



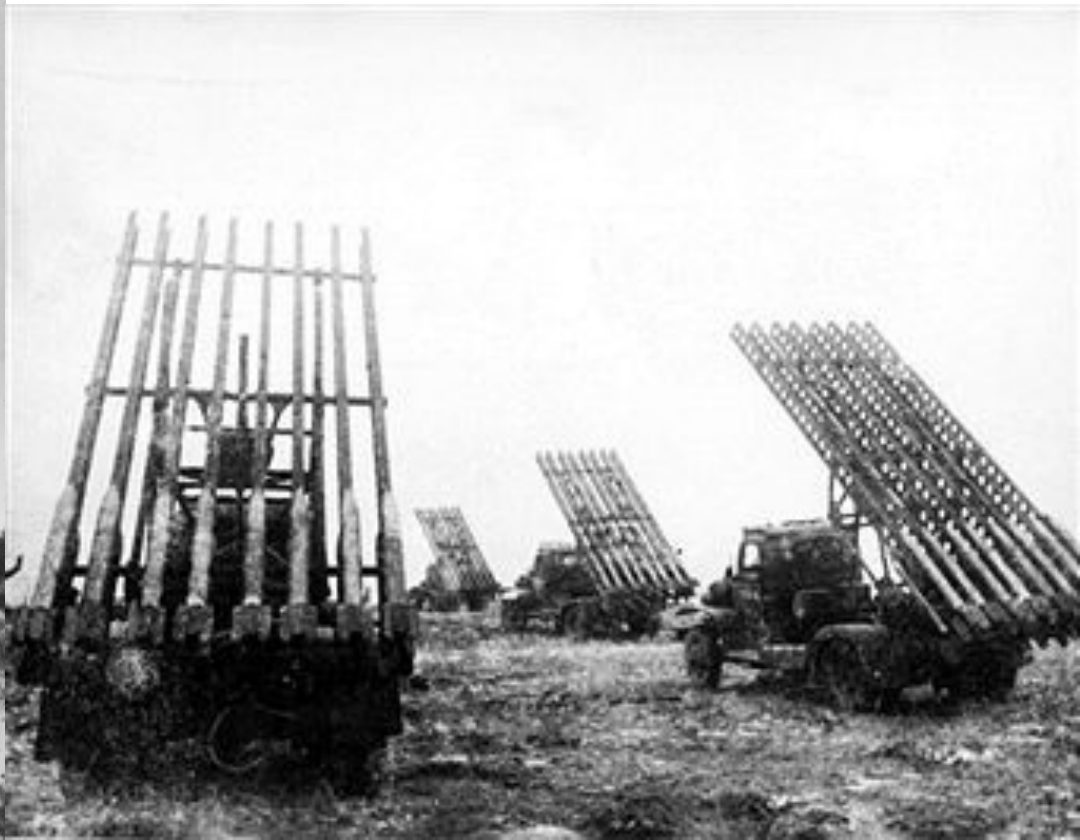
From the Earth to the Moon: Lessons from the space race to apply in Machine Learning projects

Slido: BDC2020T2D2

Diego Hueltes



@diegohueltes



The New York Times.

CITY EDITION
Fair and warmer today. Partly cloudy, very warm tomorrow.
Temperature Today: Max., 88; Min., 69
Temperature Tomorrow: Max., 71; Min., 68
420 E. 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1955. PHOENIX PUBLIC LIBRARY

P FIVE-CENTS

CONGRESS CHIEFS
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U.S. TO LAUNCH EARTH SATELLITE 200-300 MILES INTO OUTER SPACE; WORLD WILL GET SCIENTIFIC DATA

NO MILITARY ROLE

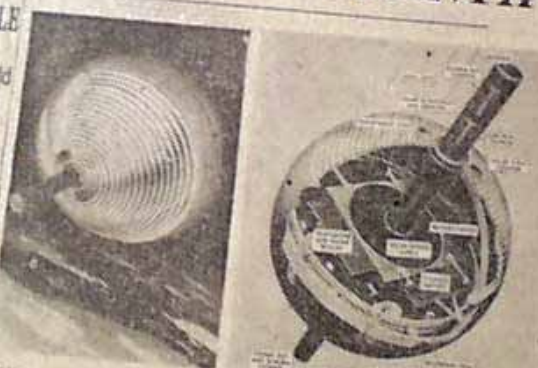
Device Cannot Yield Terrestrial Facts or Drop a Weapon

By ANTHONY LEVIERO

WASHINGTON, July 29—The United States will launch a satellite into the outer space, however, it will only gain some as a better understanding of the nature of the universe.

Foreign scientists in the United States said the man-made satellite, orbiting around the earth with a tumbling motion, would give them valuable information that could be applied to flight studies for the intercontinental ballistic missile, a device that might be used for a small atomic weapon now being developed for war between the countries.

Scientists in Russia are well known in the United States and some of them will be getting the same data, for there will be nothing made private about the subject. It will be going with a velocity of about 18,000 miles an hour. It will be circling the earth once in about



MAN-MADE SATELLITE: Artist's rendition of the earth-orbiting satellite, based on a design—diameter of about two feet, weight 100 pounds and speed 17,500 miles an hour—submitted closely with those of White House announcement. Sphere would be of aluminum.

PACE 18,000 M.P.H.

Rocket to Start Object Size of a Basketball in 1957 or 1958

Part of press conference and discussion, Page 8 and 9.

By RUSSELL BAKER

WASHINGTON, July 29—The United States will launch the first man-made earth-orbiting satellite into space during 1957 or 1958.

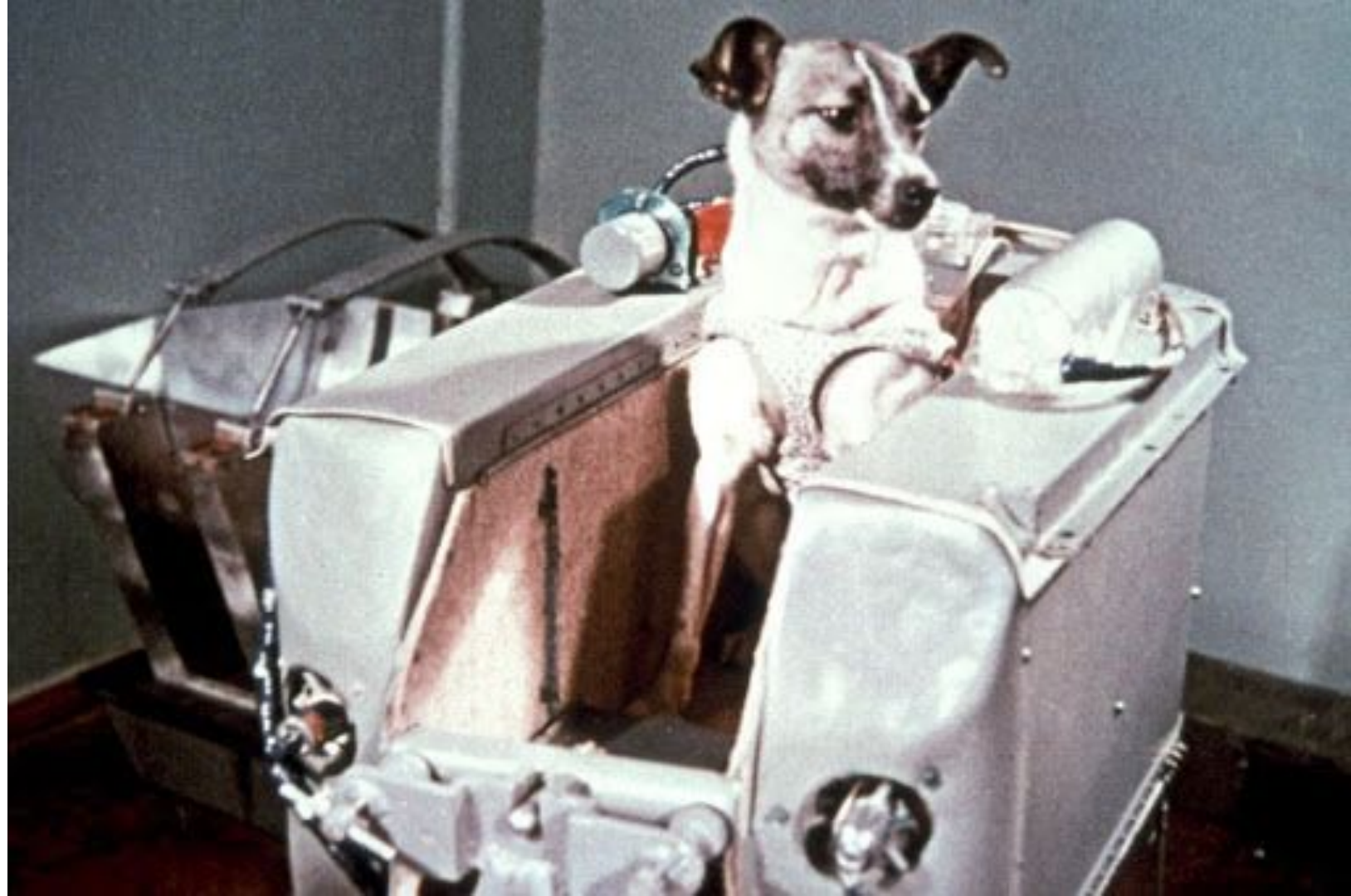
Testable plans envision an unmanned spherical object about the size of a basketball. The satellite will first orbit the earth about once every ninety minutes at a speed of 18,000 miles an hour in a fixed path 200 to 300 miles above the ground.

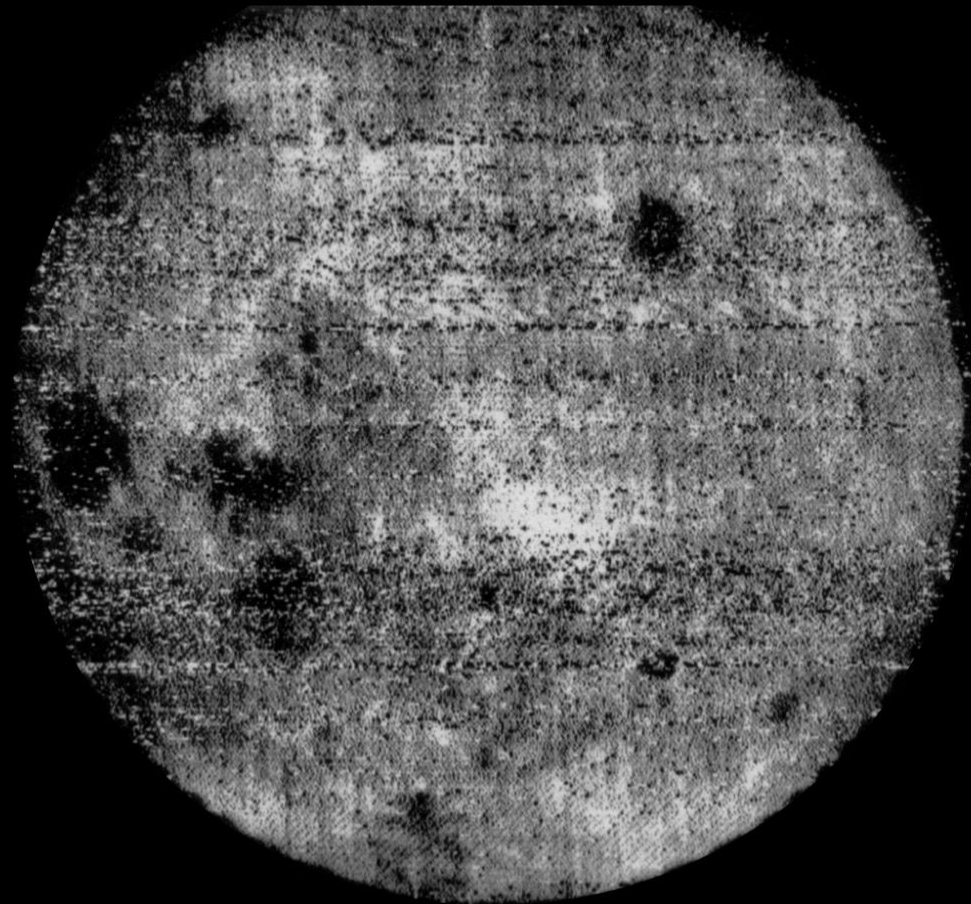
These plans were announced this afternoon at an extraordinary White House news conference attended by a

R.A.F. IS RETURNING 400 U.S. SABRE JETS Russians Already Striving To Set Up Space Satellite





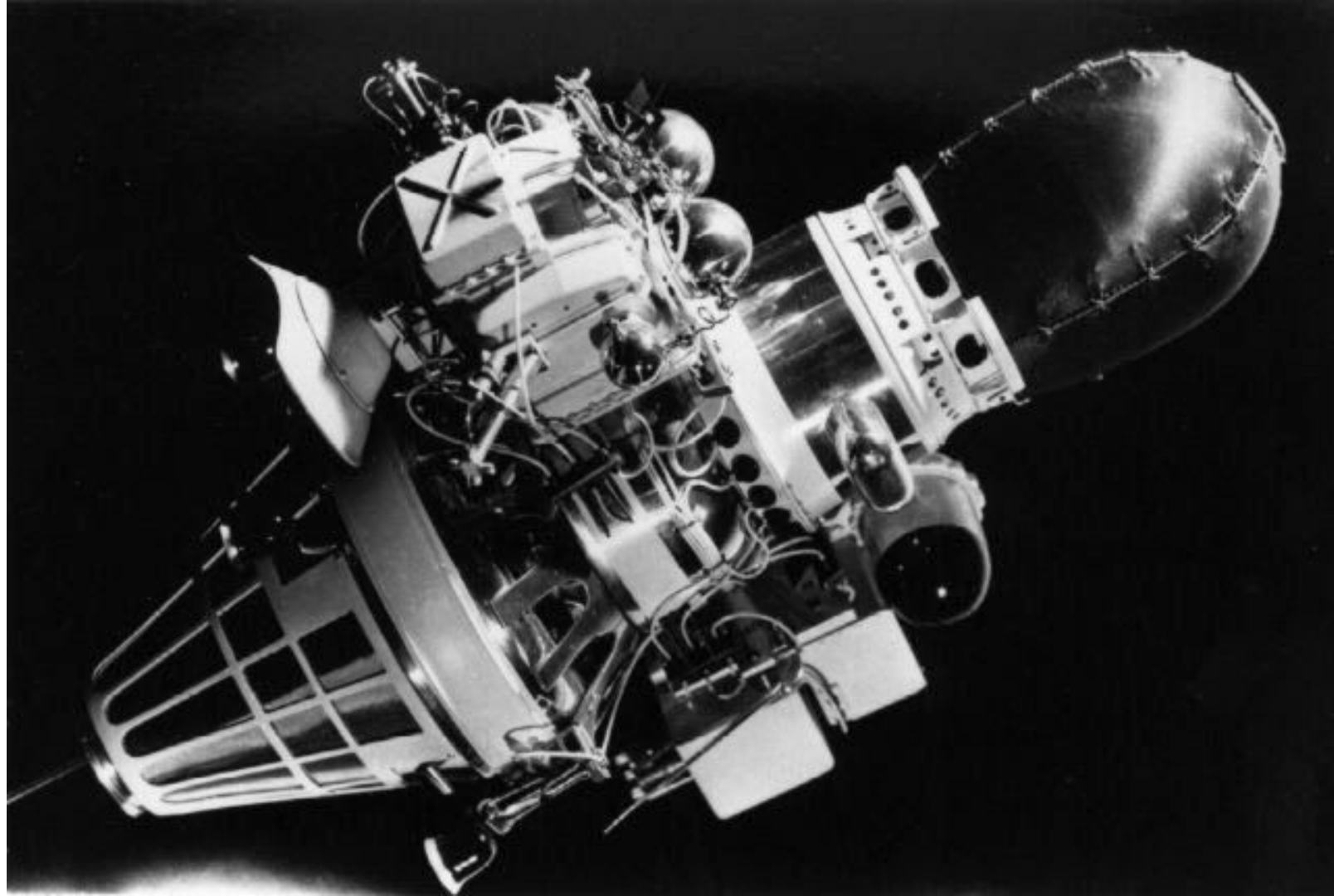








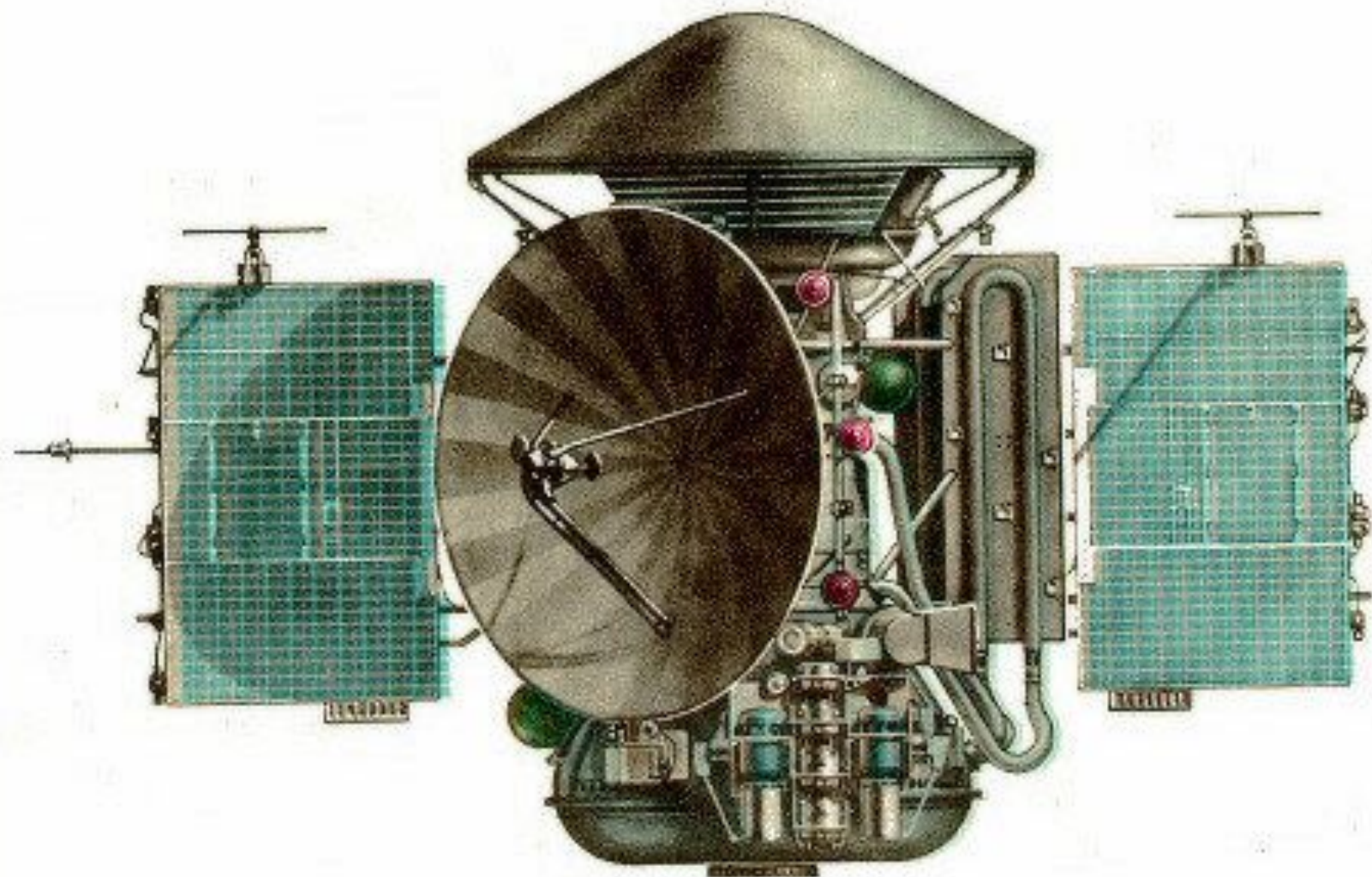




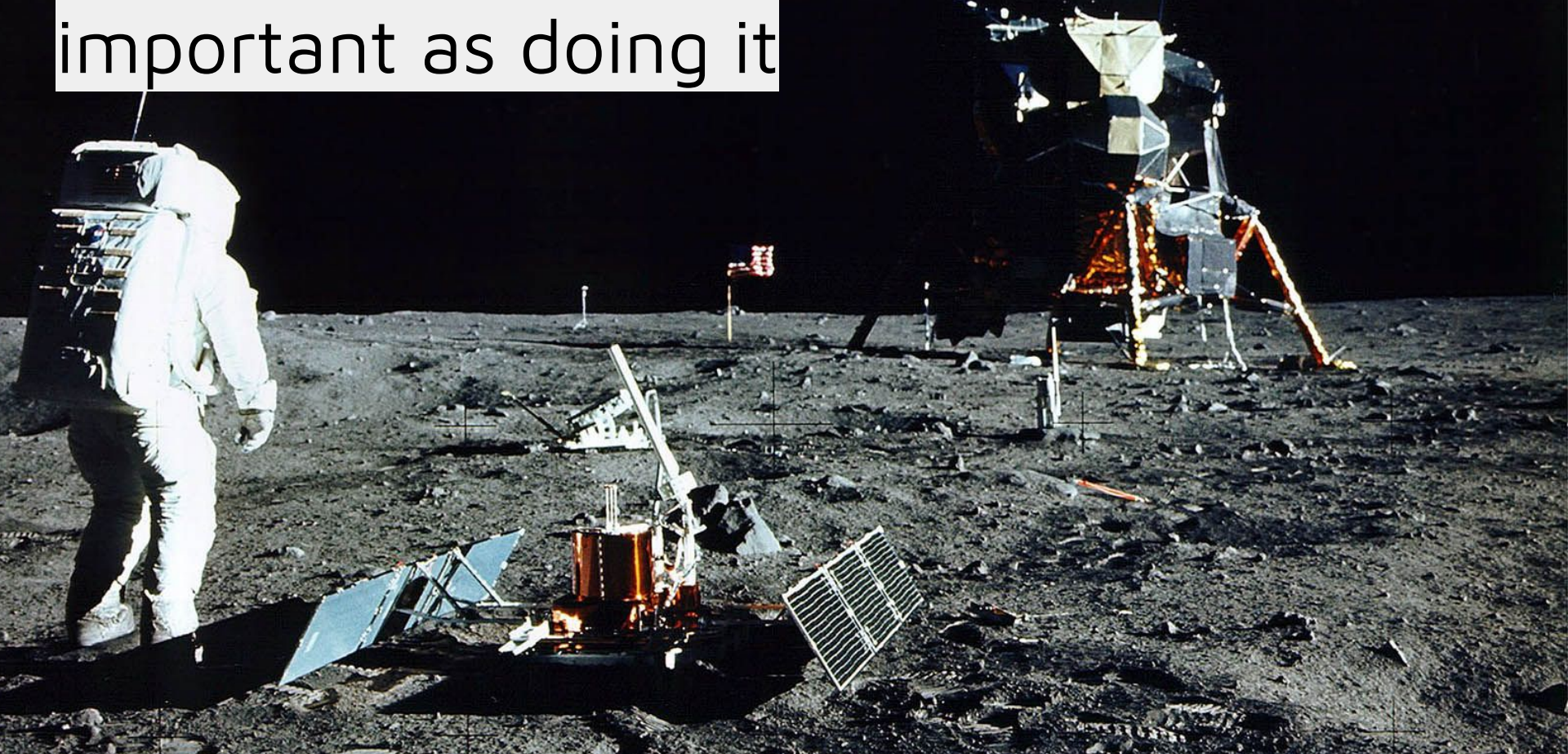








Lesson #1: Selling the project is as important as doing it





The
Kennedy
Center



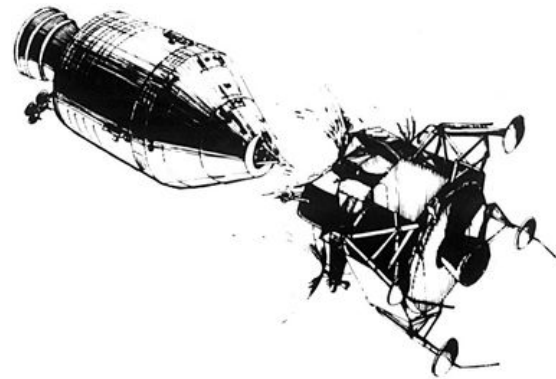
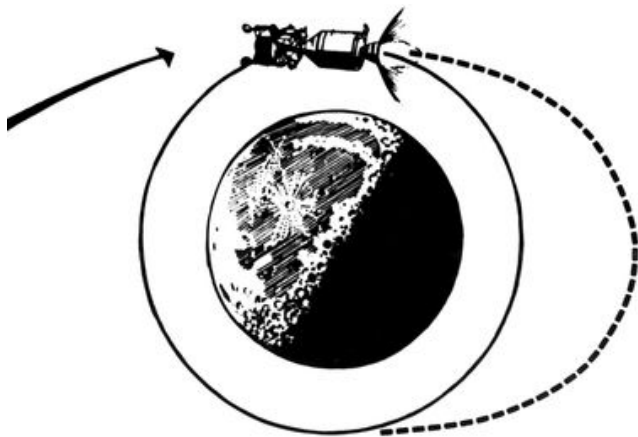
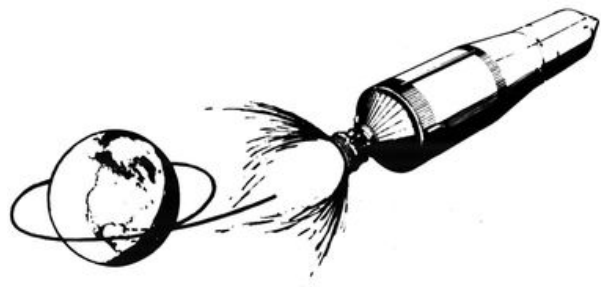
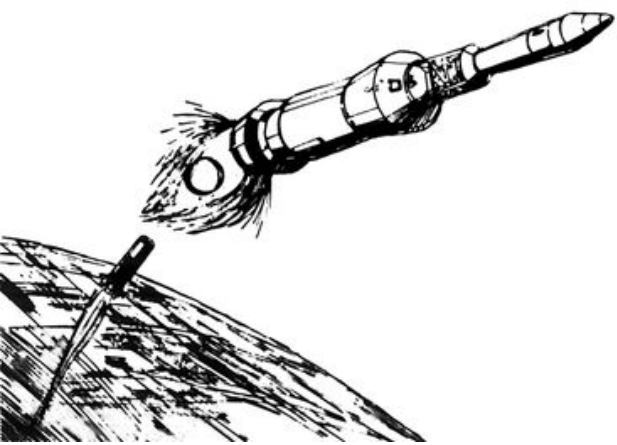
Lesson #2: Stakeholders use to underestimate the tasks. Communicate expectations accordingly.

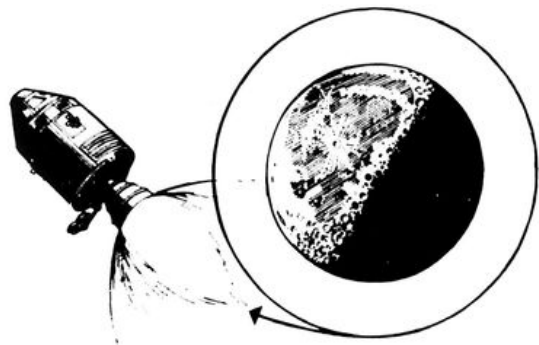
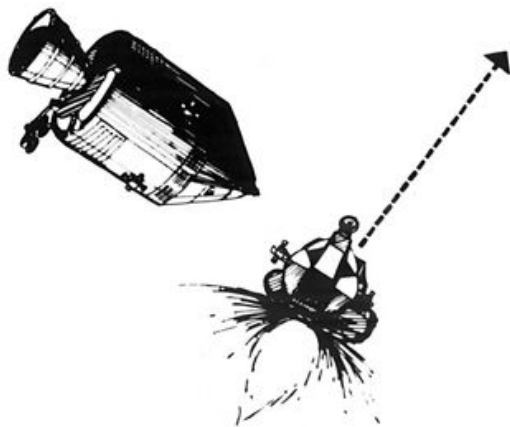
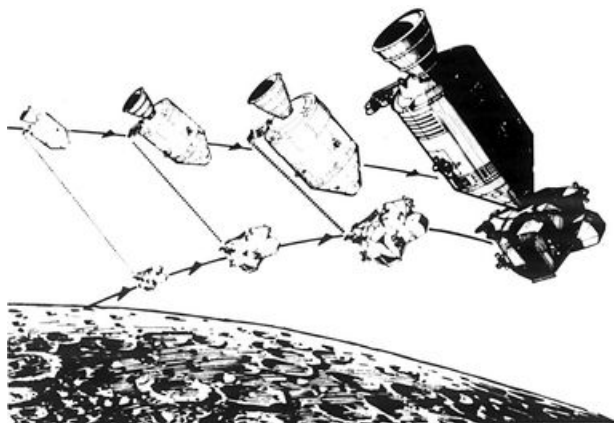


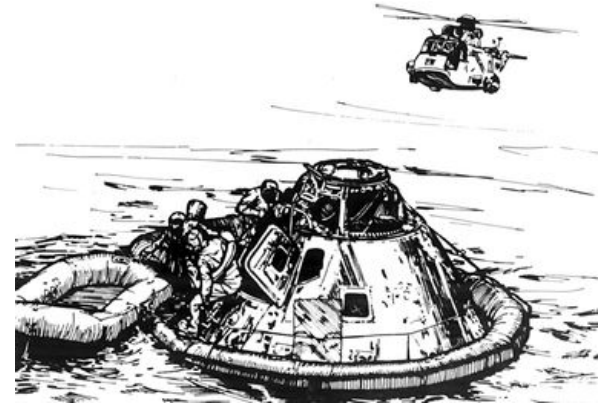
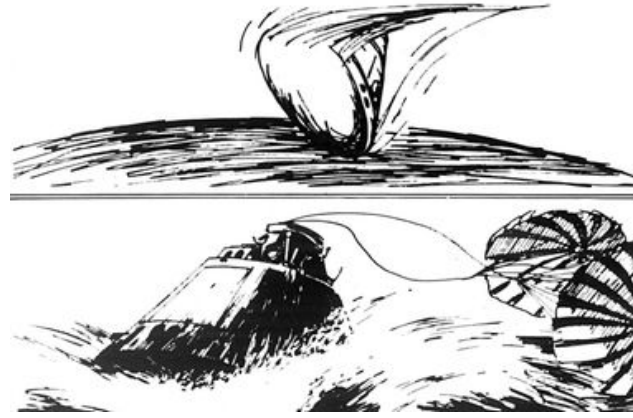
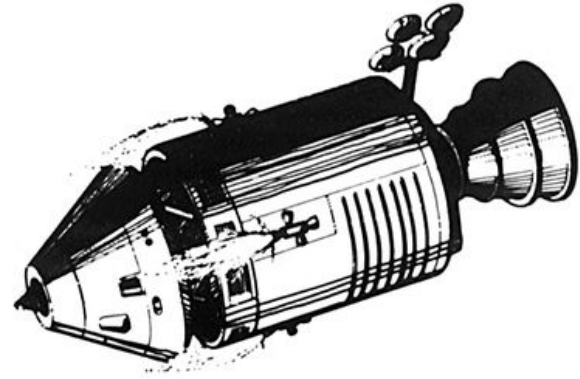
Lesson #3: Long term vision and deadlines helps to get things done.

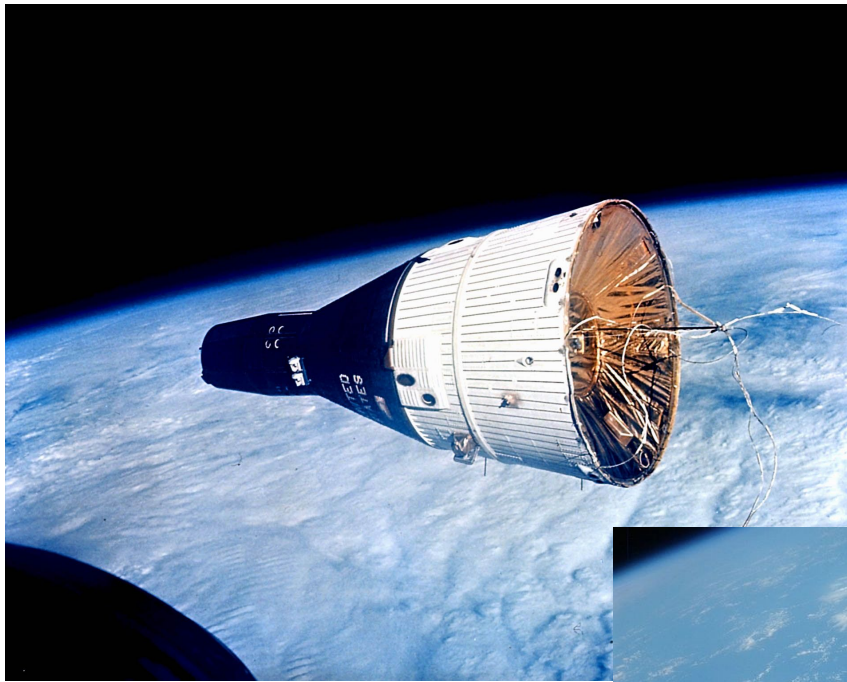


Lesson #4: Don't be afraid of a challenge.
Accept the risks and be aware of them.













Lesson #7: Divide the project in independent milestones. Planning

Eagle Descent Stage

Little West Crater

outer NE slope

West Crater

Eagle Descent Stage

Little West Crater

outer NE slope

Lesson #5: Don't be afraid to
change the plan

West Crater

Eagle Descent Stage

Little West Crater

outer NE slope

West Crater

Lesson #6: Trust in your intuition





Lesson #7: Externalization is fine...
but supervise it

SPACE
FACTS



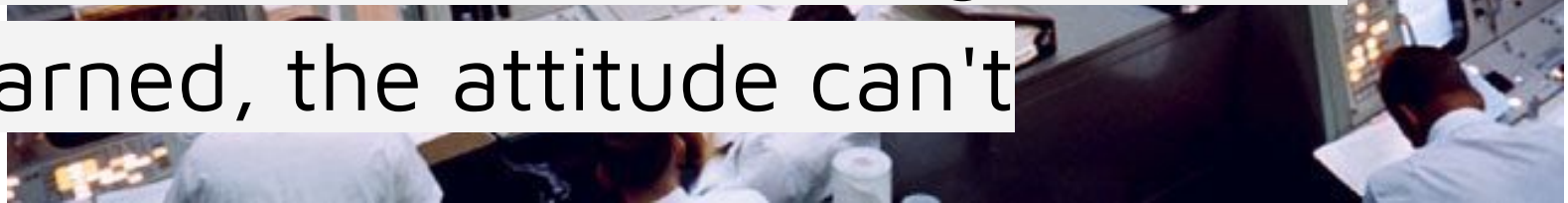


Lesson #8: Hire talent

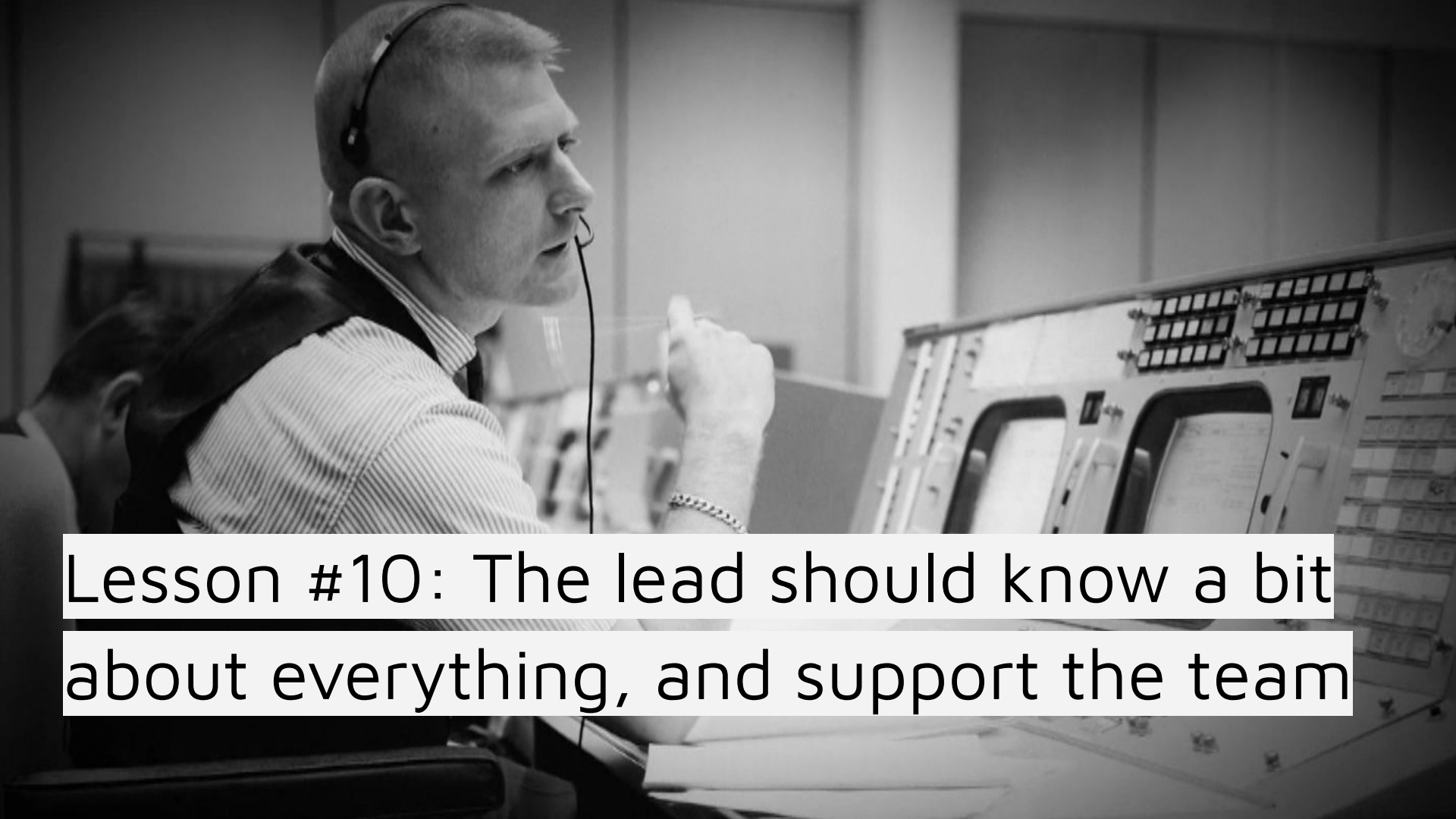




Lesson #9: The knowledge can be learned, the attitude can't





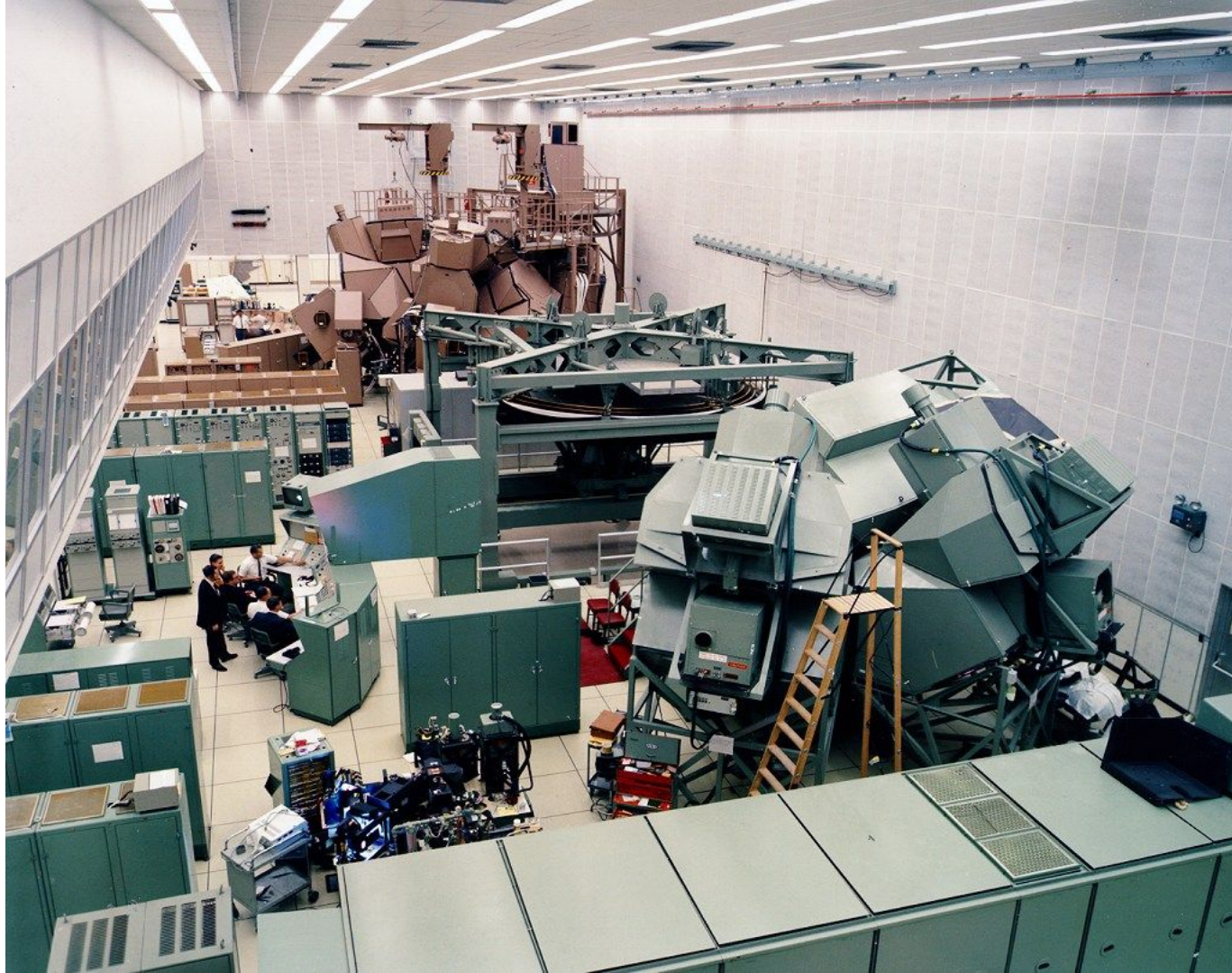


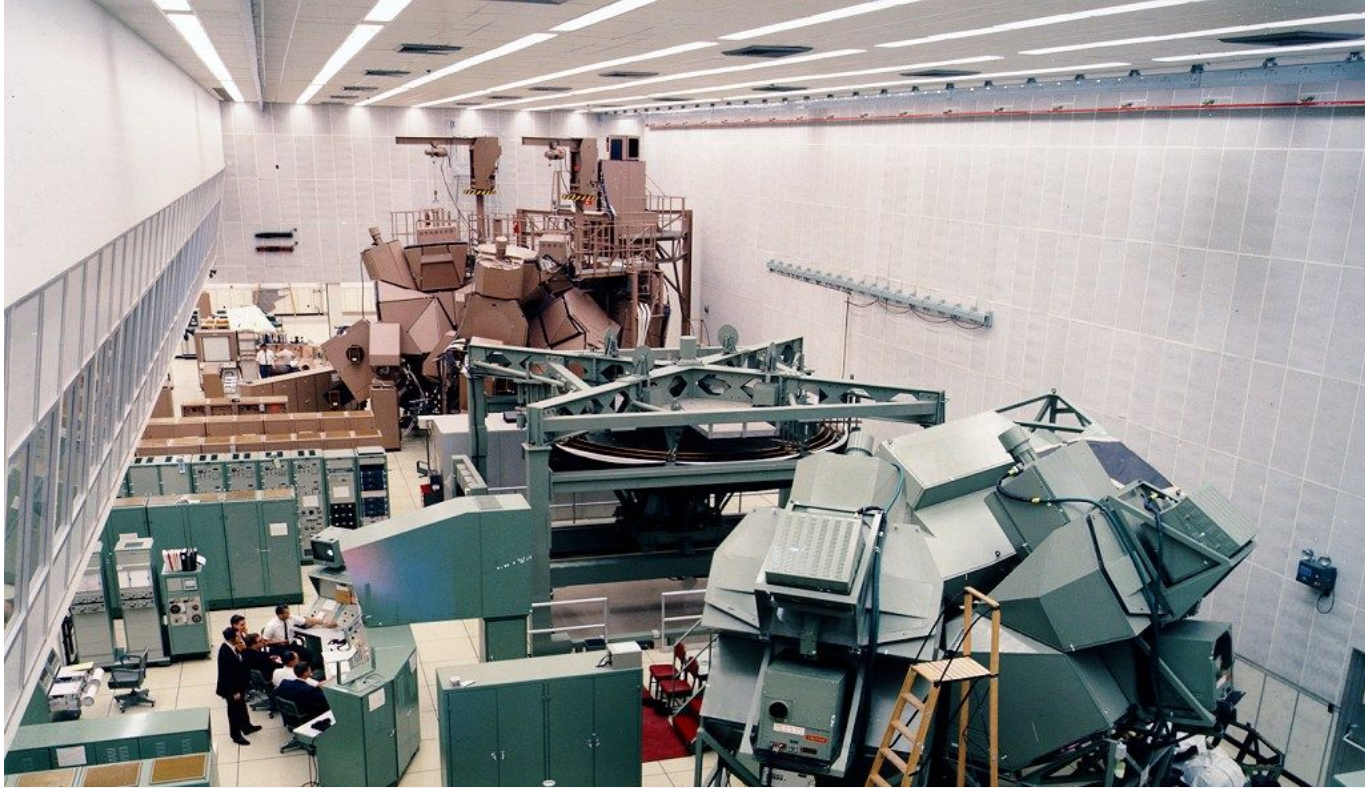
Lesson #10: The lead should know a bit about everything, and support the team





Lesson #11: Delegate and share responsibilities. Components ownership is important



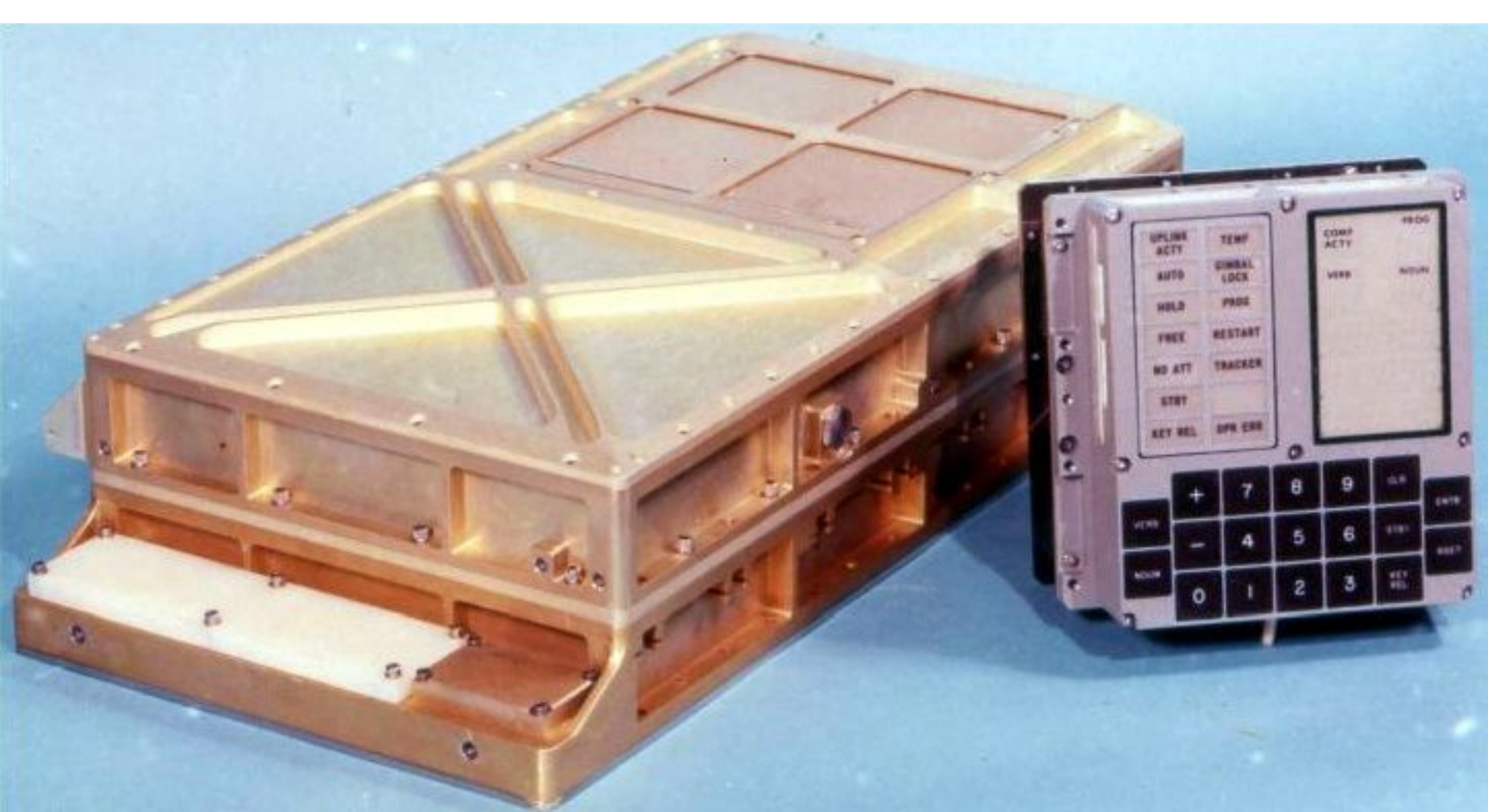


Lesson #12: Ensure you tested almost every scenario before going to production





Lesson #13: Communicate effectively,
don't raise flags without double checking



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Lesson #14: Try to reuse everything.





Lesson #15: Document successes and errors



“We would like to give special thanks to all those Americans who built the spacecraft; who did the construction, design, the tests, and put their hearts and all their abilities into those craft. To those people tonight, we give a special thank you”

Neil Armstrong, television broadcast from orbit

Lesson #16: Always remember that the team is the most important part of every project.



Thanks!

Slido:

BDC2020T2D2



@diegohueltes