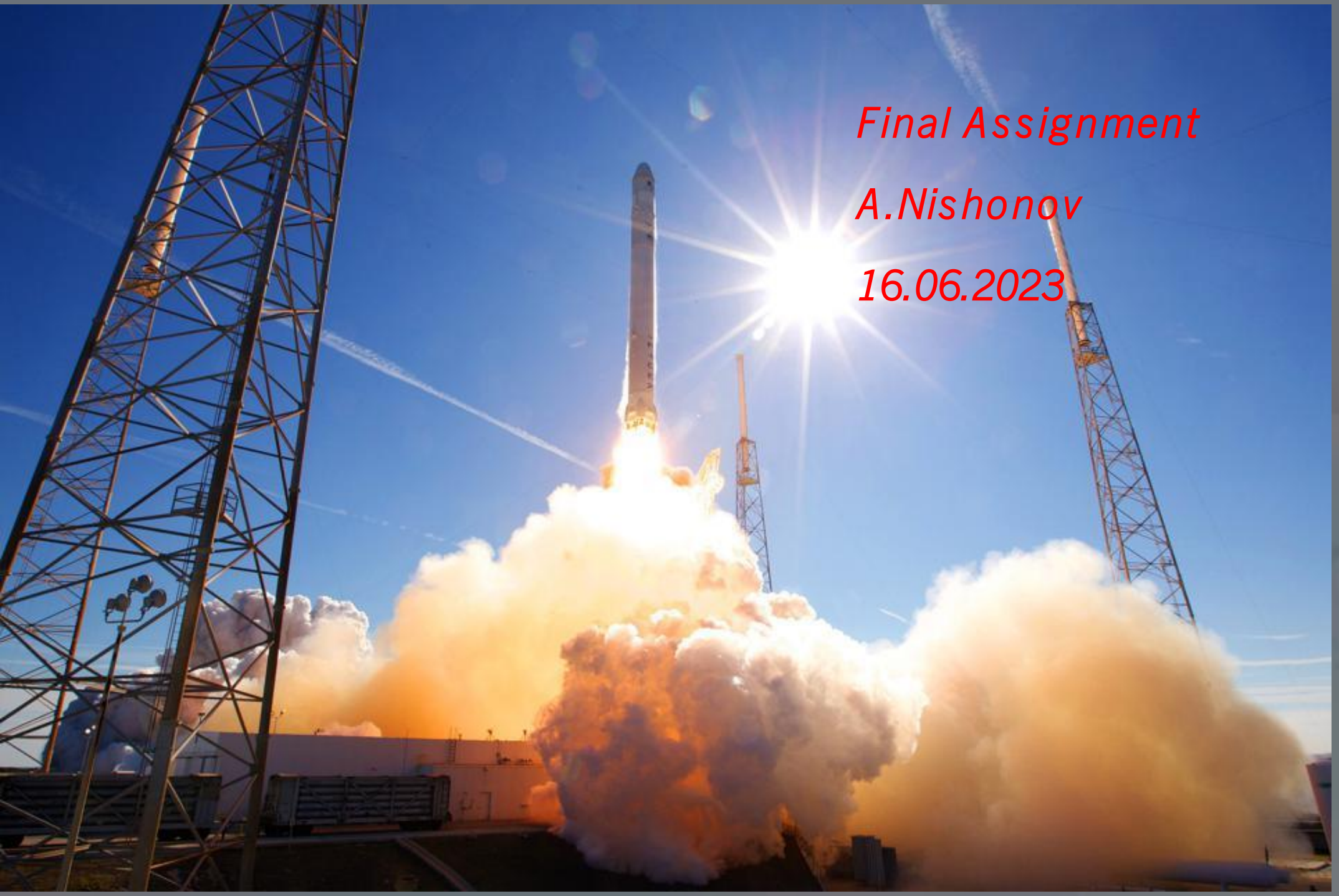


# Final Assignment

A.Nishonov

16.06.2023

# Outline



- Executive Summary
- Introduction
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusion

# Executive Summary



Summary of Methodology

- Data Collection using API
- Data Collection with web scraping
- Data Wrangling
- Exploratory Data Analysis with SQL
- Exploratory Data Analysis with Data Visualization
- Interactive Visual Analytics with Folium
- Machine Learning Prediction

# Introduction



- In this capstone I will take the role of a data scientist working for a new rocket company
- to determine the price of each launch of SPACE X.
- Do this by gathering information about Space X and creating dashboards for the team.
- And also determine if SpaceX will reuse the first stage.
- Instead of using rocket science to determine if the first stage will land successfully, you will train a machine learning model and use public information to predict if SpaceX will reuse the first stage.

Section 1

# Methodology

# Methodology



## Executive Summary

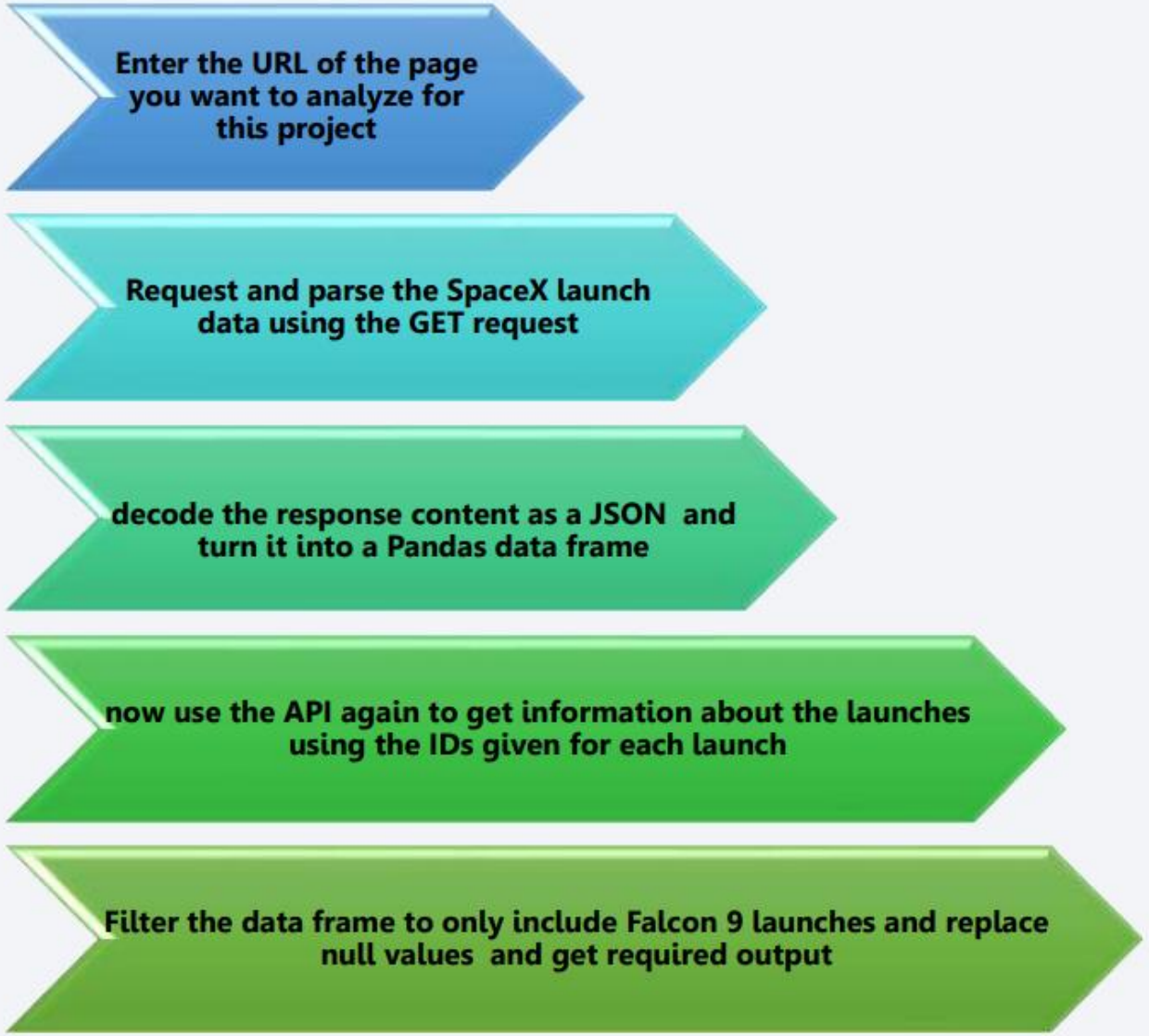
- Data collection methodology:
  - Get requests to the Space X API and web scraping from wikipedia
- Perform data wrangling
  - Clean the data
- Perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) using visualization and SQL
- Perform interactive visual analytics using Folium and Plotly Dash
- Perform predictive analysis using classification models
  - Creating best Machine Learning model.

# Data Collection



The Data sets are collected by

- SpaceX API request.
- Web Scraping

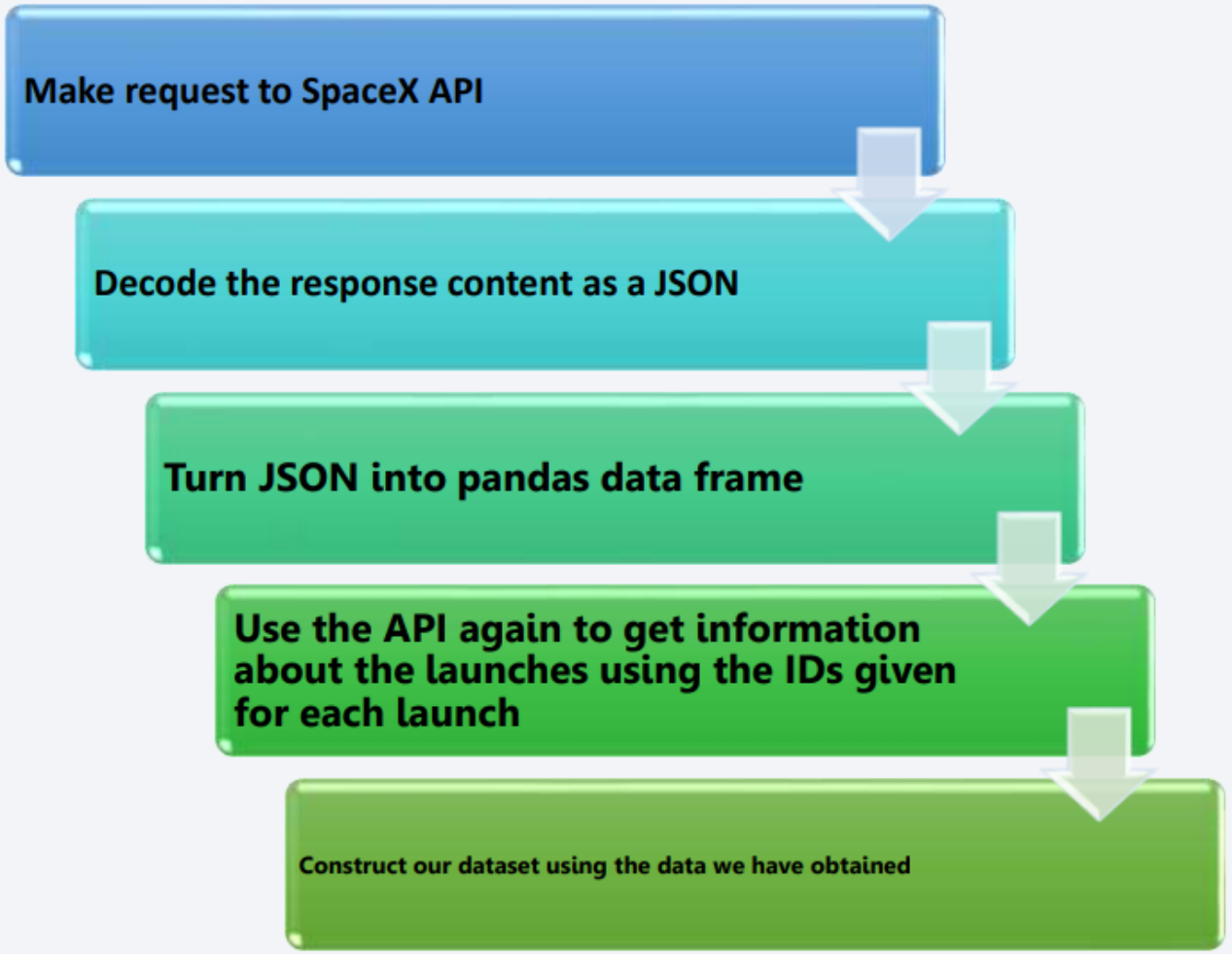


# Data Collection – SpaceX API



How Data Collection has done is given in a form of flow chart for an overview. For completed notebook link is given below

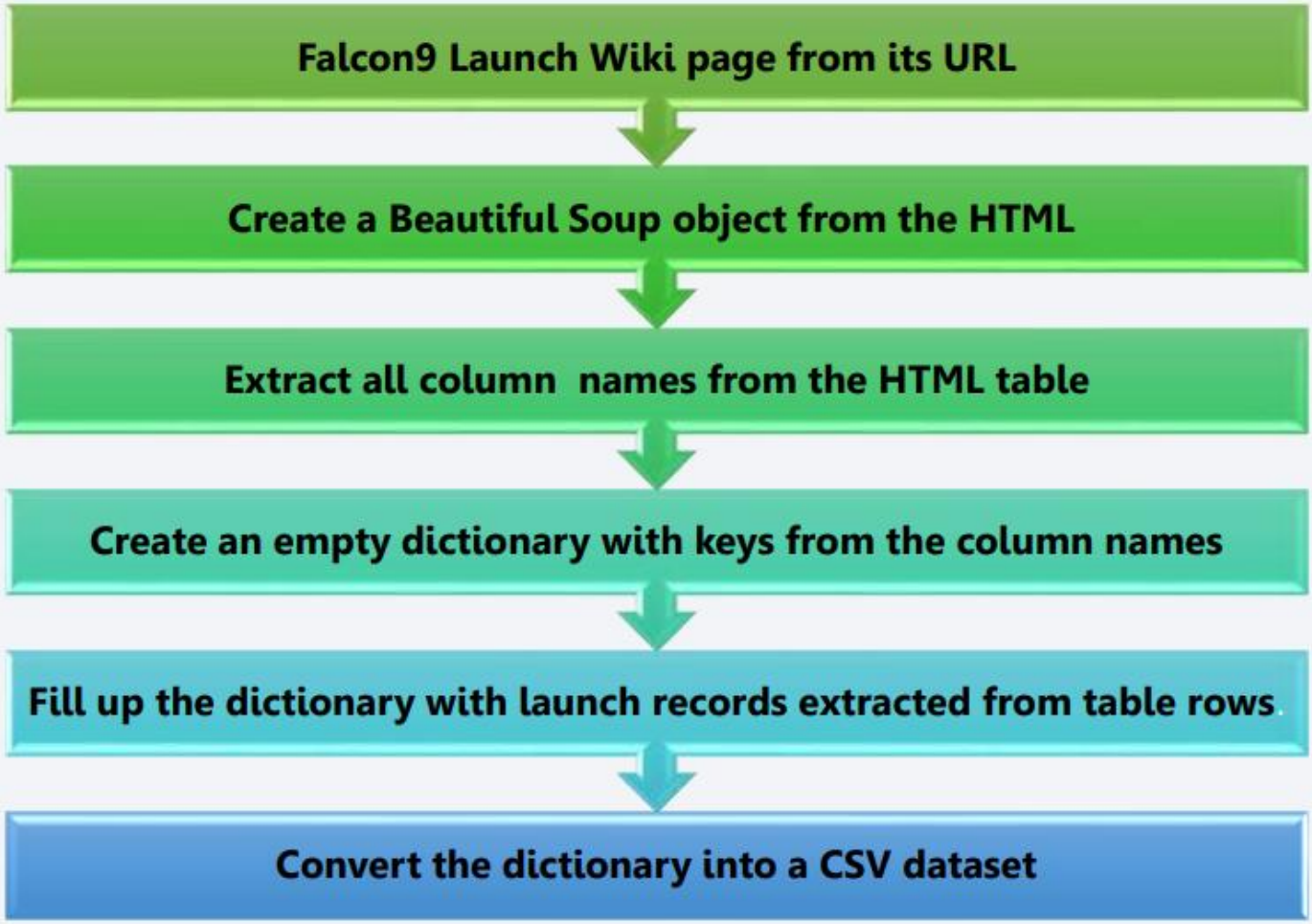
- GIT HUB URL link: https://github.com/ilaki-prog/SpaceX-Falcon9-DataScience-Capstone/blob/main/Space%20X%20Data%20collection.ipynb



# Data Collection - Web Scraping



- Data Collection BY Web Scraping process is given in flow chart for an overview. For Completed Notebook link given below
- Git Hub URL link: https://github.com/ilaki-prog/SpaceX-Falcon9-DataScience-Capstone/blob/main/Data%20Collection%20with%20web%20scraping%20(1).ipynb

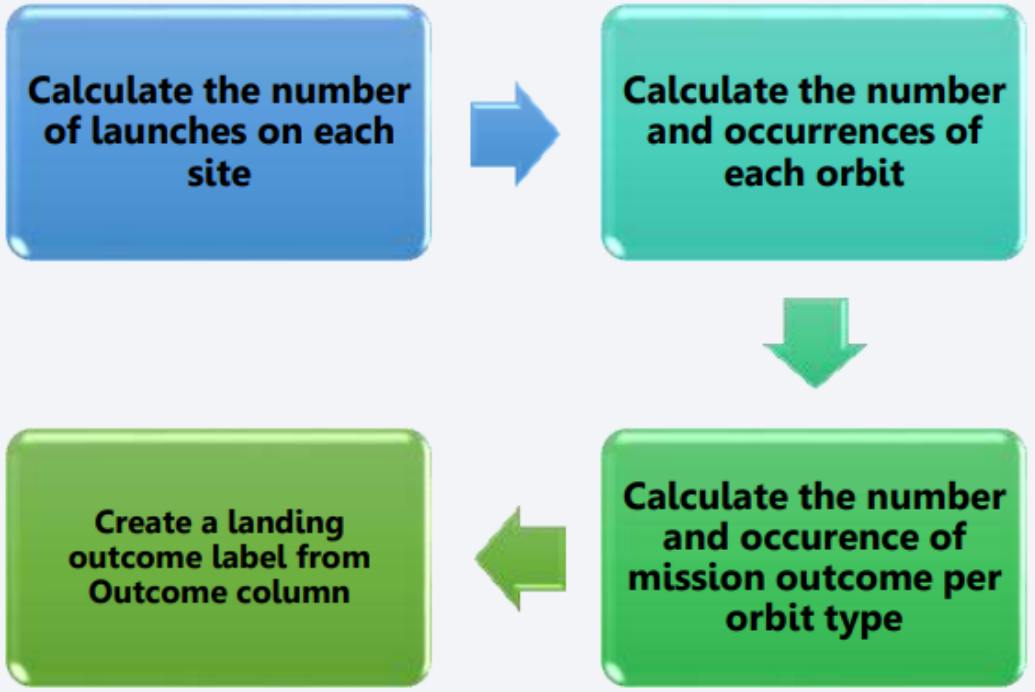


# Data Wrangling



Data Wrangling process is given in a flow chart for a over view. For completed notebook link given below

Git Hub URL link:https://github.com/ilaki-prog/SpaceX-Falcon9-DataScience-Capstone/blob/main/EDA.ipynb



# EDA with Data Visualization



**Types of Charts Used :**

- **scatter plot** - Flight Number vs Payload Mass , Flight Number vs Launch Sites , Payload and Launch Sites , Flight Number and Orbit Type , Payload and Orbit Type
- **Bar chart** – Success rate of each orbit
- **Line plot** – success rate and Date

EDA with Data Visualization complete notebook link is given below

Git Hub URL Link : https://github.com/ilaki-prog/SpaceX-Falcon9-DataScience-Capstone/blob/main/eda-%20Visualization.ipynb

# EDA with SQL



## Summary of SQL queries that were used:

- **Display 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 acheived**
- **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. Use a subquery**
- **List the failed landing outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions, and launch site names for in year 2015**
- **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**
- Git Hub URL Link : https://github.com/ilaki-prog/SpaceX-Falcon9-DataScience-Capstone/blob/main/EDA%20with%20SQL.ipynb

# Build an Interactive Map with Folium



Folium Markers were used to show the Space X launch sites and their nearest important landmarks like railways, highways, cities and coastlines.

Polylines were used to connect the launch sites to their nearest land marks.

Red represents rocket launch failures

Green represents the successes.

- Git Hub URL link: https://github.com/ilaki-prog/SpaceX-Falcon9-DataScience-Capstone/blob/main/Launch%20Sites%20Locations%20Analysis%20with%20Folium.ipynb

# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash



- Pie charts and scatter charts were used to visualize the launch records of Space X.
- These charts displayed the rocket launch success rate per launch site. We are were able to get an understanding of the factors that may have been influencing the success rate at each site. Such as the payload mass and booster versions.
- Successful launches were represented by 1 while failures were represented by 0.

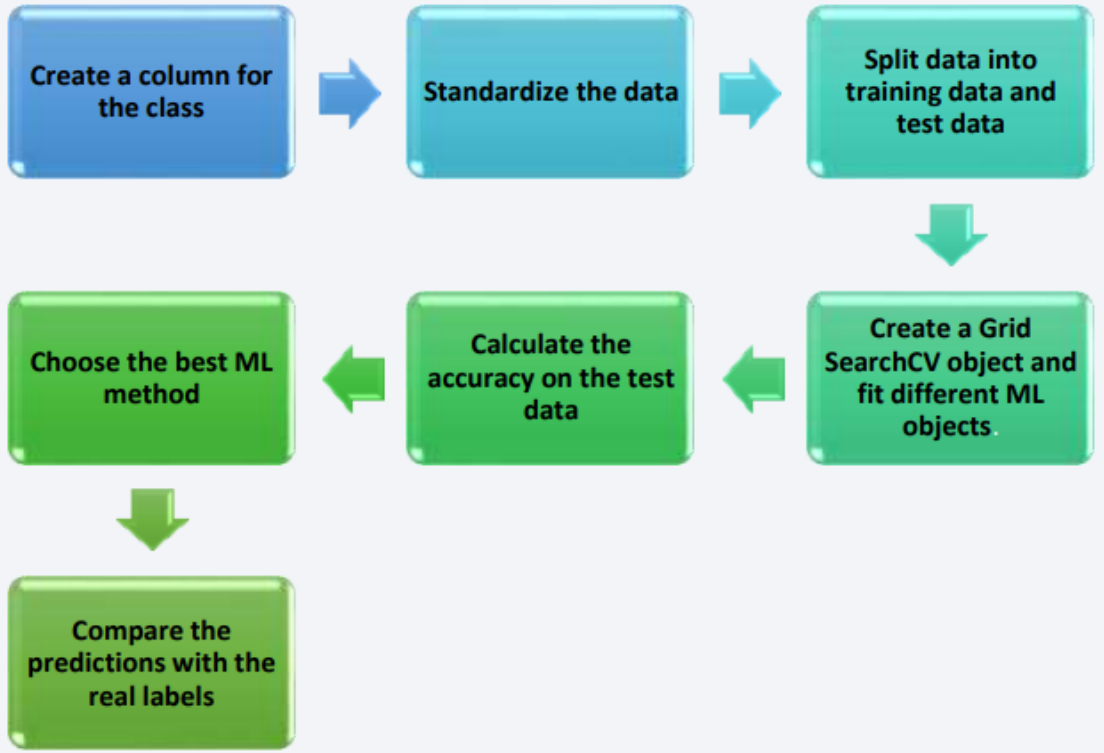
# Predictive Analysis (Classification)



Scikit-learn is  Machine Learning library that was used for predictive analysis. The following took place:

- Created a machine learning pipeline to predict if the first stage will land given the data.

Git Hub URL link :https://github.com/ilaki-prog/SpaceX-Falcon9-DataScience-Capstone/blob/main/Launch%20Sites%20Locations%20Analysis%20with%20Folium.ipynb



# Results



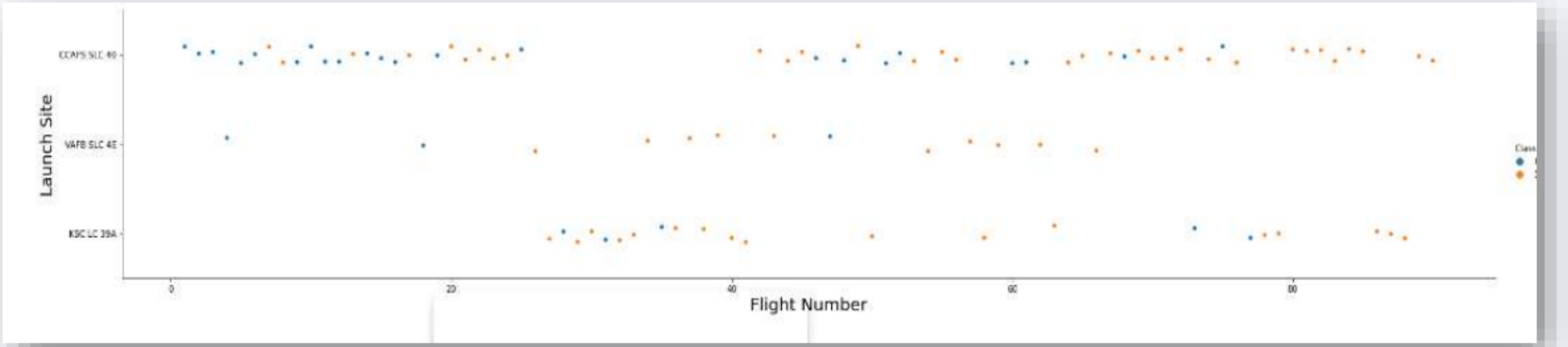
- The exploratory data analysis has shown us that successful landing outcomes are somewhat correlated with flight number. It was also apparent that successful landing outcomes have had a significant increase since the year 2015.
- All launch sites are located near the coast line. Perhaps, this makes it easier to test rocket landings in the water.
- sites are also located near highways and railways. This may facilitate transportation of equipment and research material.
- The machine learning were able to predict the landing success of rockets with an accuracy score of 83.33%.

Section 2

# Insights drawn from EDA

# Flight Number vs. Launch Site

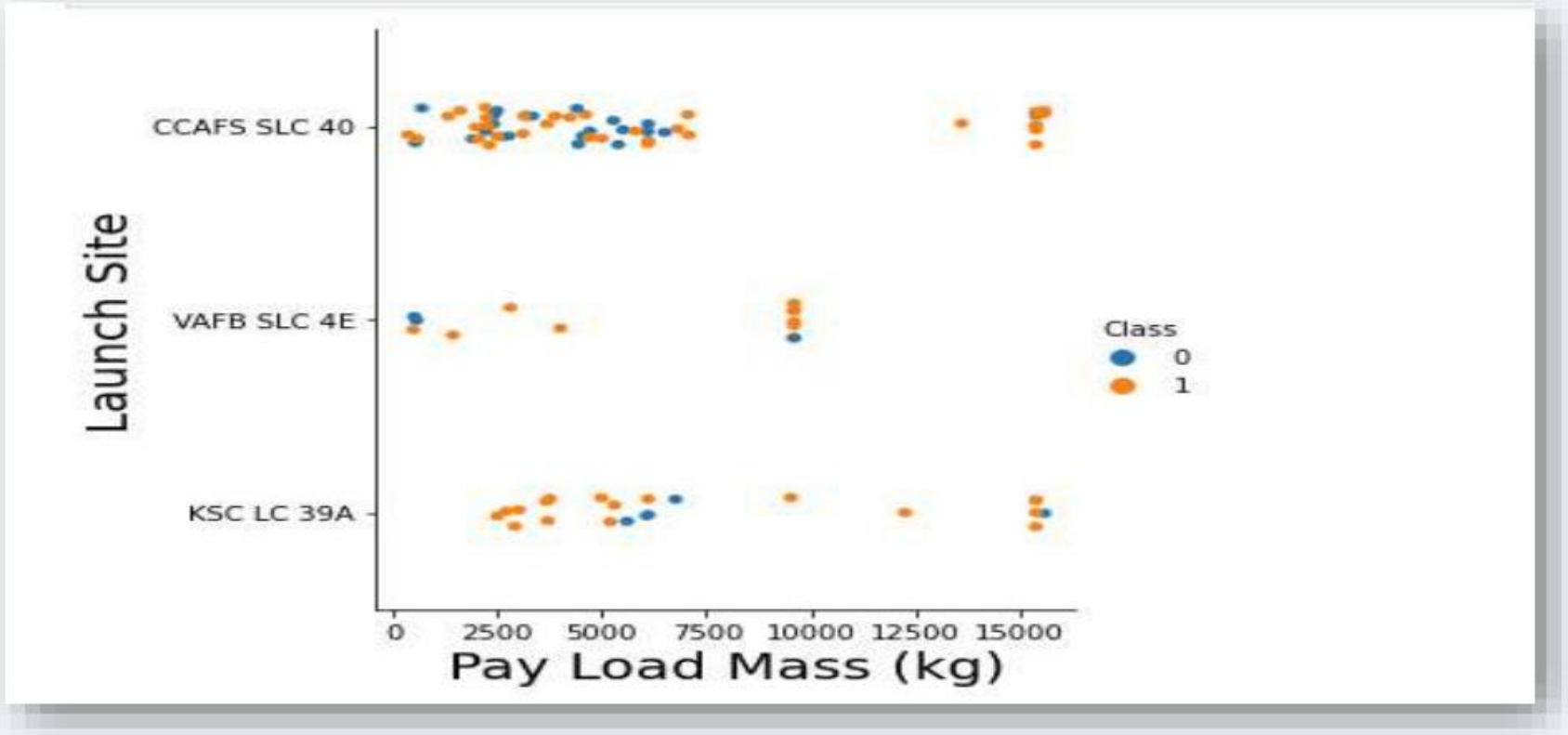





- It appears that there were more successful landings as the flight numbers increased. launch site **CCAFS SLC 40** had the most number of landing.

# Payload vs. Launch Site





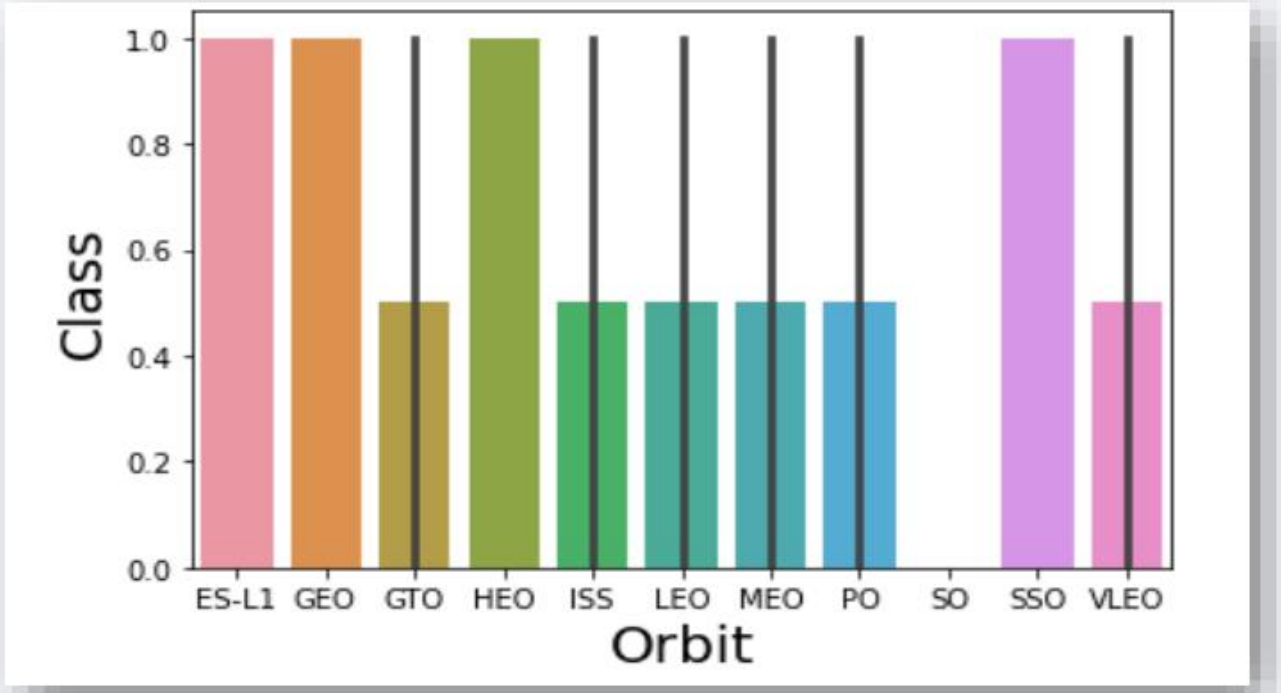

- Now if you observe the scatter point chart, you will find for the VAFB-SLC launch site there are no rockets launched for heavy payload mass(greater than 10000).

# Success Rate vs. Orbit Type



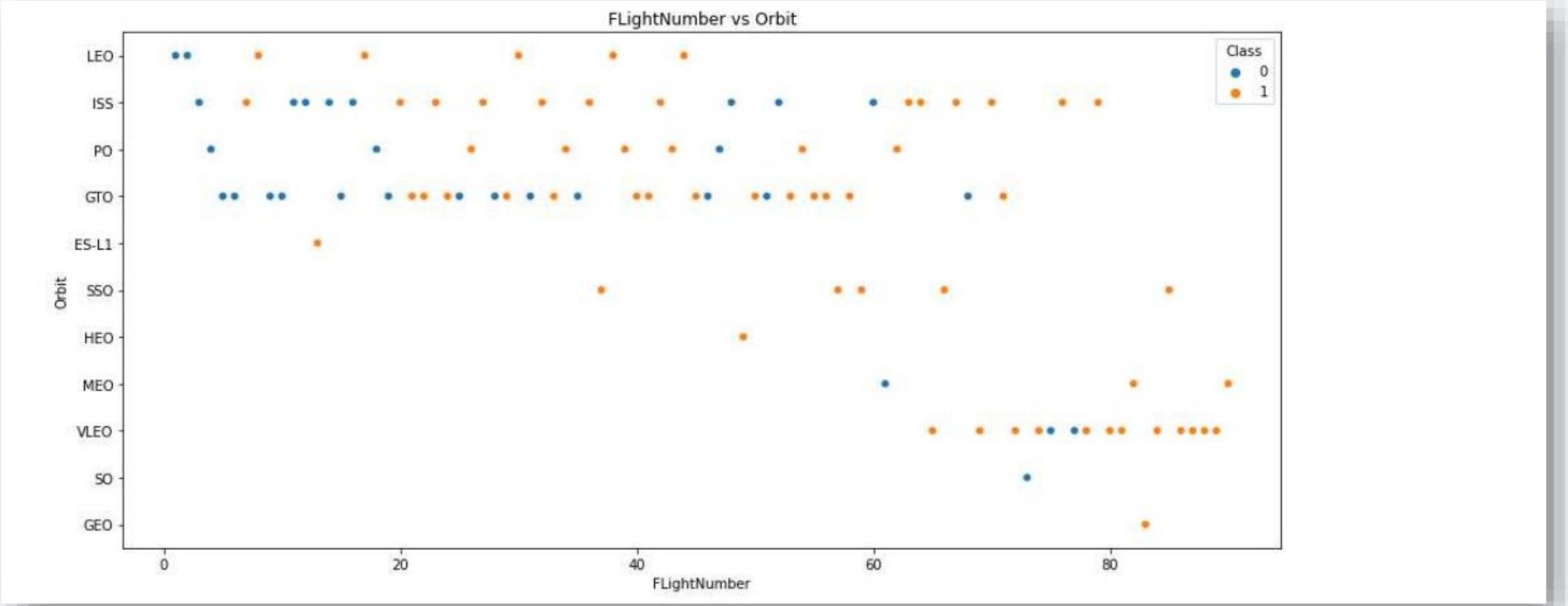
The highest success rate ORBITS are

**ES-L1**
**GEO**
**SSO**
**HEO**



# Flight Number vs. Orbit Type

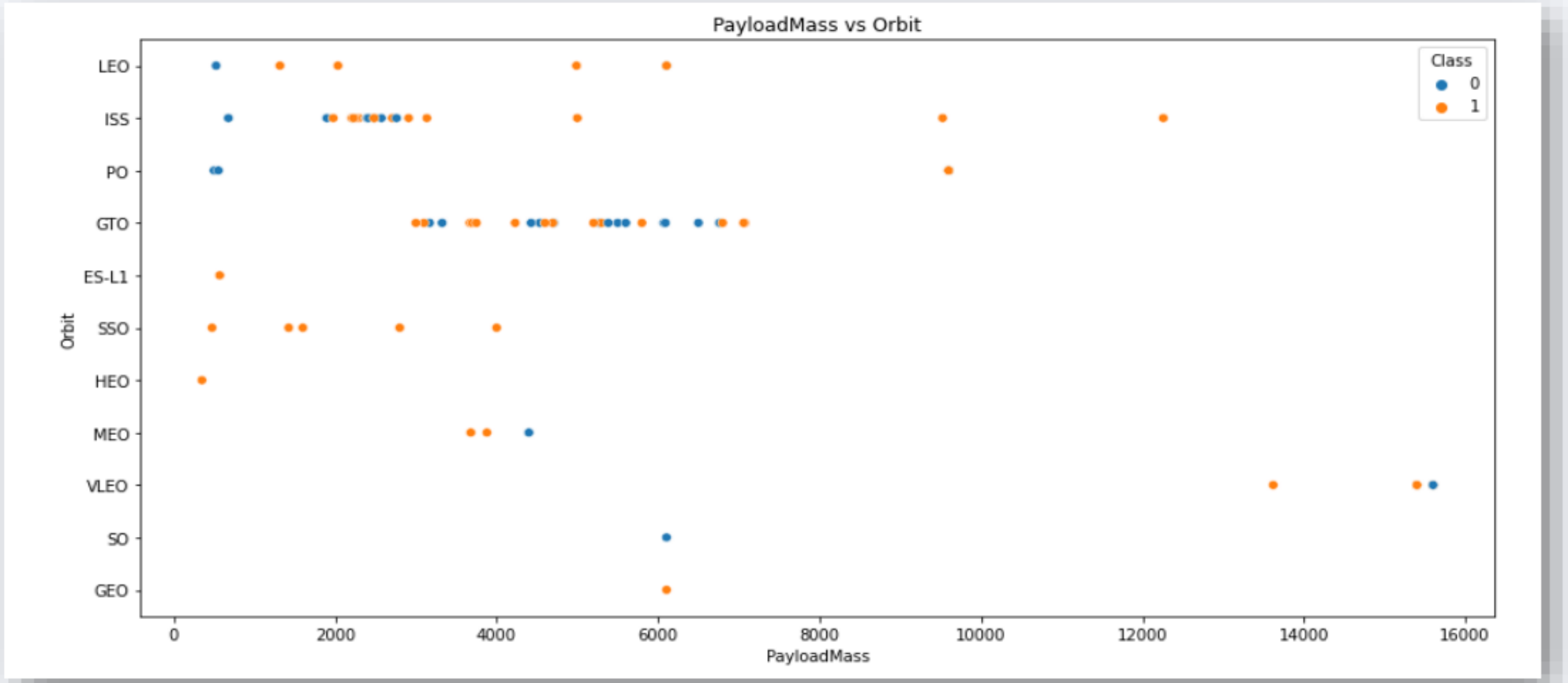





You can see that in the LEO orbit the Success appears related to the number of flights; on the other hand, there seems to be no relationship between flight number when in GTO orbit.

# Payload vs. Orbit Type

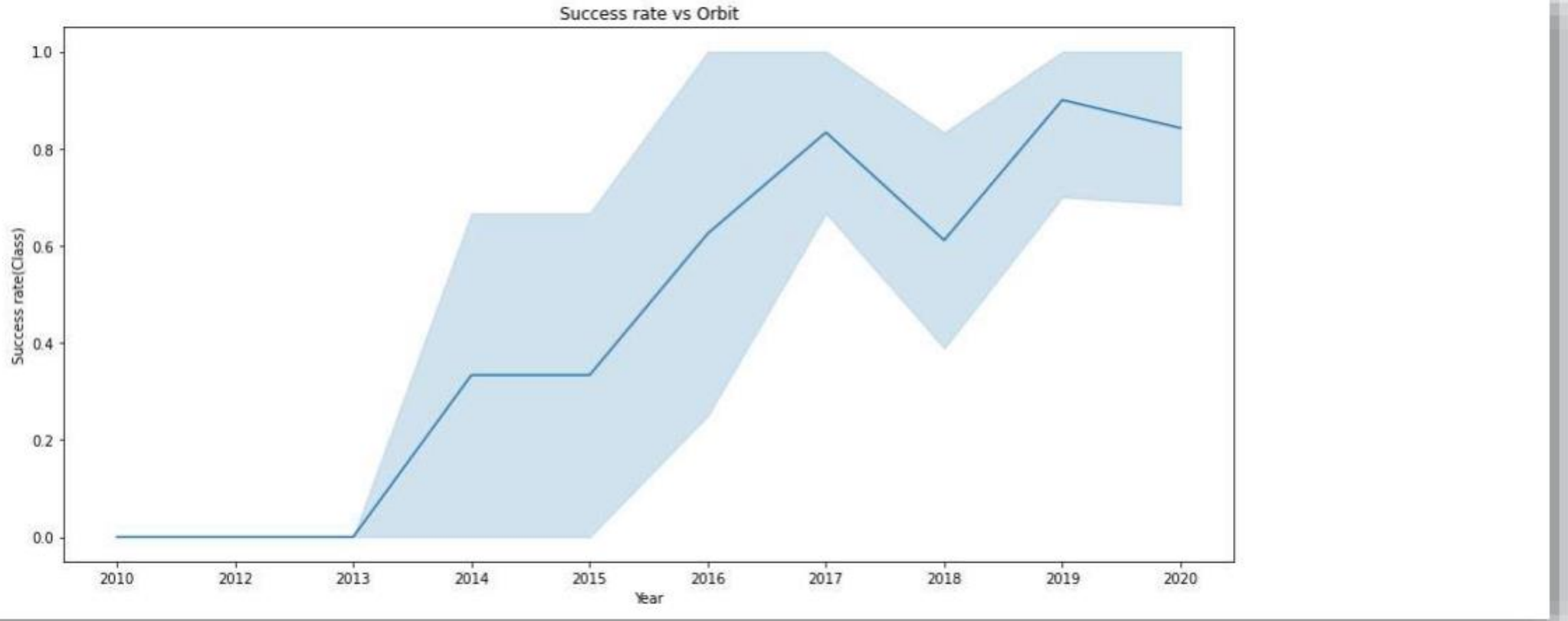





- With heavy payloads the successful landing or positive landing rate are more for Polar, LEO and ISS.
- However for GTO we cannot distinguish this well as both positive landing rate and negative landing(unsuccessful mission) are both there.

# Launch Success Yearly Trend






It is apparent that the success rate has significantly increased from 2013 to 2020.

# All Launch Site Names



Given the data, these are the names of the launch sites where different rocket landings where attempted:

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

# Launch Site Names Beginning with 'CCA'



In [18]:
```
%sql SELECT * FROM SPACEXTBL WHERE LAUNCH_SITE LIKE 'CCA%' LIMIT 5;
```

```
 * ibm_db_sa://gfd86828:***@3883e7e4-18f5-4afe-be8c-fa31c41761d2.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:31498/bludb
Done.
```

Out[18]:

| DATE | time_utc_ | booster_version | launch_site | payload | payload_mass_kg_ | orbit | customer | mission_outcome | landing_outcome |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2010-06-04 | 18:45:00 | F9 v1.0 B0003 | CCAFS LC-40 | Dragon Spacecraft Qualification Unit | 0 | LEO | SpaceX | Success | Failure (parachute) |
| 2010-12-08 | 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 | Success | Failure (parachute) |
| 2012-05-22 | 07:44:00 | F9 v1.0 B0005 | CCAFS LC-40 | Dragon demo flight C2 | 525 | LEO (ISS) | NASA (COTS) | Success | No attempt |
| 2012-10-08 | 00:35:00 | F9 v1.0 B0006 | CCAFS LC-40 | SpaceX CRS-1 | 500 | LEO (ISS) | NASA (CRS) | Success | No attempt |
| 2013-03-01 | 15:10:00 | F9 v1.0 B0007 | CCAFS LC-40 | SpaceX CRS-2 | 677 | LEO (ISS) | NASA (CRS) | Success | No attempt |

These are 5 records where launch sites begin with the letters 'CCA'. As we can see, there are other organizations besides Space X that were testing their rockets.

# Total Payload Mass



Display the total payload mass carried by boosters launched by NASA (CRS)

In [23]:
```
%sql SELECT SUM(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) FROM SPACEXTBL WHERE CUSTOMER = 'NASA(CRS)';
```

```
 * ibm_db_sa://gfd86828:***@3883e7e4-18f5-4afe-be8c-fa31c41761d2.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:31498/bludb
Done.
```

Out[23]:

| 1 |
|---|

- The information in the picture displays the total payload mass carried by boosters launched by NASA

# Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1



Display average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1

In [24]:
```
%sql SELECT AVG(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) FROM SPACEXTBL WHERE BOOSTER_VERSION = 'F9 v1.1'
```

```
 * ibm_db_sa://gfd86828:***@3883e7e4-18f5-4afe-be8c-fa31c41761d2.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:31498/bludb
Done.
```

Out[24]:

| 1 |
|---|
| 2928 |

- The average payload mass carried by F9 v1.1 was 2928.4 kg.

# First Successful Ground Landing Date



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

*Hint:Use min function*

In [28]:
```
%sql select min(DATE) from SPACEXTBL where Landing__Outcome = 'Success (ground pad)';
```

```
 * ibm_db_sa://gfd86828:***@3883e7e4-18f5-4afe-be8c-fa31c41761d2.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:31498/bludb
Done.
```

Out[28]:

| 1 |
|---|
| 2015-12-22 |

- From the picture given above you can see that the first successful ground pad was in 22 December 2015.

# Successful Drone Ship Landing with Payload between 4000 and 6000



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

In [32]:
```
%sql SELECT BOOSTER_VERSION from SPACEXTBL WHERE LANDING__OUTCOME = 'Success (drone ship)' and  PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_  >4000 and PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_ <6000;
```

```
 * ibm_db_sa://gfd86828:***@3883e7e4-18f5-4afe-be8c-fa31c41761d2.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:31498/bludb
Done.
```

Out[32]:

| booster_version |
|---|
| F9 FT B1022 |
| F9 FT B1026 |
| F9 FT B1021.2 |
| F9 FT B1031.2 |

- It appears that there only 4 Boosters with a payload mass between 4000 and 6000 they are
- F9 FT B1022
- F9 FT B1026
- F9 FT B1021.2
- F9 FT B1031.2

# Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes



List the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes

In [33]:
```
%sql select count(MISSION_OUTCOME) from SPACEXTBL where MISSION_OUTCOME = 'Success' or MISSION_OUTCOME = 'Failure (in flight)'
```

```
 * ibm_db_sa://gfd86828:***@3883e7e4-18f5-4afe-be8c-fa31c41761d2.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:31498/bludb
Done.
```

Out[33]:

| 1 |
|---|
| 100 |

- The Above picture show the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes

# Boosters That Carried the Maximum Payload Mass



List the names of the booster_versions which have carried the maximum payload mass. Use a subquery

In [34]:
```
%sql SELECT BOOSTER_VERSION FROM SPACEXTBL WHERE PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_ = (SELECT max(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) FROM SPACEXTBL);
```

```
 * ibm_db_sa://gfd86828:***@3883e7e4-18f5-4afe-be8c-fa31c41761d2.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:31498/bludb
Done.
```

Out[34]:

| booster_version |
|---|
| F9 B5 B1048.4 |
| F9 B5 B1049.4 |
| F9 B5 B1051.3 |
| F9 B5 B1056.4 |
| F9 B5 B1048.5 |
| F9 B5 B1051.4 |
| F9 B5 B1049.5 |
| F9 B5 B1060.2 |
| F9 B5 B1058.3 |
| F9 B5 B1051.6 |
| F9 B5 B1060.3 |
| F9 B5 B1049.7 |

- From the above picture it shows that 12 boosters have carried the maximum payload mass of 15600 kg.

# 2015 Launch Records - Failed Landing Outcomes



List the failed landing_outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions, and launch site names for in year 2015

In [18]:
```
task_9 = '''
        SELECT BoosterVersion, LaunchSite, LandingOutcome
        FROM SpaceX
        WHERE LandingOutcome LIKE 'Failure (drone ship)'
            AND Date BETWEEN '2015-01-01' AND '2015-12-31'
        '''
create_pandas_df(task_9, database=conn)
```

Out[18]:

| | boosterversion | launchsite | landingoutcome |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | F9 v1.1 B1012 | CCAFS LC-40 | Failure (drone ship) |
| 1 | F9 v1.1 B1015 | CCAFS LC-40 | Failure (drone ship) |

- 2 boosters **F9 v1.1B1012_CCAFS LC-40** and **F9v1.1B1015 CCAFS LC-40** failed to land at 2015

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



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 [42]:
```
%sql select * from SPACEXTBL where Landing__Outcome = 'Success (ground pad)' or and (DATE between '2010-06-04' and '2017-03-20') order by date desc
```

```
 * ibm_db_sa://gfd86828:***@3883e7e4-18f5-4afe-be8c-fa31c41761d2.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:31498/bludb
Done.
```

Out[42]:

| DATE | time_utc_ | booster_version | launch_site | payload | payload_mass_kg_ | orbit | customer | mission_outcome | landing_outcome |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2017-02-19 | 14:39:00 | F9 FT B1031.1 | KSC LC-39A | SpaceX CRS-10 | 2490 | LEO (ISS) | NASA (CRS) | Success | Success (ground pad) |
| 2016-07-18 | 04:45:00 | F9 FT B1025.1 | CCAFS LC-40 | SpaceX CRS-9 | 2257 | LEO (ISS) | NASA (CRS) | Success | Success (ground pad) |
| 2015-12-22 | 01:29:00 | F9 FT B1019 | CCAFS LC-40 | OG2 Mission 2 11 Orbcomm-OG2 satellites | 2034 | LEO | Orbcomm | Success | Success (ground pad) |

- The number of successful landings have increased since 2015.

Section 3

# Launch Sites Proximities Analysis

# Launch Site Locations

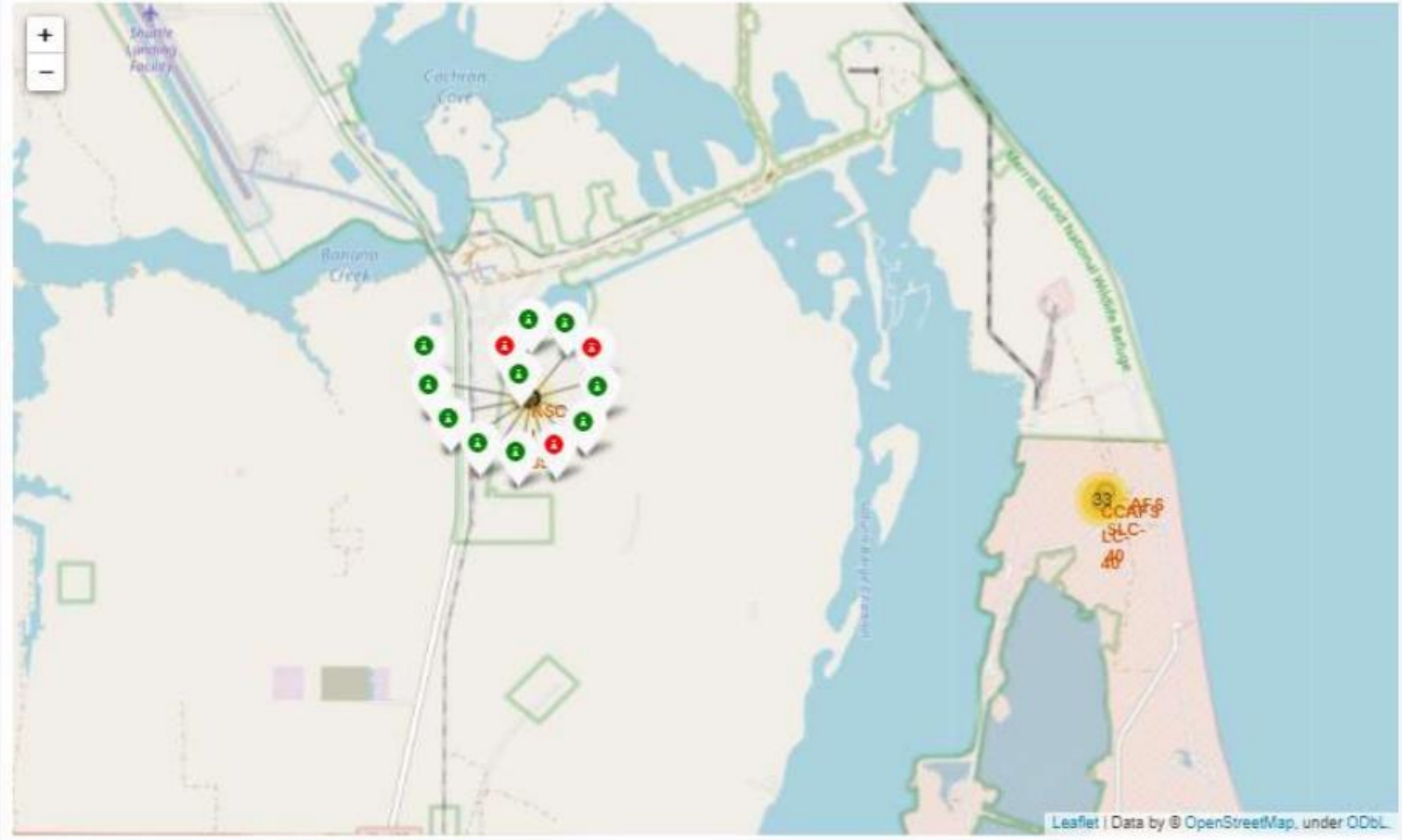


- all launch sites are in very close proximity to the coast and they are also a couple thousand kilometers away from the equator line.

# Success Rate of Rocket Launches



- The successful launches are represented by a **green** marker while the **red** marker represents failed rocket launches.

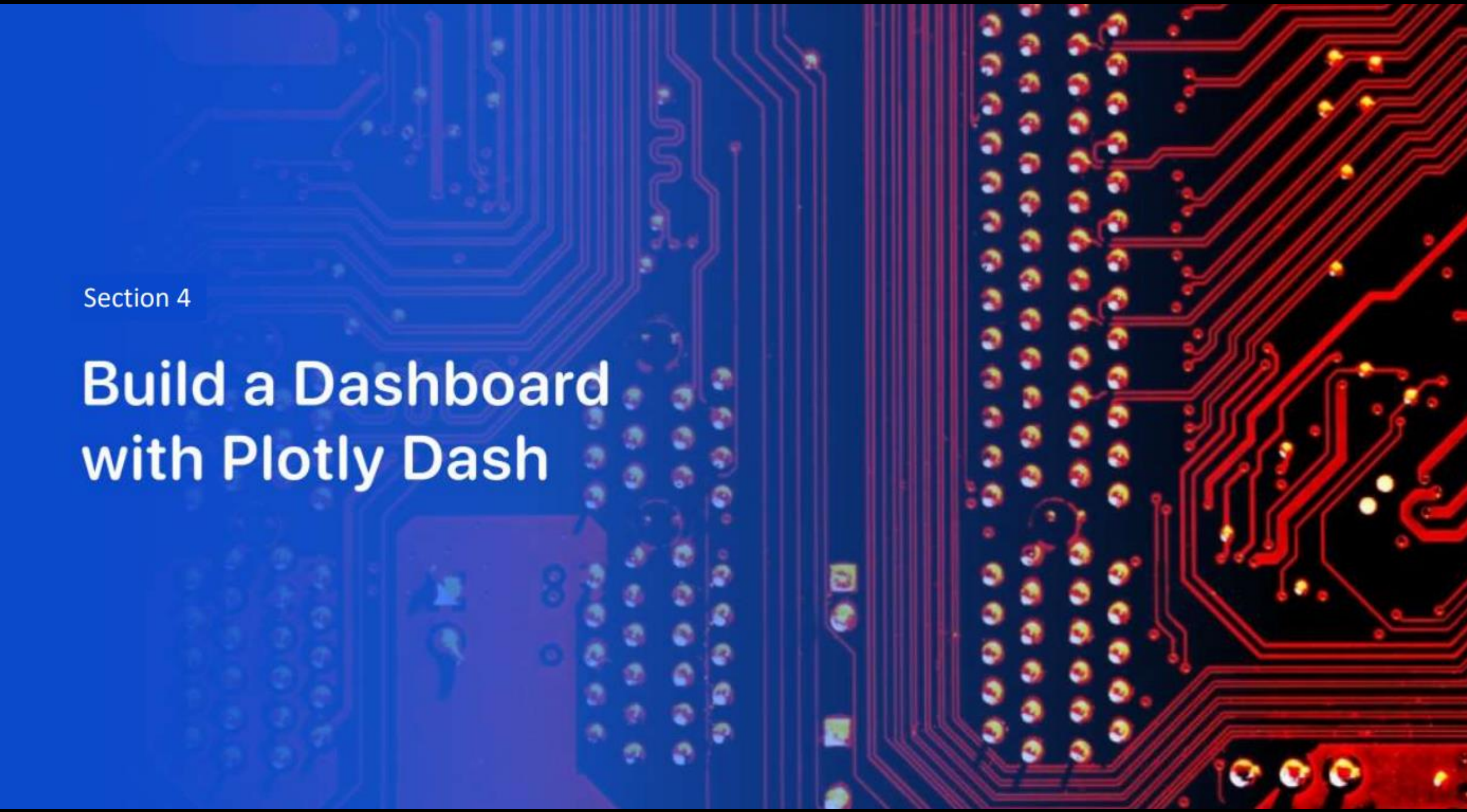


# Surrounding Landmarks



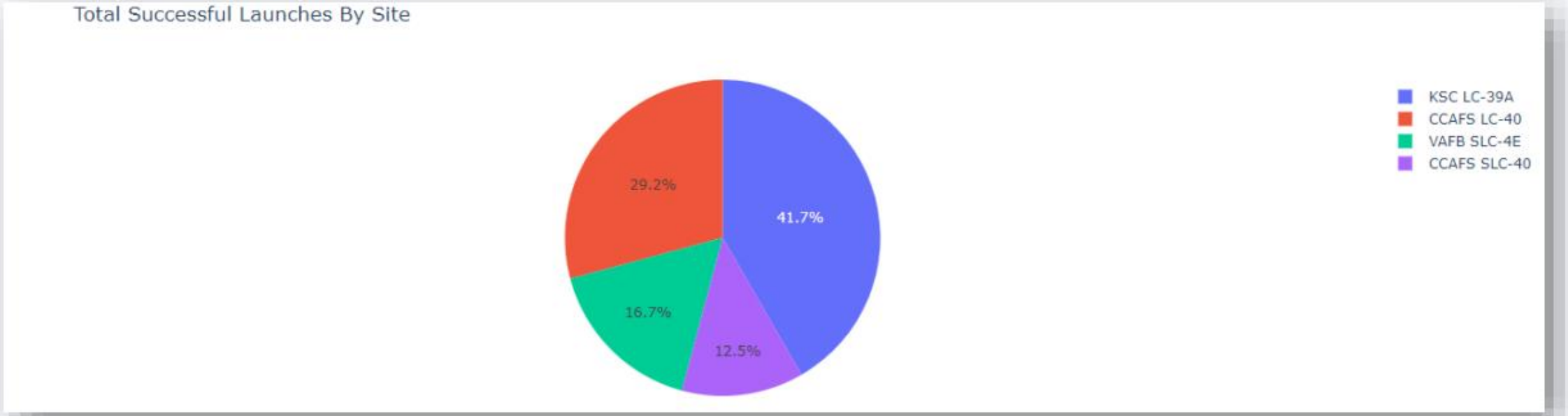
- It appears that launch sites are usually set up at least 18 km away from cities. This may be because of the desire to prevent any crashes near populated areas.
- It is also apparent that launch sites are in very close proximity to railways and highways. Perhaps, due to the necessary transportation requirements for rocket parts.
- The sites are close the coast line. This is evident with the many rocket landing tests on water bodies like the ocean.


| Map Object | Colour |
|---|---|
| Nearest Highway | Green |
| Nearest Railway | Purple |
| Nearest City | Crimson |
| Nearest Coastline | Dark Blue |


Section 4
Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

# Successful Launches by Site

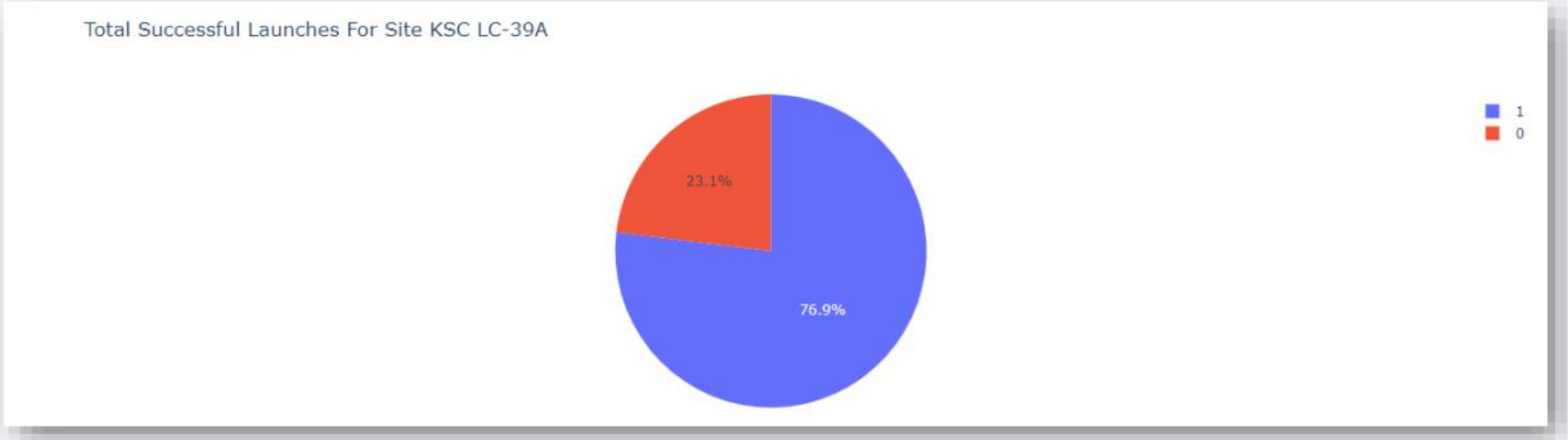





- You can see from the plot that Site **KSC LC-39A** has the largest successful launches as well the highest launch success rate.

# Total Successful Launches for Site KSC LC-39A

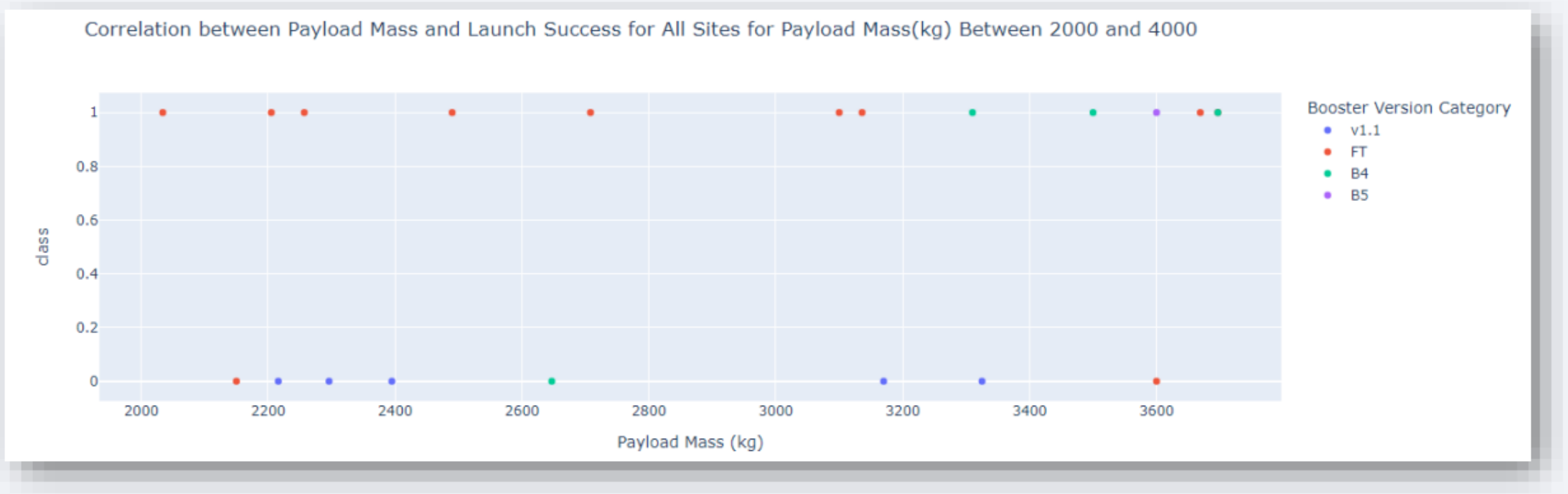





- You can see that 76.9% of the total launches at site KSC LC-39A were successful. This is a the highest success rate of all the different launch sites.

# Payload Mass vs. Launch Success for All Sites






- It appears that the payload range between 2000 kg and 4000 kg has the highest success rate.

Section 5

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

# Classification Accuracy



Find the method performs best:

In [28]:

```
accuracy = [svm_cv_score, logreg_score, knn_cv_score, tree_cv_score]
accuracy = [i * 100 for i in accuracy]

method = ['Support Vector Machine', 'Logistic Regression', 'K Nearest Neighbour', 'Decision Tree']
models = {'ML Method':method, 'Accuracy Score (%)':accuracy}

ML_df = pd.DataFrame(models)
ML_df
```

Out[28]:

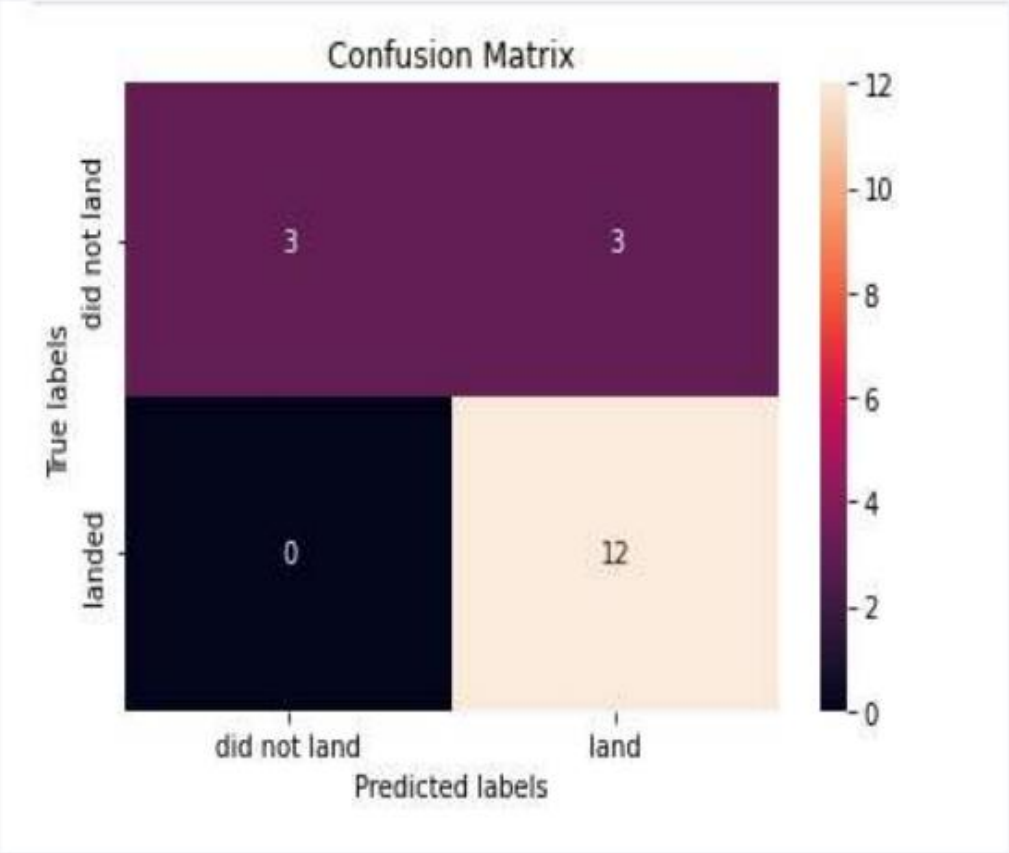
| | ML Method | Accuracy Score (%) |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | Support Vector Machine | 83.333333 |
| 1 | Logistic Regression | 83.333333 |
| 2 | K Nearest Neighbour | 83.333333 |
| 3 | Decision Tree | 83.333333 |

- You can see that All the methods have an identical accuracy score of 83.33%, so we decided to use Logistic Regression for the classification

# Confusion Matrix



- The chart shows the confusion matrix of the Logistic Regression model that was chosen.
- The model only failed to accurately predict 3 labels.



# Conclusions



In order to compete with Space X Through this process, a general picture of their success methods are

- All their launch sites are located near the coast, away from nearby cities. This enabled to them to test their rocket landings without much interference.
- Site KSC LC-39A had the highest launch success rate out of all the launch sites.
- From 2015 onwards, the success rate of rocket landings significantly increased. It was also apparent that landing success increased with flight number

All this data was used to train a machine learning model that is able to predict the landing outcome of rocket launches with 83.33% accuracy.