**Introduction**

NASA sends multiple missions to different locations across the universe in order to explore and learn about the environment in varying atmospheres. A new rotorcraft mission, Dragonfly, is being planned to search the surface composition and investigate how far prebiotic chemistry has progressed on Titan (one of Saturn’s moons). Titan contains a similar prebiotic chemistry process to Earth which makes the environment very similar to Earth. Dragonfly is the first multirotor vehicle that will be launched to another planet and has mechanisms that allow it to fly like a Dragonfly. By taking advantage of the dense atmosphere on Titan, Dragonfly uses a nuclear reactor to fly across the moon. This can help scientists explore the origins of human life on Earth based on images and other data files received from the rotorcraft. The data from NASA missions are brought down in the form of CCSDS packets which are organized into multiple different sections containing the identification information and data. The time it takes for data to be brought down, also called the data rate, depends on the distance between the locations, the size of the data packets, and the placement of the spacecraft relative to Earth. Instead of waiting for this data to be brought down, scientists can utilize a Python interpreter implemented on the spacecraft software (VxWorks) to access the data faster and more efficiently. This allows them to sort through the data and choose what scientists want to bring down instead of waiting for packets to be sent to Earth and sorting through the data there. Scientists then get access to data that is relevant and can use that to do their research. Previous research was done successfully on the NASA mission New Horizons, which explored Pluto, because by using a Python Interpreter, images from CCSDS packet data were compiled to create one image with a better quality. As the spacecraft takes images, it gets multiple of the same location but some parts of the image can often be blurry or lost in the process of transferring data between the spacecraft and Earth. By developing a python library, the images that come down can be combined to create one image that has the best quality and contains the most pixels. These images can then be examined by scientists to investigate different features from the New Horizons spacecraft. Similarly, by using a Python Interpreter on Dragonfly, instead of just images the Python Interpreter can be used to find the most relevant data from the CCSDS Packets. This improves the effective data rate which is the amount of relevant data that is brought down from the mission over a given time period.