IBM Developer
SKILLS NETWORK

Winning Space Race with Data Science

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30/July/2023

Outline

- Executive Summary
- Introduction
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusion
- Appendix

Executive Summary

- Summary of methodologies
  - Data Collection via API, Web Scraping
  - Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) with Data Visualization
  - EDA with SQL
  - Interactive Map with Folium
  - Dashboards with Plotly Dash
  - Predictive Analysis
- Summary of all results
  - Exploratory Data Analysis results
  - Interactive maps and dashboard
  - Predictive results

Introduction

- Project background and context
  - The aim of this project is to predict if the Falcon 9 first stage will successfully land. SpaceX says on its website that the Falcon 9 rocket launch cost 62 million dollars. Other providers cost upward of 165 million dollars each. The price difference is explained by the fact that SpaceX can reuse the first stage. By determining if the stage will land, we can determine the cost of a launch. This information is interesting for another company if it wants to compete with SpaceX for a rocket launch.
- Problems you want to find answers
  - What are the main characteristics of a successful or failed landing ?
  - What are the effects of each relationship of the rocket variables on the success or failure of a landing ?
  - What are the conditions which will allow SpaceX to achieve the best landing success rate ?

Section 1

Methodology

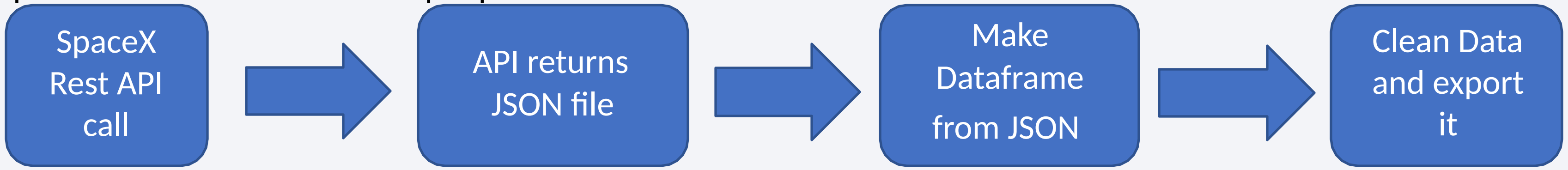
Methodology

Executive Summary

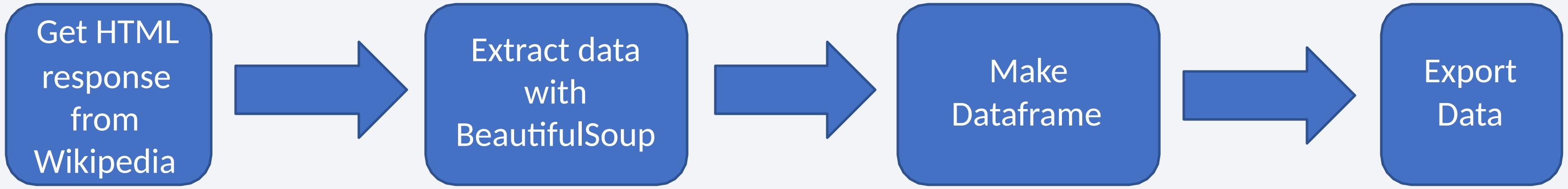
- Data collection methodology:
  - SpaceX REST API
  - Web Scrapping from Wikipedia
- Perform data wrangling
  - Dropping unnecessary columns
  - One Hot Encoding for classification models
- Perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) using visualization and SQL
- Perform interactive visual analytics using Folium and Plotly Dash
- Perform predictive analysis using classification models
  - How to build, tune, evaluate classification models

Data Collection

- Datasets are collected from Rest SpaceX API and webscrapping Wikipedia
  - The information obtained by the API are rocket, launches, payload information.
    - The Space X REST API URL is api.spacexdata.com/v4/



  - The information obtained by the webscrapping of Wikipedia are launches, landing, payload information.
    - URL is https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Falcon_9_and_Falcon_Heavy_launches&oldid=1027686922



Data Collection – SpaceX API

1. Getting Response from API

```
spacex_url="https://api.spacexdata.com/v4/launches/past"
response = requests.get(spacex_url)
```

2. Convert Response to JSON File

```
data = response.json()
data = pd.json_normalize(data)
```

3. Transform data

```
getLaunchSite(data)
getPayloadData(data)
getCoreData(data)
getBoosterVersion(data)
```

4. Create dictionary with data

```
launch_dict = {'FlightNumber': list(data['flight_number']),
'Date': list(data['date']),
'BoosterVersion':BoosterVersion,
'PayloadMass':PayloadMass,
'Orbit':Orbit,
'LaunchSite':LaunchSite,
'Outcome':Outcome,
'Flights':Flights,
'GridFins':GridFins,
'Reused':Reused,
'Legs':Legs,
'LandingPad':LandingPad,
'Block':Block,
'ReusedCount':ReusedCount,
'Serial':Serial,
'Longitude': Longitude,
'Latitude': Latitude}
```

5. Create dataframe

```
data = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(launch_dict)
```

6. Filter dataframe

```
data_falcon9 = data[data['BoosterVersion']!='Falcon 1']
```

7. Export to file

```
data_falcon9.to_csv('dataset_part_1.csv', index=False)
```

[Link to code]()

Data Collection - Scraping

1. Getting Response from HTML

```
response = requests.get(static_url)
```

2. Create BeautifulSoup Object

```
soup = BeautifulSoup(response.text, "html5lib")
```

3. Find all tables

```
html_tables = soup.findAll('table')
```

4. Get column names

```
for th in first_launch_table.find_all('th'):
    name = extract_column_from_header(th)
    if name is not None and len(name) > 0 :
        column_names.append(name)
```

5. Create dictionary

```
launch_dict= dict.fromkeys(column_names)

# Remove an irrelvant column
del launch_dict['Date and time ( )']

# Let's initial the launch_dict with each value to be an empty list
launch_dict['Flight No.'] = []
launch_dict['Launch site'] = []
launch_dict['Payload'] = []
launch_dict['Payload mass'] = []
launch_dict['Orbit'] = []
launch_dict['Customer'] = []
launch_dict['Launch outcome'] = []
# Added some new columns
launch_dict['Version Booster']=[]
launch_dict['Booster landing']=[]
launch_dict['Date']=[]
launch_dict['Time']=[]
```

6. Add data to keys

```
extracted_row = 0
#Extract each table
for table_number,table in enumerate(soup.find_all
   # get table row
    for rows in table.find_all("tr"):
        #check to see if first table heading is a
        if rows.th:
            if rows.th.string:
                flight_number=rows.th.string.stri
                flag=flight_number.isdigit()
```

See notebook for the rest of code

7. Create dataframe from dictionary

```
df=pd.DataFrame(launch_dict)
```

8. Export to file

```
df.to_csv('spacex_web_scraped.csv', index=False)
```

Link to code

Data Wrangling

- In the dataset, there are several cases where the booster did not land successully.
  - True Ocean, True RTLS, True ASDS means the mission has been successful.
  - False Ocean, False RTLS, False ASDS means the mission was a failure.
- We need to transform string variables into categorical variables where 1 means the mission has been successful and 0 means the mission was a failure.

1. Calculate launches number for each site

```
df['LaunchSite'].value_counts()

CCAFS SLC 40     55
KSC LC 39A       22
VAFB SLC 4E      13
Name: LaunchSite, dtype: int64
```

2. Calculate the number and occurence of each orbit

```
df['Orbit'].value_counts()

GTO       27
ISS       21
VLEO      14
PO         9
LEO        7
SSO        5
MEO        3
SO         1
ES-L1      1
HEO        1
GEO        1
Name: Orbit, dtype: int64
```

3. Calculate number and occurrence of mission outcome per orbit type

```
landing_outcomes = df['Outcome'].value_counts()
landing_outcomes

True ASDS      41
None None      19
True RTLS      14
False ASDS      6
True Ocean      5
None ASDS       2
False Ocean     2
False RTLS      1
Name: Outcome, dtype: int64
```

4. Create landing outcome label from Outcome column

```
landing_class = []
for key,value in df["Outcome"].items():
    if value in bad_outcomes:
        landing_class.append(0)
    else:
        landing_class.append(1)
df['Class']=landing_class
```

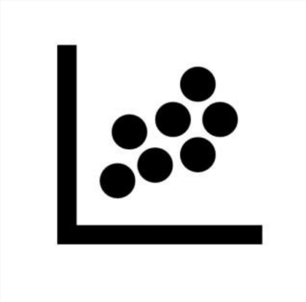
5. Export to file

```
df.to_csv("dataset_part_2.csv", index=False)
```

Link to code

EDA with Data Visualization

- Scatter Graphs
  - Flight Number vs. Payload Mass
  - Flight Number vs. Launch Site
  - Payload vs. Launch Site
  - Orbit vs. Flight Number
  - Payload vs. Orbit Type
  - Orbit vs. Payload Mass



Scatter plots show relationship between variables. This relationship is called the correlation.

- Bar Graph
  - Success rate vs. Orbit

Bar graphs show the relationship between
numeric and categoric variables.

- Line Graph
  - Success rate vs. Year

Line graphs show data variables and their trends. Line graphs can help to show global behavior and make prediction for unseen data.

[Link to code](#)

EDA with SQL

- We performed SQL queries to gather and understand data from dataset:
  - Displaying the names of the unique launch sites in the space mission.
  - Display 5 records where launch sites begin with the string 'CCA'
  - Display the total payload mass carried by boosters launched by NASA (CRS).
  - Display average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1.
  - List the date when the first successful landing outcome in ground pad was achieved.
  - List the names of the boosters which have success in drone ship and have payload mass greater than 4000 but less than 6000.
  - List the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes.
  - List the names of the booster_versions which have carried the maximum payload mass.
  - List the records which will display the month names, faiilure landing_ouutcomes in drone ship, booster versions, launch_site for the months in year 2015.
  - Rank the count of successful landiing_outcomes between the date 04-06-2010 and 20-03-2017 in descending order.

[Link to code]()

Build an Interactive Map with Folium

- Folium map object is a map centered on NASA Johnson Space Center at Houson, Texas
  - Red circle at NASA Johnson Space Center's coordinate with label showing its name *(folium.Circle, folium.map.Marker).*
  - Red circles at each launch site coordinates with label showing launch site name *(folium.Circle, folium.map.Marker, folium.features.DivIcon).*
  - The grouping of points in a cluster to display multiple and different information for the same coordinates *(folium.plugins.MarkerCluster).*
  - Markers to show successful and unsuccessful landings. Green for successful landing and Red for unsuccessful landing. *(folium.map.Marker, folium.Icon).*
  - Markers to show distance between launch site to key locations (railway, highway, coastway, city) and plot a line between them.
    (folium.map.Marker, folium.PolyLine, folium.features.DivIcon)
- These objects are created in order to understand better the problem and the data. We can show easily all launch sites, their surroundings and the number of successful and unsuccessful landings. [Link to code]

Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

- Dashboard has dropdown, pie chart, rangeslider and scatter plot components
  - Dropdown allows a user to choose the launch site or all launch sites *(dash_core_components.Dropdown)*.
  - Pie chart shows the total success and the total failure for the launch site chosen with the dropdown component *(plotly.express.pie)*.
  - Rangeslider allows a user to select a payload mass in a fixed range *(dash_core_components.RangeSlider)*.
  - Scatter chart shows the relationship between two variables, in particular Success vs Payload Mass *(plotly.express.scatter)*.

Predictive Analysis (Classification)

- Data preparation
  - Load dataset
  - Normalize data
  - Split data into training and test sets.
- Model preparation
  - Selection of machine learning algorithms
  - Set parameters for each algorithm to GridSearchCV
  - Training GridSearchModel models with training dataset
- Model evaluation
  - Get best hyperparameters for each type of model
  - Compute accuracy for each model with test dataset
  - Plot Confusion Matrix
- Model comparison
  - Comparison of models according to their accuracy
  - The model with the best accuracy will be chosen (see Notebook for result)

Link to code

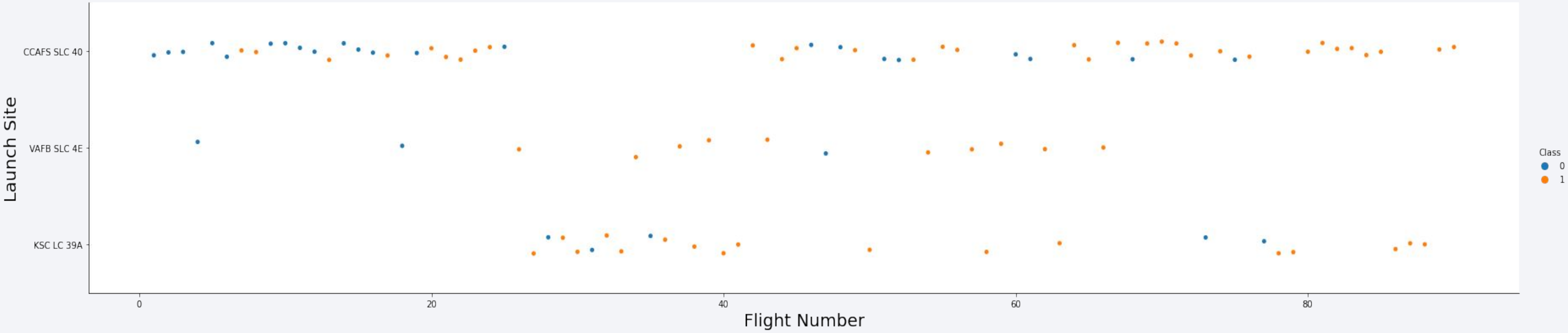
Results

- Exploratory data analysis results
- Interactive analytics demo in screenshots
- Predictive analysis results

Section 2

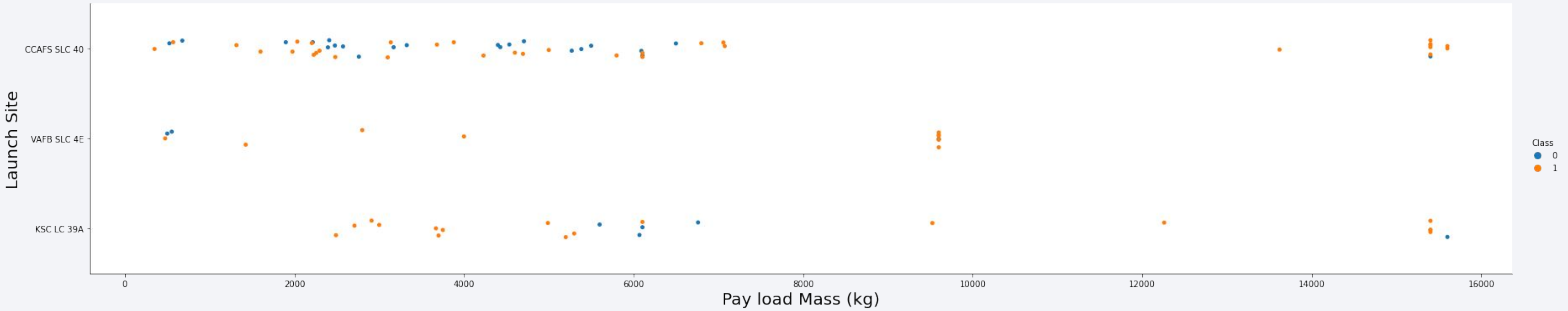
Insights drawn from EDA

Flight Number vs. Launch Site



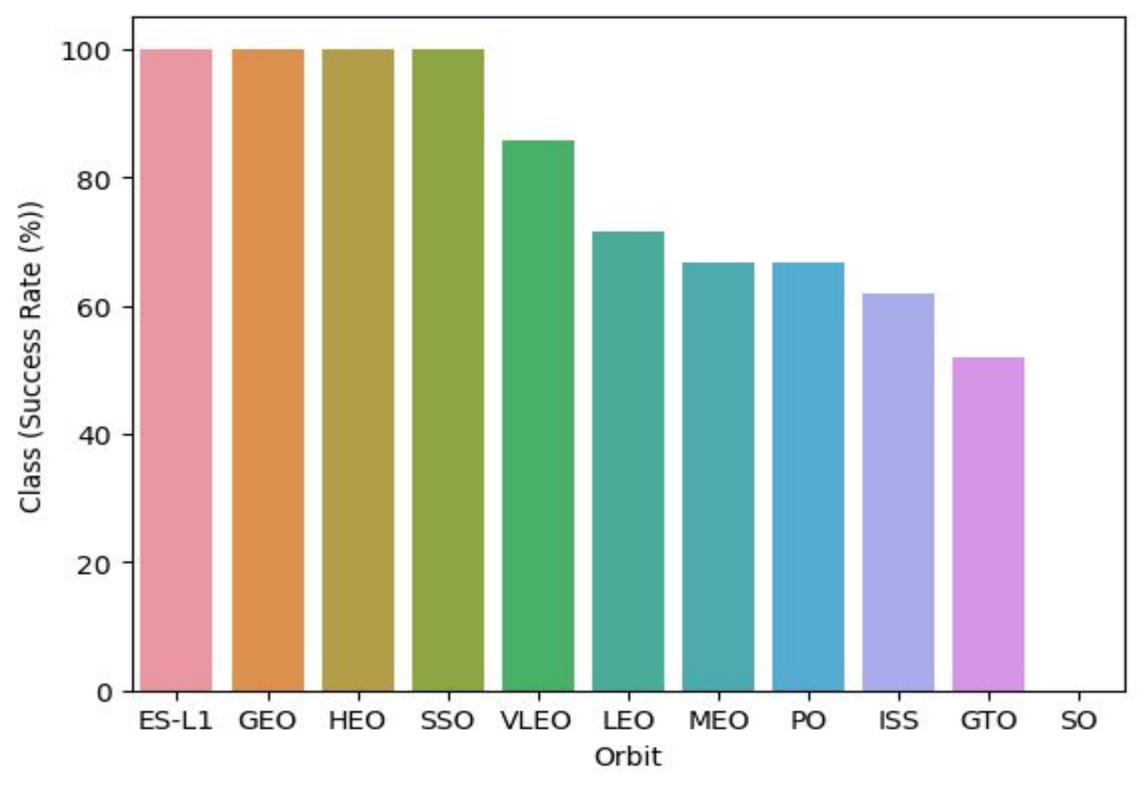
We observe that, for each site, the success rate is increasing.

Payload vs. Launch Site



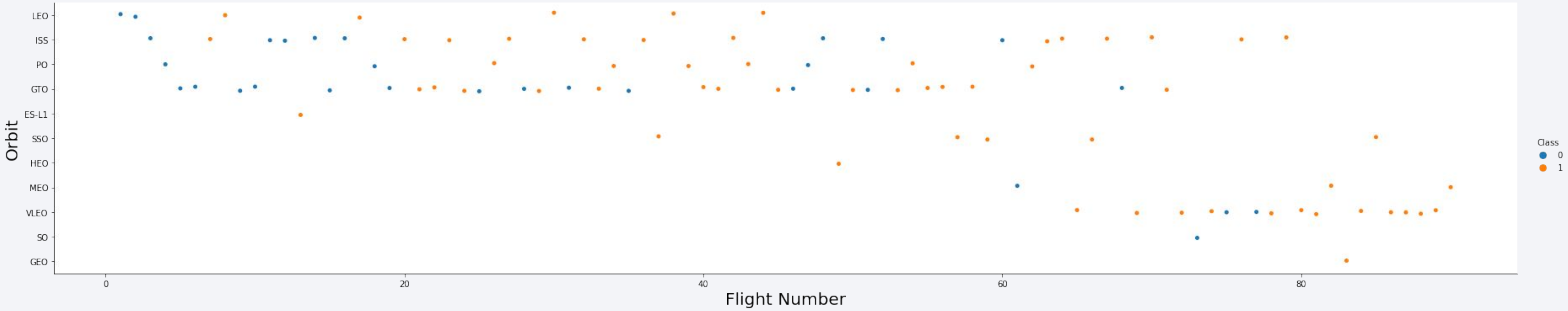
Depending on the launch site, a heavier payload may be a consideration for a successful landing. On the other hand, a too heavy payload can make a landing fail.

Success Rate vs. Orbit Type



With this plot, we can see success rate for different orbit types. We note that ES-L1, GEO, HEO, SSO have the best success rate.

Flight Number vs. Orbit Type

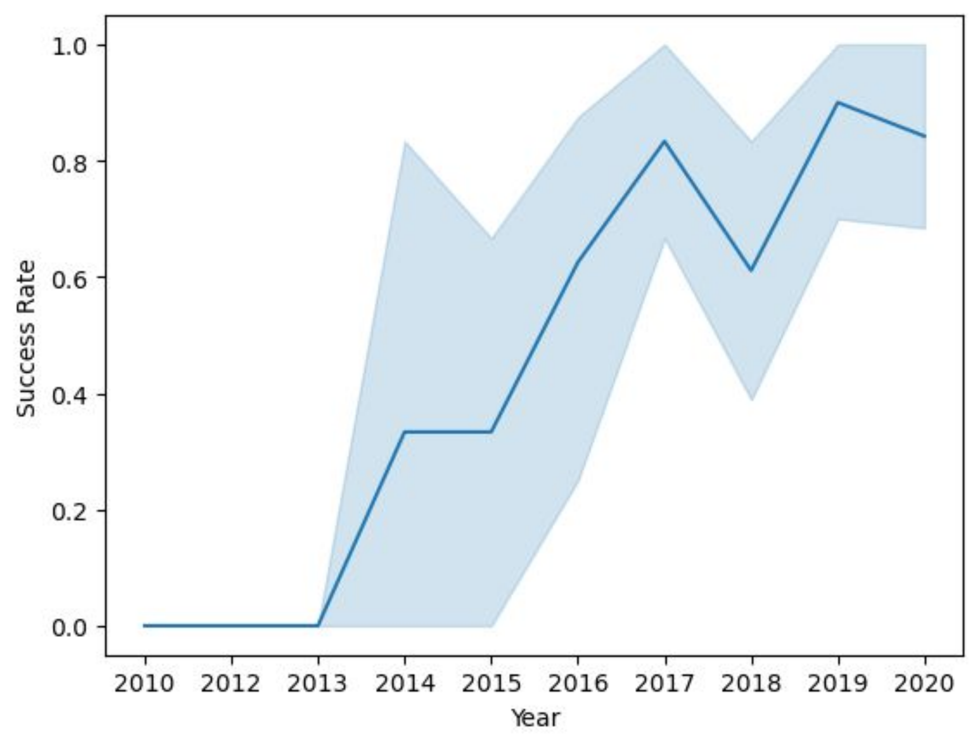


We notice that the success rate increases with the number of flights for the LEO orbit. For some orbits like GTO, there is no relation between the success rate and the number of flights. But we can suppose that the high success rate of some orbits like SSO or HEO is due to the knowledge learned during former launches for other orbits.

Payload vs. Orbit Type

The weight of the payloads can have a great influence on the success rate of the launches in certain orbits. For example, heavier payloads improve the success rate for the LEO orbit. Another finding is that decreasing the payload weight for a GTO orbit improves the success of a launch.

Launch Success Yearly Trend



Since 2013, we can see an increase in the Space X Rocket success rate.

All Launch Site Names

SQL Query

```
SELECT DISTINCT "LAUNCH_SITE" FROM SPACEXTBL
```

Results

Launch_Site
CCAFS LC-40
VAFB SLC-4E
KSC LC-39A
CCAFS SLC-40

Explanation

The use of DISTINCT in the query allows to remove duplicate LAUNCH_SITE.

Launch Site Names Begin with 'CCA'

SQL Query

```
SELECT * FROM SPACEXTBL WHERE "LAUNCH_SITE" LIKE '%CCA%' LIMIT 5
```

Result

Date	Time (UTC)	Booster_Version	Launch_Site	Payload	PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_	Orbit	Customer
04-06-2010	18:45:00	F9 v1.0 B0003	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon Spacecraft Qualification Unit	0	LEO	SpaceX
08-12-2010	15:43:00	F9 v1.0 B0004	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon demo flight C1, two CubeSats, barrel of Brouere cheese	0	LEO (ISS)	NASA (COTS) NRO
22-05-2012	07:44:00	F9 v1.0 B0005	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon demo flight C2	525	LEO (ISS)	NASA (COTS)
08-10-2012	00:35:00	F9 v1.0 B0006	CCAFS LC-40	SpaceX CRS-1	500	LEO (ISS)	NASA (CRS)
01-03-2013	15:10:00	F9 v1.0 B0007	CCAFS LC-40	SpaceX CRS-2	677	LEO (ISS)	NASA (CRS)

Explanation

The WHERE clause followed by LIKE clause filters launch sites that contain the substring CCA. LIMIT 5 shows 5 records from filtering.

Total Payload Mass

SQL Query

```
SELECT SUM("PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_") FROM SPACEXTBL WHERE "CUSTOMER" = 'NASA (CRS)'
```

Results

SUM("PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_")
45596

Explanation

This query returns the sum of all payload masses where the customer is NASA (CRS).

Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

SQL Query

```
SELECT AVG("PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_") FROM SPACEXTBL WHERE "BOOSTER_VERSION" LIKE '%F9 v1.1%'
```

Results

AVG("PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_")
2534.6666666666665

Explanation

This query returns the average of all payload masses where the booster version contains the substring F9 v1.1.

First Successful Ground Landing Date

**SQL
Query**

List the date when the first succesful landing outcome in ground pad was acheived.

Hint:Use min function

In [12]:
```
%sql SELECT MIN(DATE) FROM 'SPACEXTBL' WHERE "Landing _Outcome" = "Success (ground pad)";
```

```
 * sqlite:///my_data1.db
Done.
```

Out[12]:

MIN(DATE)
None

Successful Drone Ship Landing with Payload between 4000 and 6000

SQL Query

Task 6

List the names of the boosters which have success in drone ship and have payload mass greater than 4000 but less than 6000

```
In [13]: %sql SELECT DISTINCT Booster_Version, Payload FROM SPACEXTBL WHERE "Landing _Outcome" = "Success (drone ship)" AN
```

```
 * sqlite:///my_data1.db
Done.
```

Out[13]:

Booster_Version	Payload

Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

SQL Query

Task 7

List the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes

In [14]:
```
%sql SELECT "Mission_Outcome", COUNT("Mission_Outcome") as Total FROM SPACEXTBL GROUP BY "Mission_Outcome";
```

```
 * sqlite:///my_data1.db
Done.
```

Out[14]:

Mission_Outcome	Total
None	0
Failure (in flight)	1
Success	98
Success	1
Success (payload status unclear)	1

Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

SQL Query

```
In [15]: %sql SELECT "Booster_Version",Payload, "PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_" FROM SPACEXTBL WHERE "PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_" = (SELECT MAX
 * sqlite:///my_data1.db
Done.
```

Out[15]:

Booster_Version	Payload	PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_
F9 B5 B1048.4	Starlink 1 v1.0, SpaceX CRS-19	15600.0
F9 B5 B1049.4	Starlink 2 v1.0, Crew Dragon in-flight abort test	15600.0
F9 B5 B1051.3	Starlink 3 v1.0, Starlink 4 v1.0	15600.0
F9 B5 B1056.4	Starlink 4 v1.0, SpaceX CRS-20	15600.0
F9 B5 B1048.5	Starlink 5 v1.0, Starlink 6 v1.0	15600.0
F9 B5 B1051.4	Starlink 6 v1.0, Crew Dragon Demo-2	15600.0
F9 B5 B1049.5	Starlink 7 v1.0, Starlink 8 v1.0	15600.0
F9 B5 B1060.2	Starlink 11 v1.0, Starlink 12 v1.0	15600.0
F9 B5 B1058.3	Starlink 12 v1.0, Starlink 13 v1.0	15600.0
F9 B5 B1051.6	Starlink 13 v1.0, Starlink 14 v1.0	15600.0
F9 B5 B1060.3	Starlink 14 v1.0, GPS III-04	15600.0
F9 B5 B1049.7	Starlink 15 v1.0, SpaceX CRS-21	15600.0

2015 Launch Records

SQL Query

Task 9

List the records which will display the month names, failure landing_outcomes in drone ship ,booster versions, launch_site for the months in year 2015.

Note: SQLLite does not support monthnames. So you need to use substr(Date, 4, 2) as month to get the months and substr(Date,7,4)='2015' for year.

```
In [16]: %sql SELECT substr(Date,7,4), substr(Date, 4, 2),"Booster_Version", "Launch_Site", Payload, "PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_",
```

```
 * sqlite:///my_data1.db
Done.
```

Out[16]:

substr(Date,7,4)	substr(Date, 4, 2)	Booster_Version	Launch_Site	Payload	PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_	Mission_Outcome	"Landing _Outcome"

Rank Landing Outcomes Between 2010-06-04 and 2017-03-20

SQL
Query

Task 10

Rank the count of landing outcomes (such as Failure (drone ship) or Success (ground pad)) between the date 2010-06-04 and 2017-03-20, in descending order.

In [17]:

```
%sql SELECT * FROM SPACEXTBL WHERE "Landing _Outcome" LIKE 'Success%' AND (Date BETWEEN '04-06-2010' AND '20-03-2
```

```
 * sqlite:///my_data1.db
Done.
```

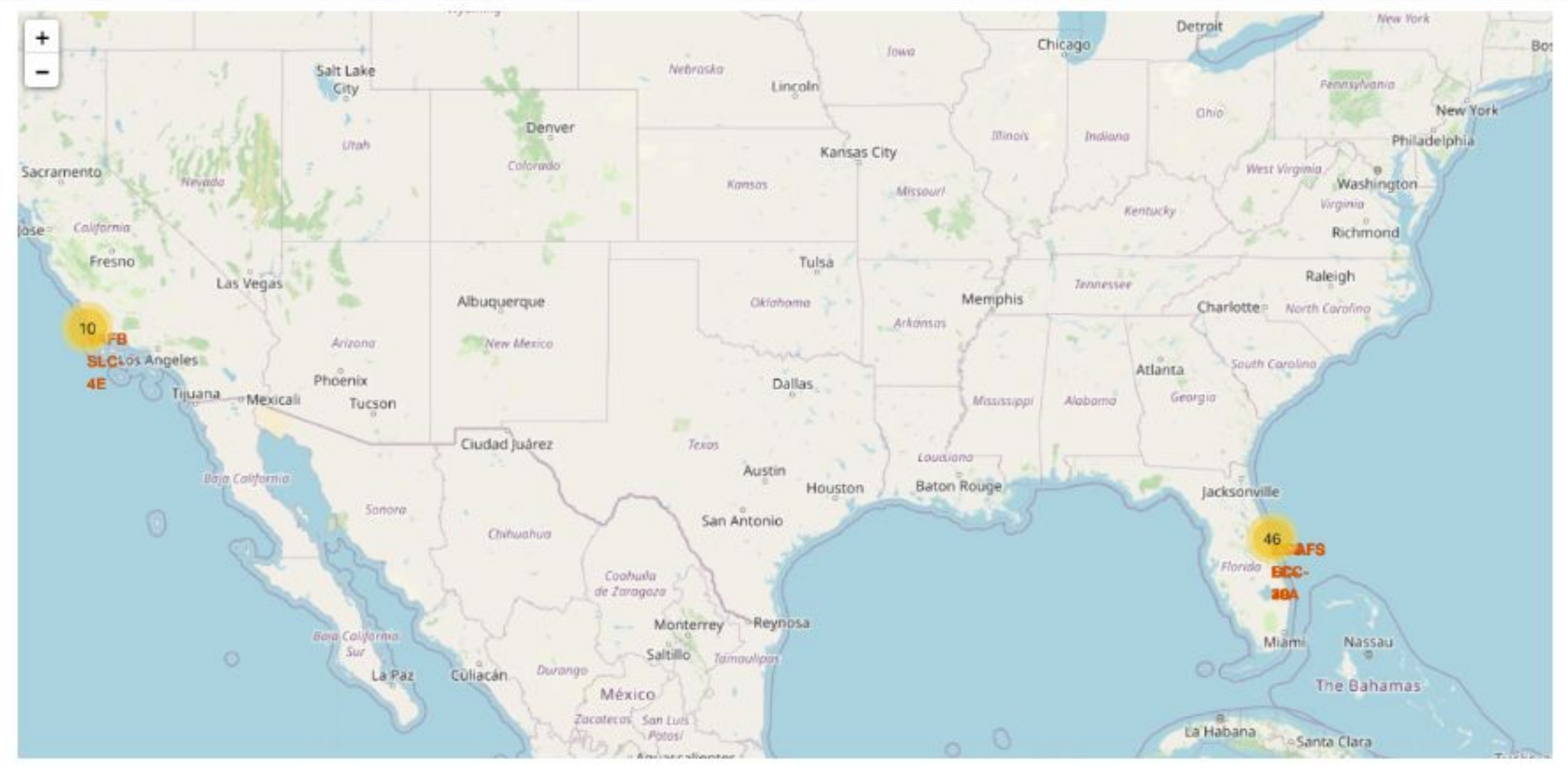
Out[17]:

Date	Time (UTC)	Booster_Version	Launch_Site	Payload	PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_	Orbit	Customer	Mission_Outcome	Landing_Outcome

Section 4

Launch Sites Proximities Analysis

Folium map – Ground stations

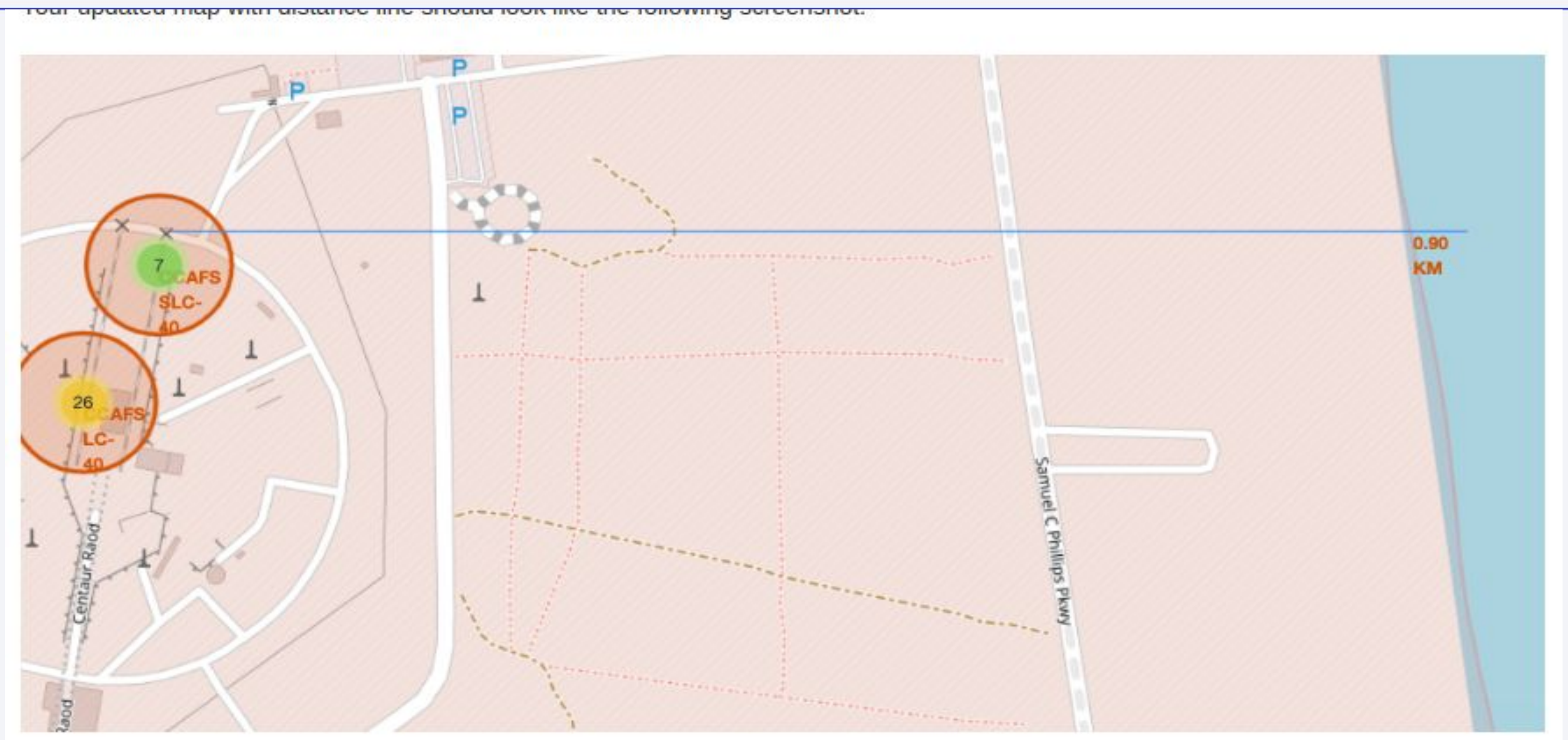


We see that Space X launch sites are located on the coast of the United States

Folium map – Color Labeled Markers

Green marker represents successful launches. Red marker represents unsuccessful launches. We note that KSC LC-39A has a higher launch success rate.

Folium Map – Distances between CCAFS SLC-40 and its proximities



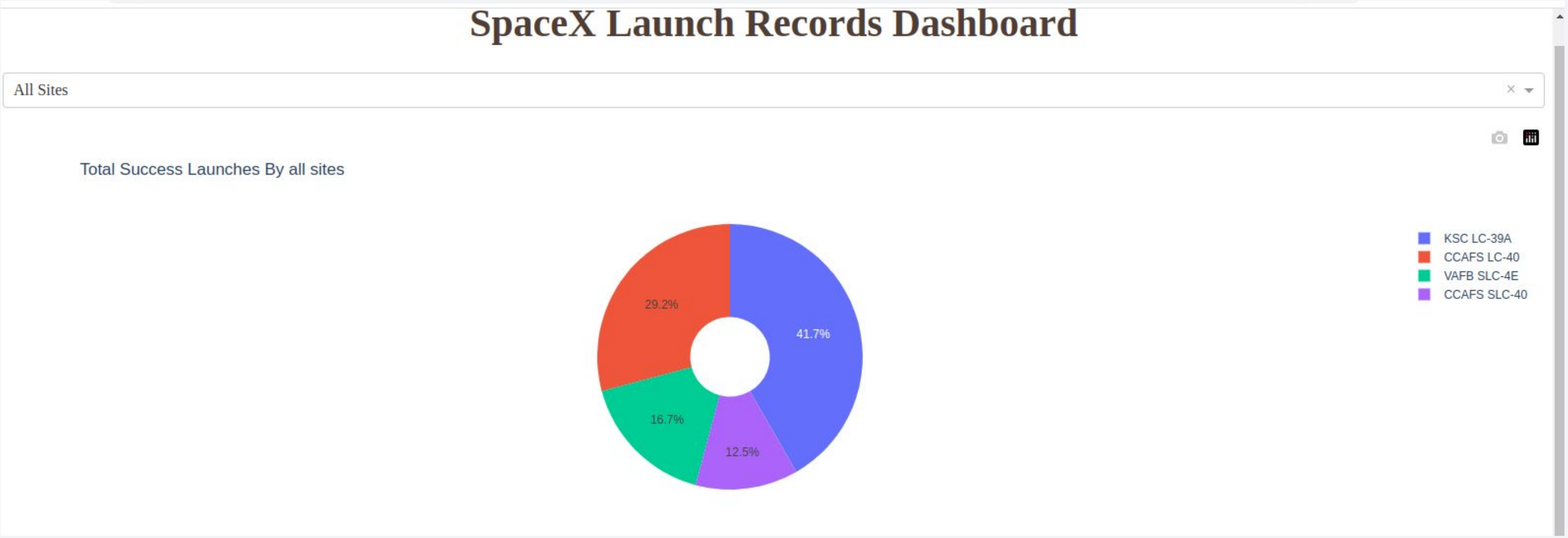
Is CCAFS SLC-40 in close proximity to railways ?
Yes Is CCAFS SLC-40 in close proximity to highways ? Yes Is CCAFS SLC-40 in close proximity to coastline ? Yes

Do CCAFS SLC-40 keeps certain distance away from cities ?
No

Section 5

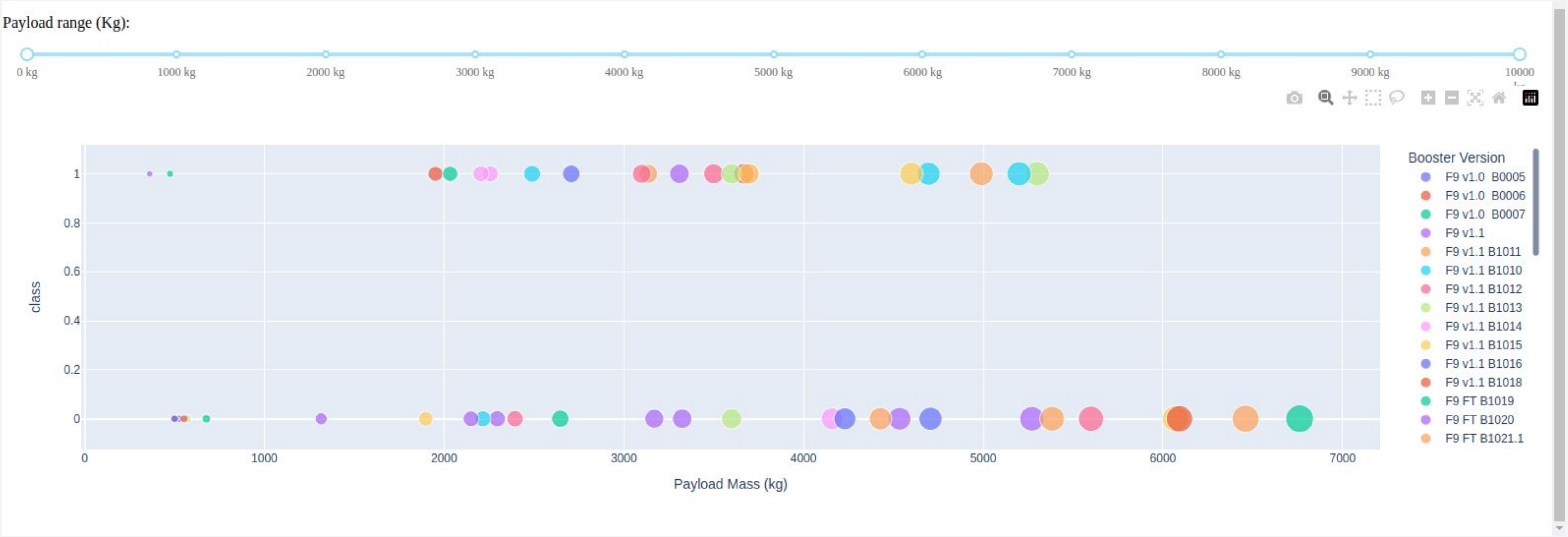
Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

Dashboard – Total success by Site



We see that KSC LC-39A has the best success rate of launches.

Dashboard – Payload mass vs Outcome for all sites with different payload mass selected



Section 6

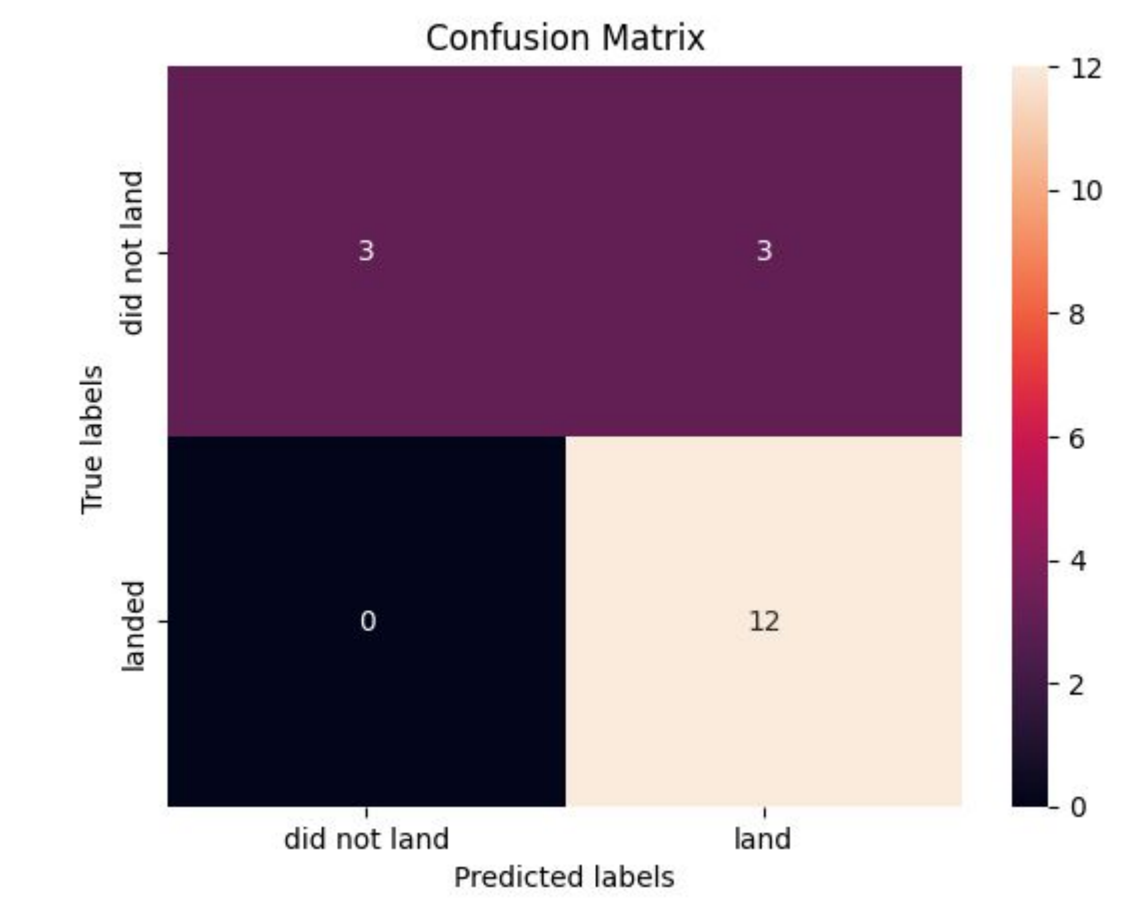
Predictive Analysis (Classification)

Classification Accuracy

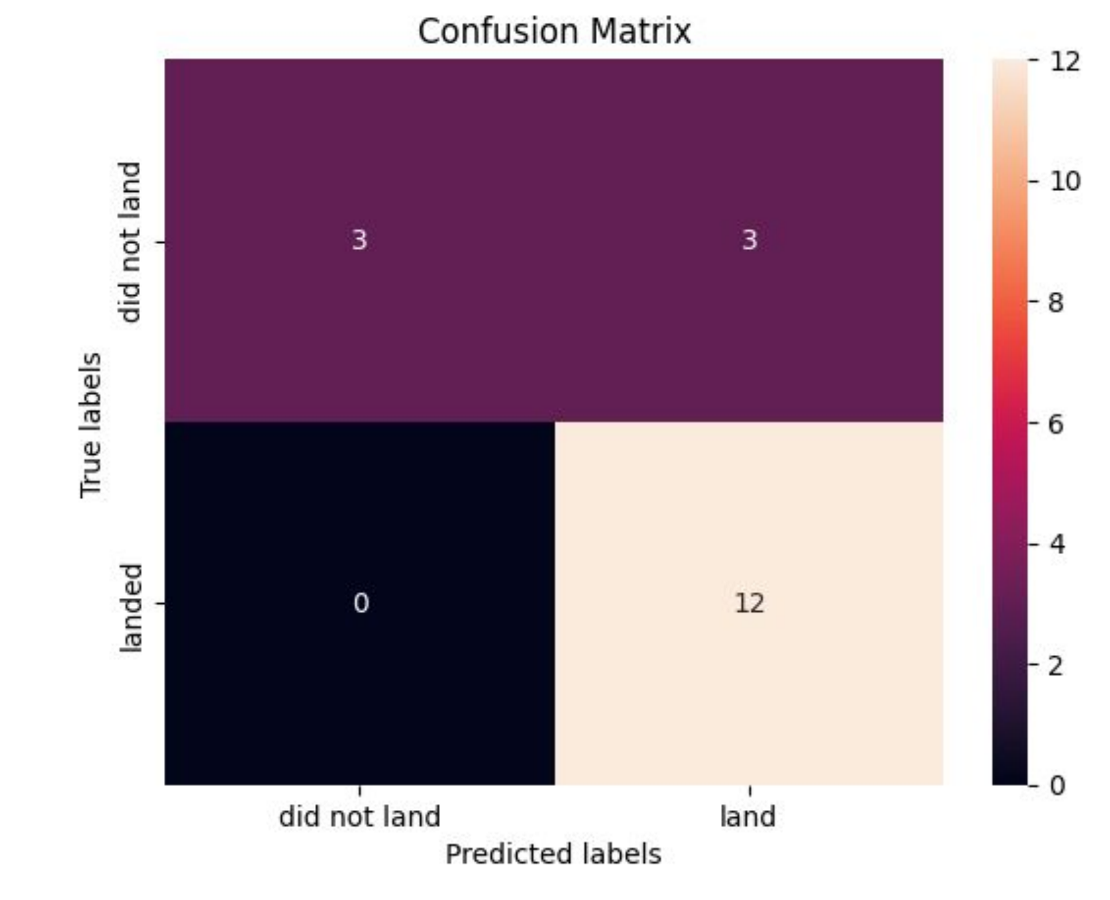
	Accuracy Train	Accuracy Test
Tree	0.8732142857142857	0.8333333333333334
Logistic Regression	0.8464285714285713	0.8333333333333334
SVM	0.8482142857142856	0.8482142857142856

Confusion Matrix

Logistic Regression



SVM



Conclusions

- The success of a mission can be explained by several factors such as the launch site, the orbit and especially the number of previous launches. Indeed, we can assume that there has been a gain in knowledge between launches that allowed to go from a launch failure to a success.
- The orbits with the best success rates are GEO, HEO, SSO, ES-L1.
- Depending on the orbits, the payload mass can be a criterion to take into account for the success of a mission. Some orbits require a light or heavy payload mass. But generally low weighted payloads perform better than the heavy weighted payloads.
- With the current data, we cannot explain why some launch sites are better than others (KSC LC-39A is the best launch site). To get an answer to this problem, we could obtain atmospheric or other relevant data.
- For this dataset, we choose the Decision Tree Algorithm as the best model even if the test accuracy between all the models used is identical. We choose Decision Tree Algorithm because it has a better train accuracy.

Thank you!