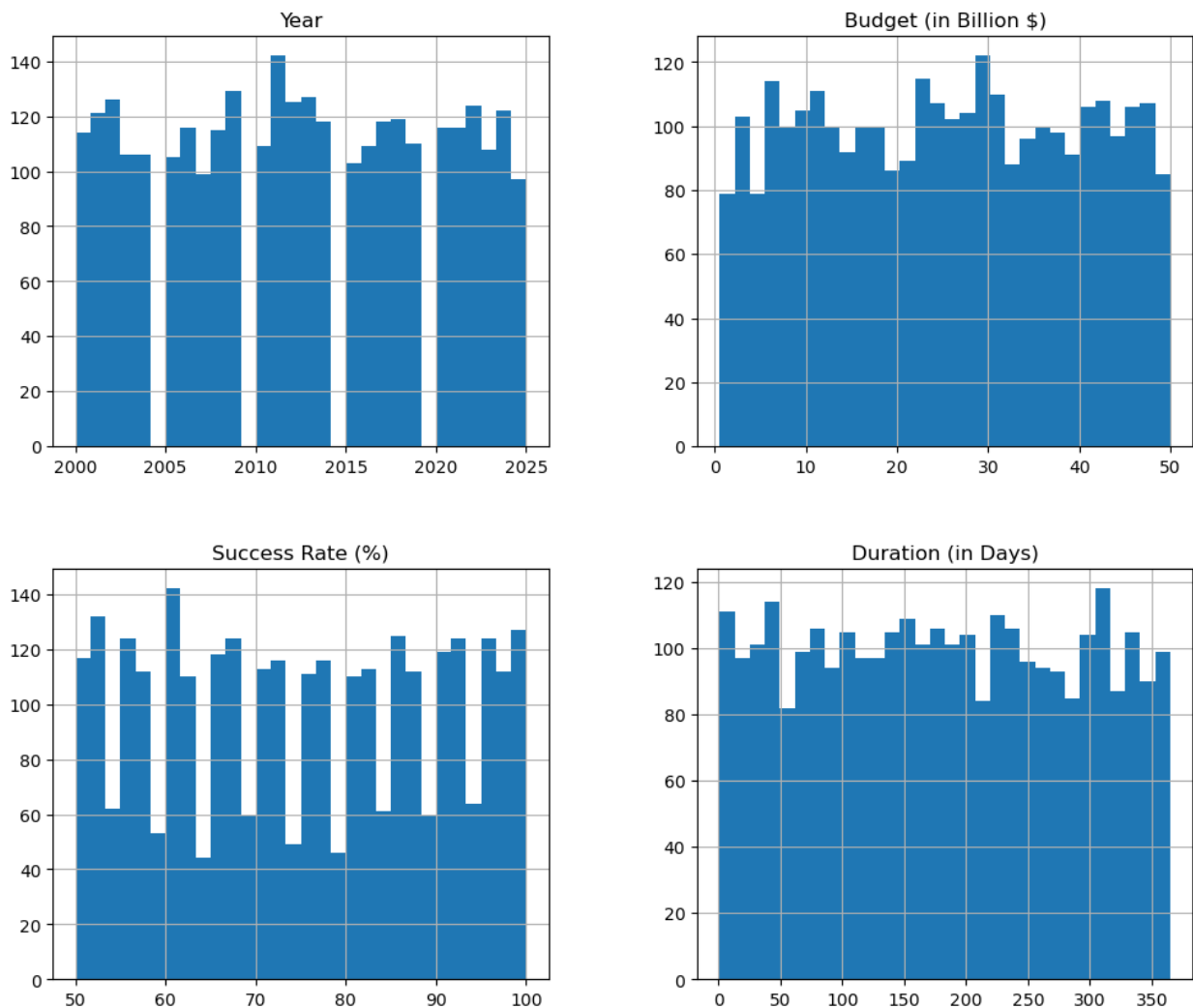
Country	Year	Mission Name	Mission Type	Launch Site	Satellite Type	Budget (in Billion \$)	Success Rate (%)	Technology Used	Environmental Impact	Collaborating Countries	Duration (in Days)
China	2000	Compatible systematic synergy	Manned	Lake Charles	Communication	18.75	73	Solar Propulsion	Medium	UAE, Israel, Russia	296
Russia	2019	Pre-emptive composite task-force	Manned	South Nicolehaven	Spy	45.07	65	Solar Propulsion	Medium	Germany, UAE	26
Andersonside	2018	Streamlined encompassing capability	Unmanned	Reusable Rocket	Spy	49.54	66	Reusable Rocket	Low	Israel	144
Lindatown		Universal mission-critical firmware	Unmanned	Reusable Rocket	Weather	48.70	94	Reusable Rocket	Medium	Russia, Germany, Japan	91
New Toddmouth	2019	Centralized holistic open architecture	Unmanned	AI Navigation	Communication	5.11	84	AI Navigation	Low	UAE, Israel	199
India	2010	Versatile tertiary paradigm	Unmanned	Port Robert	Weather	34.76	81	Nuclear Propulsion	Medium	France, USA, UAE	350
Michaelfurt	2011	Focused user-facing archive	Manned	Solar Propulsion	Research	37.27	94	Solar Propulsion	Low	Israel, France	7
North Josephside		Fundamental disintermediate framework	Unmanned	Solar Propulsion	Research	49.37	58	Solar Propulsion	Low	Israel	336
Port Andreafurt		Future-proofed bifurcated pricing structure	Manned	Nuclear Propulsion	Communication	32.70	92	Nuclear Propulsion	Medium	France, India, USA	270

USA	2025	Switchable interactive analyzer	Manned
Millerborough	Communication	45.44	50
AI Navigation	Low	China	25

1
Name: count, Length: 3000, dtype: int64

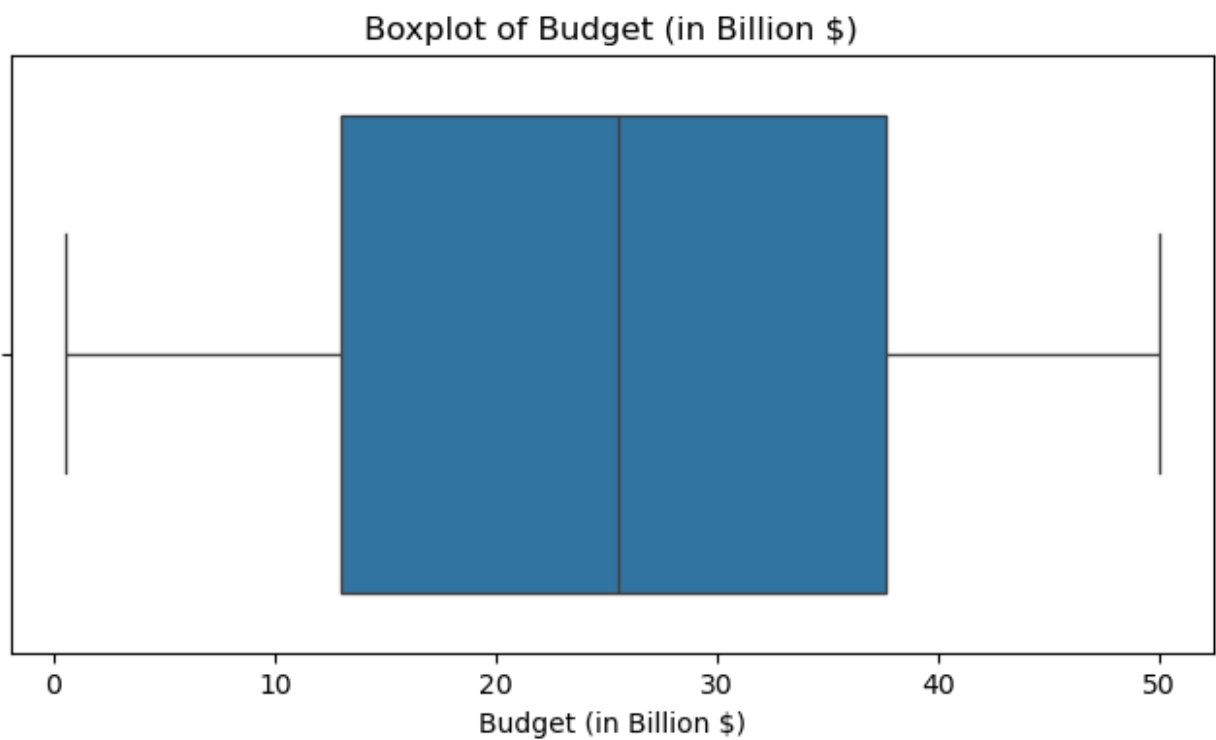
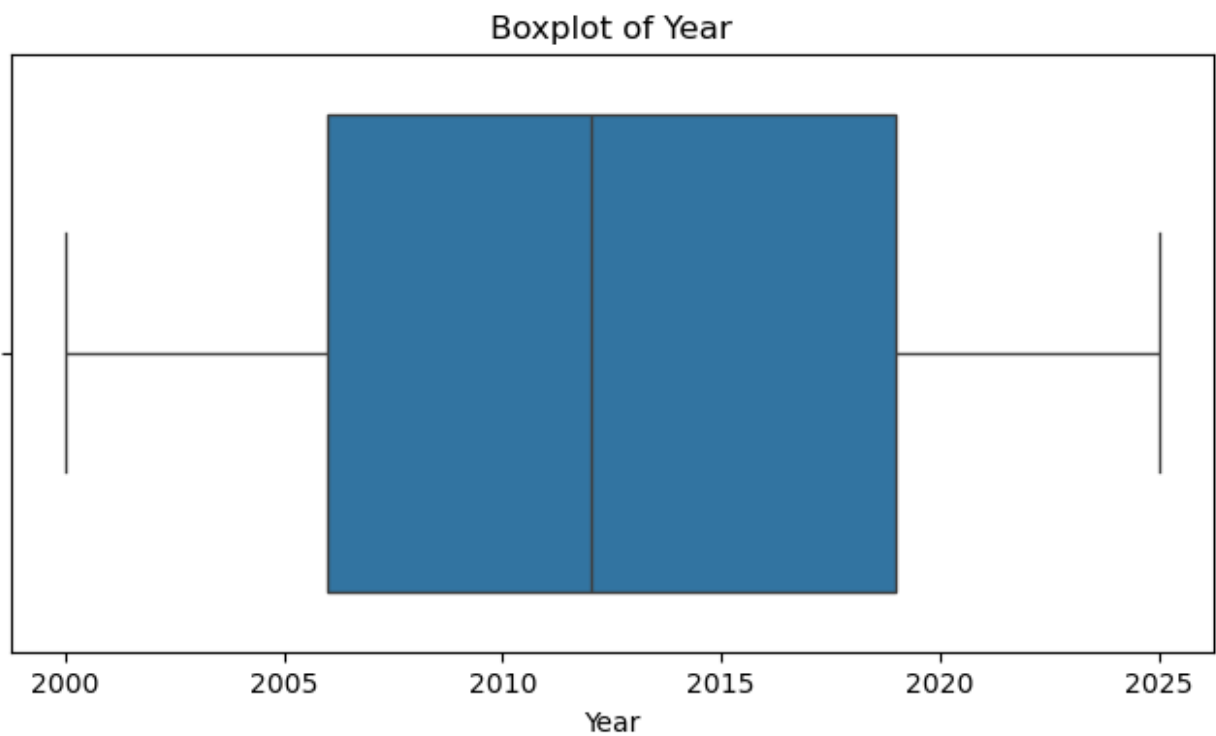
```
# Creates Histograms of the data.
df.hist(bins=30, figsize=(12, 10))
plt.suptitle('Histograms of Numeric Features')
plt.show()
```

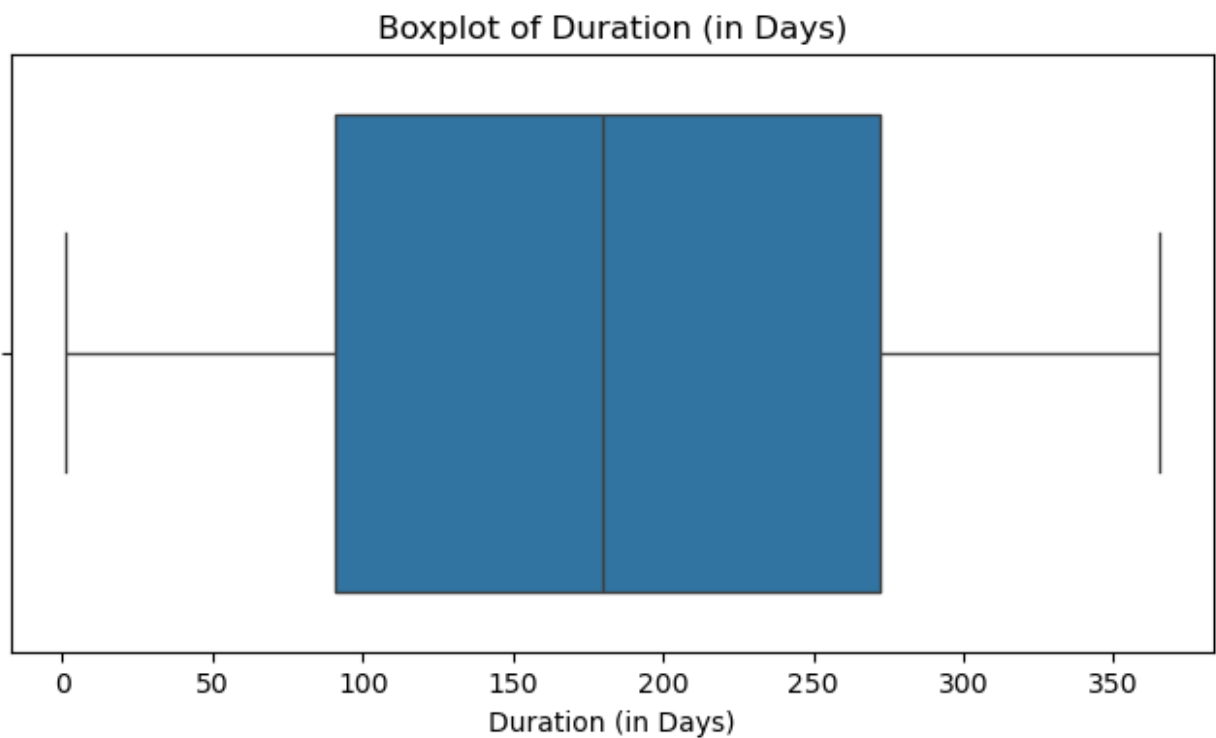
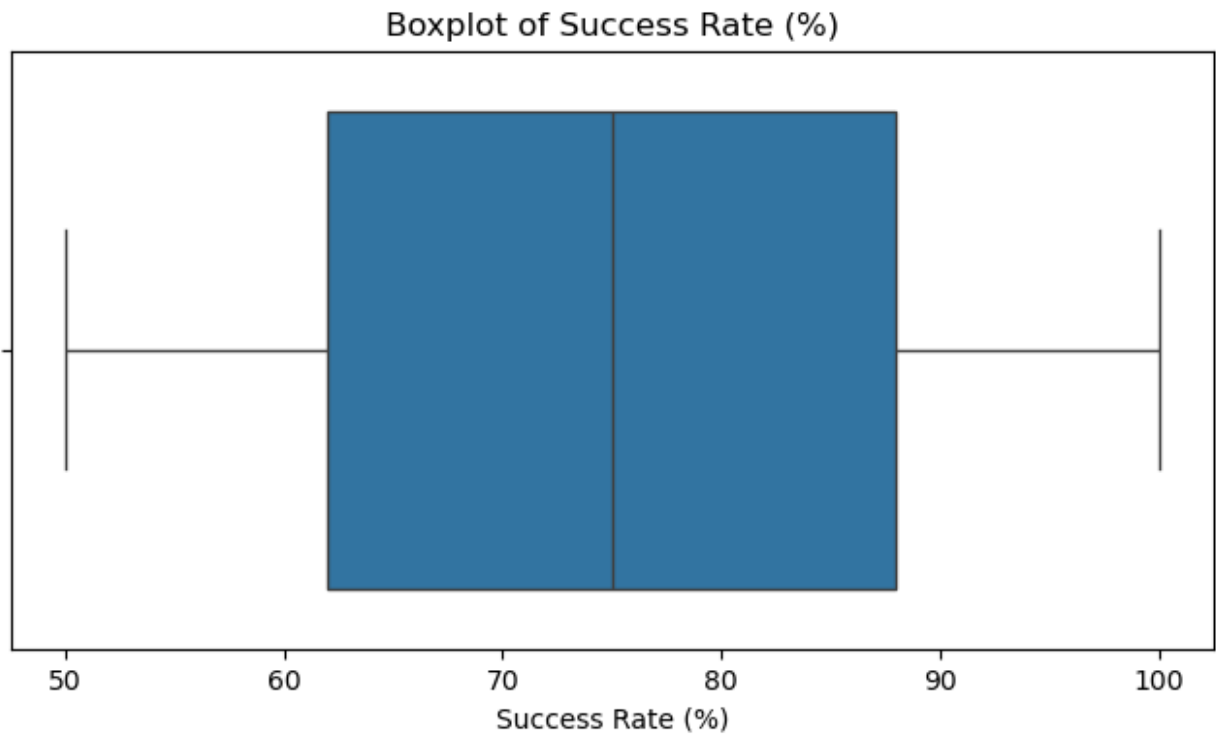
Histograms of Numeric Features



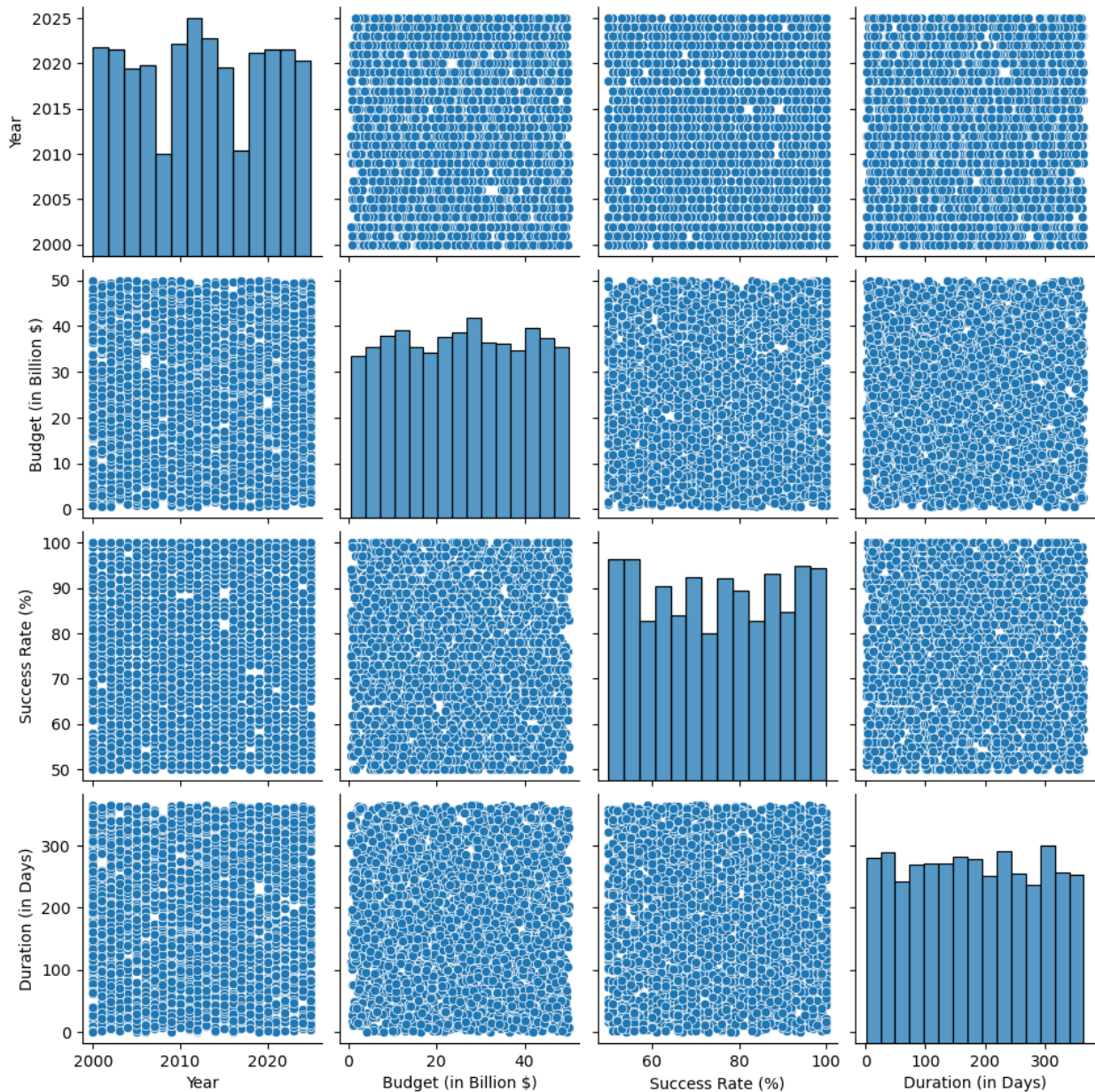
```
# Creates the Boxplots from the data.
for column in df.select_dtypes(include='number').columns:
    plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
```

```
sns.boxplot(data=df, x=column)
plt.title(f'Boxplot of {column}')
plt.show()
```





```
# Creates the pairplots from the data.  
sns.pairplot(df.select_dtypes(include='number'))  
plt.show()
```



```
# Generate correlation matrix and Create Heatmaps of the data.
corr = df.corr(numeric_only=True)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.heatmap(corr, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', fmt='.2f')
plt.title('Correlation Matrix')
plt.show()
```

