Project 3 NASA API Asteroids data

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Data sources

The project focuses on the data from asteroids

(01.01.2023 - 08.01.2023)

- Data has been extracted from :
- https://api.nasa.gov/neo/rest/v1/feed?start_date=2015-09-07&end_date=2015-09-14&api_key=DEMO_KEY
- Look in to asteroids to see how many are potentially hazardous, and check the properties.



Data Collection

 As previously mentioned we used an API call to collect the data from the NASA API. We then used pandas to clean the data and then create a final dataframe.
 We had to extract the data out of the estimated diameter and close approach data columns

```
# Assemble the query URL
query_url = f"{url}start_date={start_date}&end_date={end_date}&api_key={api_key}"

# Get the response
response = requests.get(query_url).json()
```

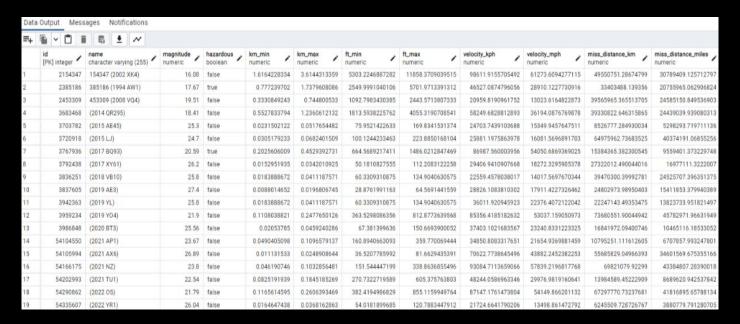
<pre># Put the data into a dataframe asteroid_df = pd.DataFrame(asteroids_flist) asteroid_df target_cols = ["id", "name", "absolute_magnitude_h", "estimated_diameter",</pre>											
	id	name	absolute_magnitude_h	estimated_diameter	is_potentially_hazardous_asteroid	close_approach_data					
0	2154347	154347 (2002 XK4)	16.08	{'kilometers': {'estimated_diameter_min': 1.61	False	[{'close_approach_date': '2023-01-01', 'close					
1	2385186	385186 (1994 AW1)	17.67	$ \label{limited_diameter_min': 0.77} \{ 'kilometers': \{ 'estimated_diameter_min': 0.77 \} $	True	[{'close_approach_date': '2023-01-01', 'close					
2	2453309	453309 (2008 VQ4)	19.51	$ \label{limited_diameter_min} \mbox{\ensuremath{\text{('killometers': ('estimated_diameter_min': 0.33}} } $	False	[{'close_approach_date': '2023-01-01', 'close					
3	3683468	(2014 QR295)	18.41	{'kilometers': {'estimated_diameter_min': 0.55	False	[{'close_approach_date': '2023-01-01', 'close					
4	3703782	(2015 AE45)	25.30	{'kilometers': {'estimated_diameter_min': 0.02	False	[{'close_approach_date': '2023-01-01', 'close					

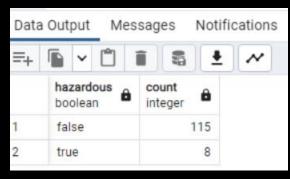
Final Dataframe

	id	name	magnitude	hazardous	km_min	km_max	ft_min	ft_max	velocity_kph	velocity_mph	miss_distance_km	miss_distance_miles
0	2154347	154347 (2002 XK4)	16.08	False	1.616423	3.614431	5303.224689	11858.370904	98611.9155705492	61273.6094277115	49550751.286747985	30789409.125712793
1	2385186	385186 (1994 AW1)	17.67	True	0.777240	1.737961	2549.999104	5701.971339	46527.0874796056	28910.1227730916	33403488.139355999	20755965.0629068262
2	2453309	453309 (2008 VQ4)	19.51	False	0.333085	0.744801	1092.798343	2443.571381	20959.8190961752	13023.6164822873	39565965.365513706	24585150.8495369028
3	3683468	(2014 QR295)	18.41	False	0.552783	1.236061	1813.593823	4055.319071	58249.6828812893	36194.0876769878	39330822.646315866	24439039.9390803108
4	3703782	(2015 AE45)	25.30	False	0.023150	0.051765	75.952142	169.834153	24703.7439103688	15349.9457647511	8526777.284930033	5298293.7197111354

Database technology used

- Data was loaded into a relational database for storage. 'PGAdmin 4' was used to create PostgreSQL tables that included the headers from the dataframe.
- We used PostgreSQL to store our data so that run queries and to be able to create additional tables, and to help us inspect the data.





Load the data on to the DB

 A localhost connection to a PostgreSQL server was created and a connection made to it. The connection was made via an engine on Jupyter Notebook that could talk to the database.

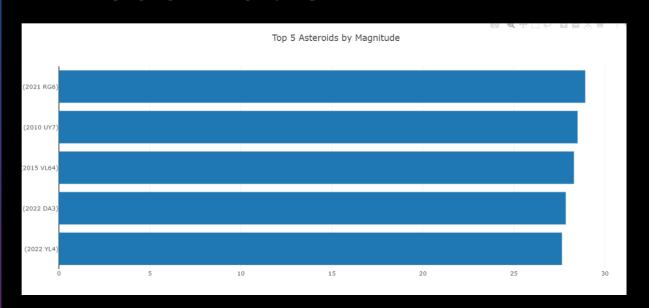
```
# connect to local database
protocol = 'postgresql'
username = 'postgres'
host = 'localhost'
port = 5432
database name = 'Project 3 Asteriods'
rds_connection_string = f'{protocol}://{username}:{password}@{host}:{port}/{database_name}'
engine = create_engine(rds_connection_string)
# check for table
engine.table_names()
C:\Users\brads\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_15392\4162273999.py:1: SADeprecationWarning: The Engine.table_names() method is deprecated and will be r
emoved in a future release. Please refer to Inspector.get_table_names(). (deprecated since: 1.4)
engine.table_names()
['asteriod_df']
# Use pandas to load data into the database
asteroid_df.to_sql(name='asteriod_df', con=engine, if_exists='append', index=False)
```

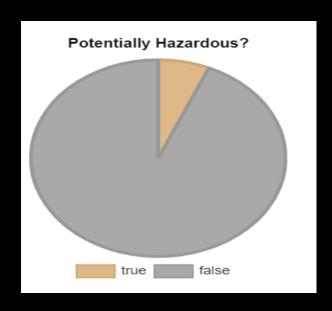
Flask app.py

 We have then used Flask to be able to use d3 to get the data into our javascript file to be able to create the visualisations for our dashboard

```
# 10.1 Set app name as "app" and start Flask
app = Flask( name )
@app.route("/")
def home():
   return render template("index.html")
@app.route("/api/asteroids_v1")
def asteroids v1():
    session = Session(bind=engine)
    execute string = "select * from asteriod df"
    asteriod data = engine.execute(execute string).fetchall()
    session.close()
    print("Hi!")
    asteroid lst = []
    for row in asteriod data:
        asteroid lst.append({"id": row[0],
                              "name": row[1],
                             "magnitude": float(row[2]),
                             "hazardous": row[3],
                             "km min": float(row[4]),
                             "km max": float(row[5]),
                             "ft min": float(row[6]),
```

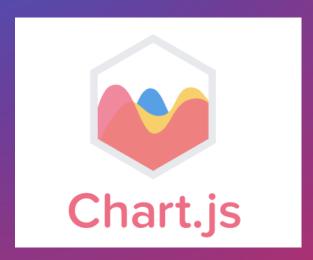
Visualization







plotly | Graphing Libraries



JavaScript libraries

- We used 2 libraries in our project
- ➤ Plotly to create bar chart
- ➤ D3 to select data and create the table
- ➤ Chart.js to create pie chart

What we could do differently? Challenges

- 1. Next time we would like to spend more time to visualise the relationships between variables in our data.
- 2. Create more charts to be able to visualise the data
- 3. Faced challenges in overcoming bugs in our code and linking our java script to our html

