Data Science Capstone Project

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Executive Summary

- Summary of methodologies
- Summary of all results

Introduction

- Project background and context.

The most prosperous business of the commercial space era, SpaceX has reduced the cost of space travel. On its website, the firm promotes Falcon 9 rocket flights, which start at 62 million dollars; in comparison, other suppliers charge up to 165 million dollars per launch; a large portion of the cost savings are attributable to SpaceX's ability to reuse the first stage. Thus, we can calculate the launch cost if we can ascertain if the first stage will land. We will forecast if SpaceX will reuse the first stage based on available data and machine learning techniques.

- Problems you want to find answers

-How do variables such as payload mass, launch site, number of flights, and orbits affect the success of the first stage landing?

-Does the rate of successful landings increase over the years?


METHODOLOGY

Methodology

Executive Summary

- Data collection methodology:
- Using SpaceX Rest API
- Using Web Scrapping from Wikipedia
- Perform data wrangling
- Filtering the data , Dealing with missing values.
- Using One Hot Encoding to prepare the data to a binary classification
- Perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) using visualization and SQL
- Perform interactive visual analytics using Folium and Plotly Dash
- Perform predictive analysis using classification models

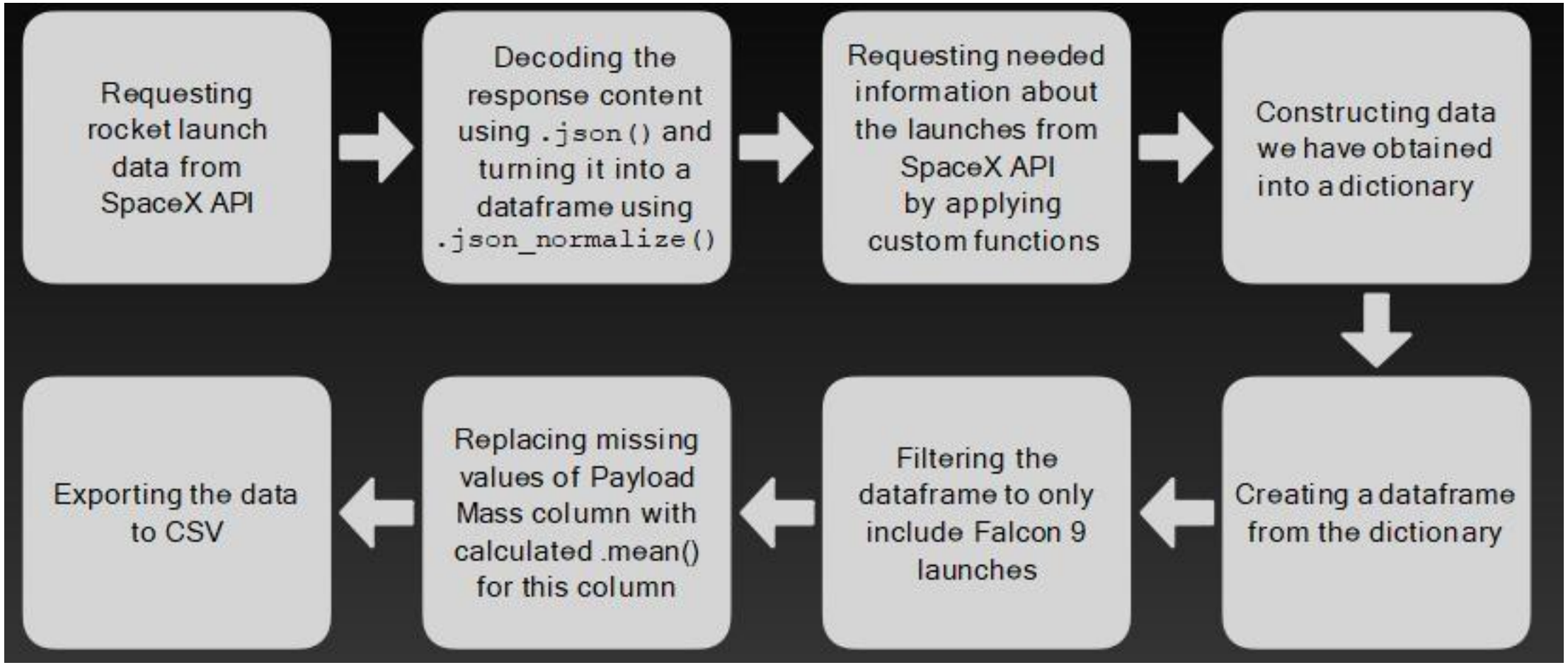
- *Building, tuning and evaluation of classification models to ensure best results*

Data Collection

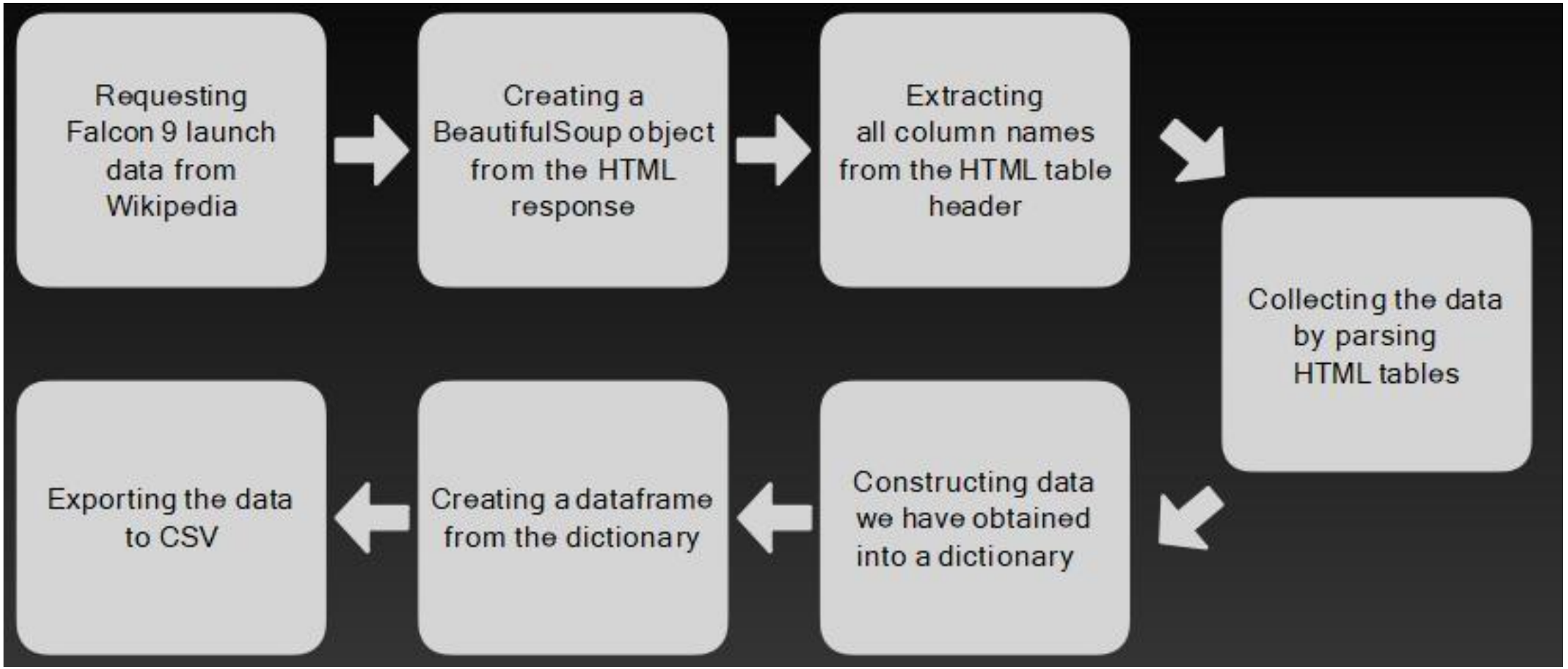
- Data collection process involved a combination of API requests from SpaceX REST API and Web Scraping data from a table in SpaceX's Wikipedia entry.
- We had to use both of these data collection methods in order to get complete information about the launches for a more detailed analysis.
- Data Columns are obtained by using SpaceX REST API: FlightNumber, Date, BoosterVersion, PayloadMass, Orbit, LaunchSite,Outcome, Flights, GridFins, Reused, Legs, LandingPad, Block, ReusedCount, Serial, Longitude, Latitude

- Data Columns are obtained by using Wikipedia Web Scraping: Flight No., Launch site, Payload, PayloadMass, Orbit, Customer, Launch outcome, Version Booster, Booster landing, Date, Time

Data Collection – SpaceX API

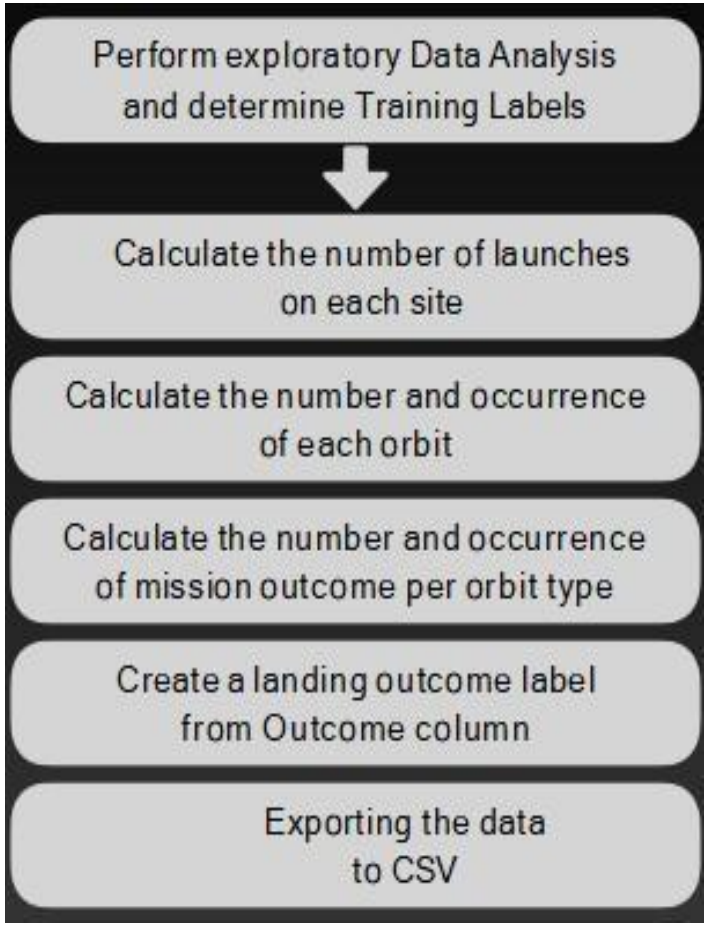


Data Collection - Scraping



Data Wrangling

- There are multiple instances in the data set where the booster failed to land successfully. Sometimes a landing attempt was made but was unsuccessful due to an accident; for instance, a landing that was successful in reaching a particular area of the ocean is known as a True Ocean, whereas a landing that was unsuccessful in reaching a certain area of the ocean is known as a False Ocean. If the mission was successful, the landing on a ground pad is indicated by true RTLS.
- A false RTLS indicates an unsuccessful landing. Real ASDS denotes a mission outcome that was accomplished through a drone ship landing. False ASDS refers to a drone ship landing that was unsuccessful.
- Mostly, we turn those results into Training Labels, where "0" denotes an unsuccessful booster landing and "1" indicates a successful booster landing.



EDA with Data Visualization

Charts plotted are:

Flight Number vs. Payload Mass, Flight Number vs. Launch Site, Payload Mass vs. Launch Site, Orbit Type vs. Success Rate, Flight Number vs. Orbit Type, Payload Mass vs Orbit Type and Success Rate Yearly Trend

why you used those charts

Scatter plots show the relationship between variables. If a relationship exists, they could be used in machine learning model.

EDA with SQL

- Performed SQL Queries :

- Displaying the names of the unique launch sites in the space mission
- Displaying 5 records where launch sites begin with the string 'CCA'
- Displaying the total payload mass carried by boosters launched by NASA (CRS)
- Displaying average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1
- Listing the date when the first successful landing outcome in ground pad was achieved
- Listing the names of the boosters which have success in drone ship and have payload mass greater than 4000 but less than 6000
- Listing the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes
- Listing the names of the booster versions which have carried the maximum payload mass
- Listing failed landing outcomes in drone ship, their versions and launch site names for months in year 2015
- Ranking 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

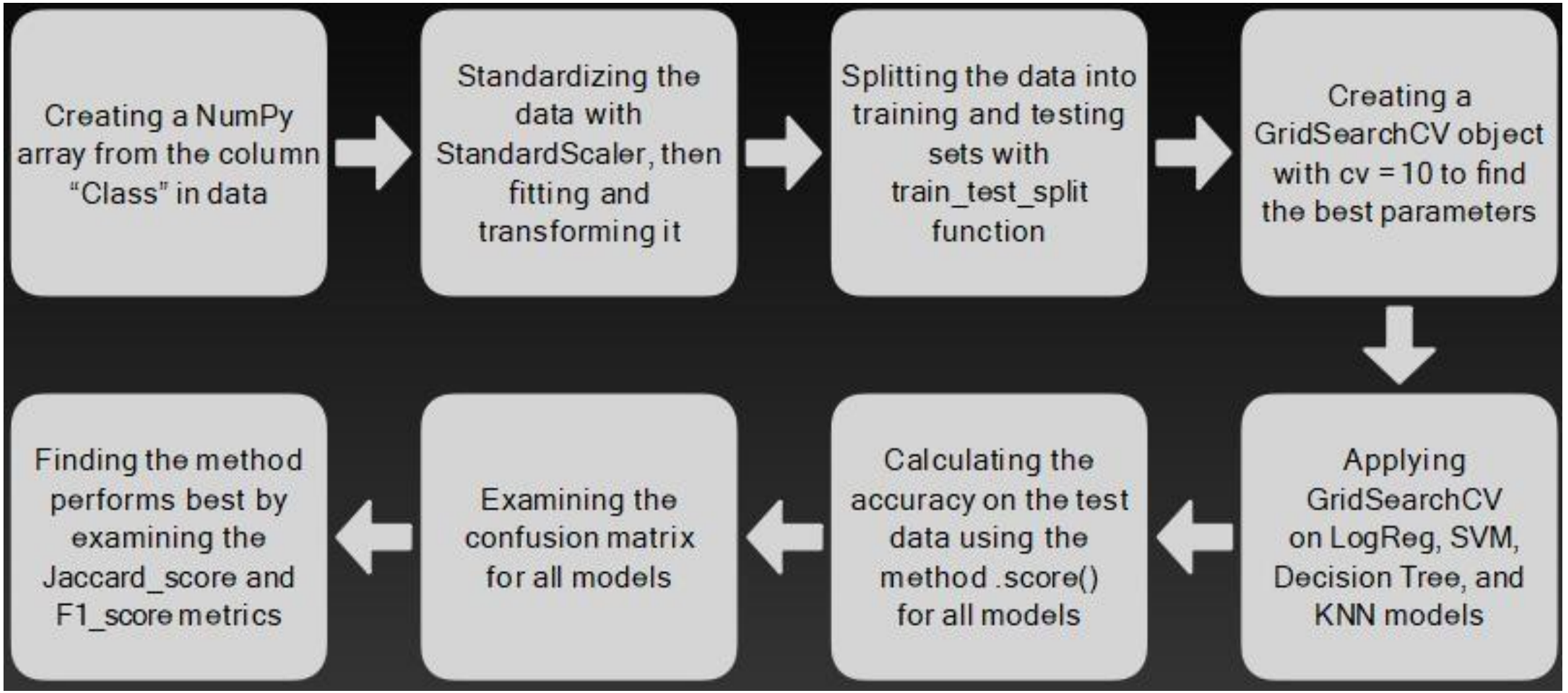
Build an Interactive Map with Folium

- Markers of all Launch Sites:
  - Added Marker with Circle, Popup Label and Text Label of NASA Johnson Space Center using its latitude and longitude coordinates as a start location.
  - Added Markers with Circle, Popup Label and Text Label of all Launch Sites using their latitude and longitude coordinates to show their geographical locations and proximity to Equator and coasts.
- Colored Markers of the launch outcomes for each Launch Site:
  - Added colored Markers of success (Green) and failed (Red) launches using Marker Cluster to identify which launch sites have relatively high success rates.
- Distances between a Launch Site to its proximities:
  - Added colored Lines to show distances between the Launch Site KSC LC39A (as an example) and its proximities like Railway, Highway, Coastline and Closest City.

Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

- Launch Sites Dropdown List:
  - Added a dropdown list to enable Launch Site selection.
- Pie Chart showing Success Launches:
  - Added a pie chart to show the total successful launches count for all sites and the Success vs. Failed counts for the site, if a specific Launch Site was selected.
- Slider of Payload Mass Range:
  - Added a slider to select Payload range.
- Scatter Chart of Payload Mass vs. Success Rate for the different Booster Versions:
  - Added a scatter chart to show the correlation between Payload and Launch Success.

Predictive Analysis (Classification)



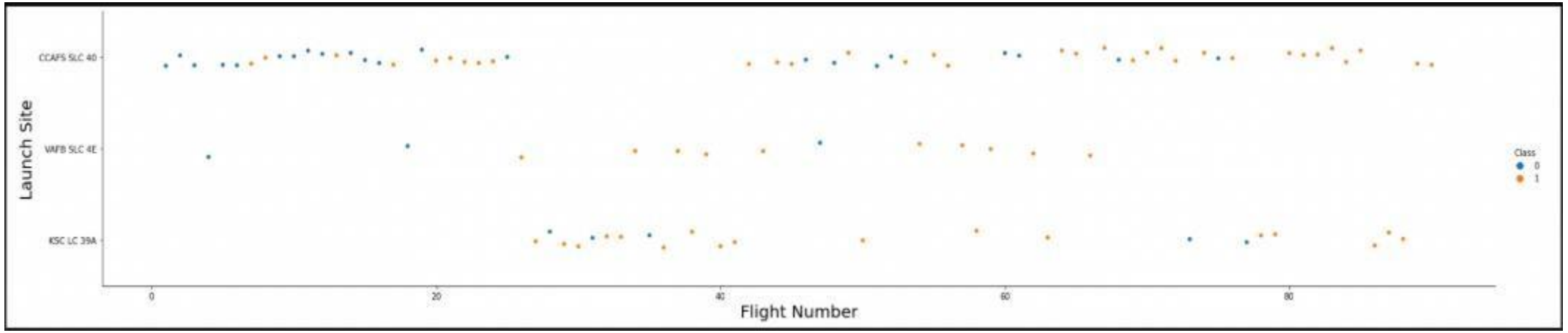
Results

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

EDA with visualization

Flight Number vs. Launch Site

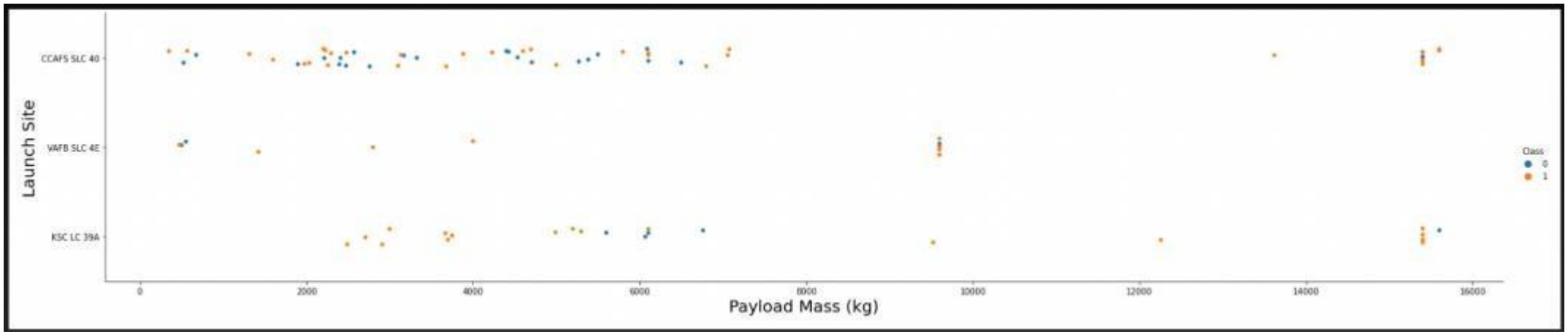
Flight Number vs. Launch Site



- The earliest flights all failed while the latest flights all succeeded.
- The CCAFS SLC 40 launch site has about a half of all launches.
- VAFB SLC 4E and KSC LC 39A have higher success rates.
- It can be assumed that each new launch has a higher rate of success.

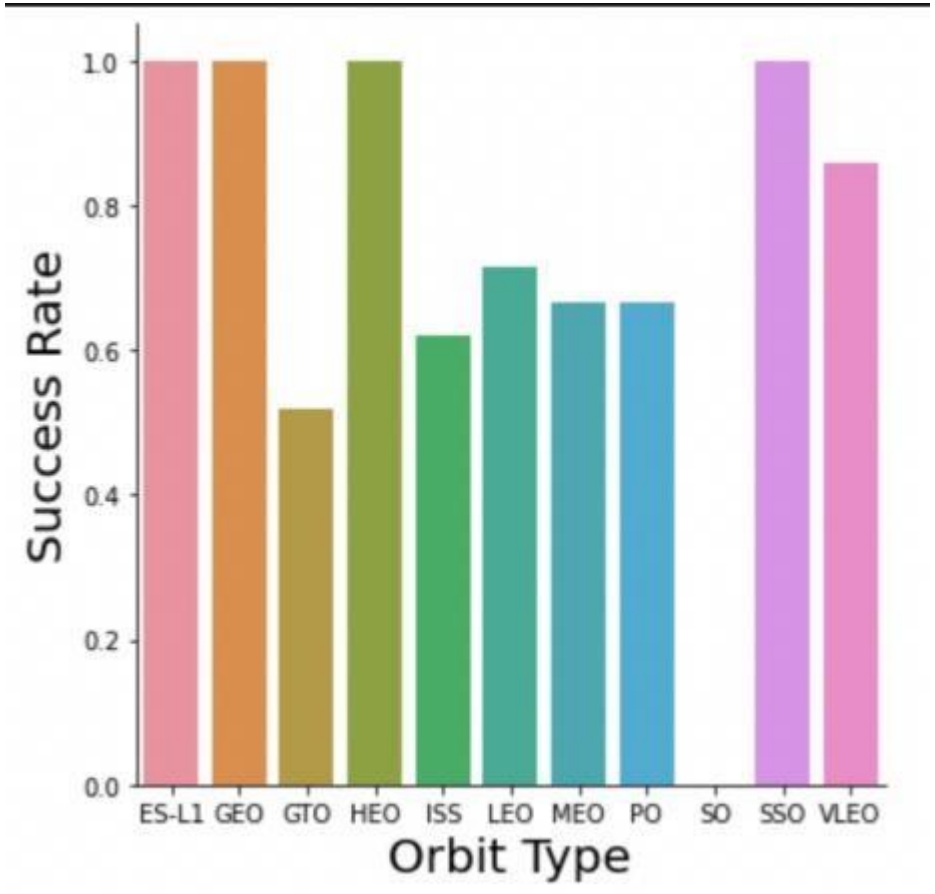
Payload vs. Launch Site

- Payload vs. Launch Site



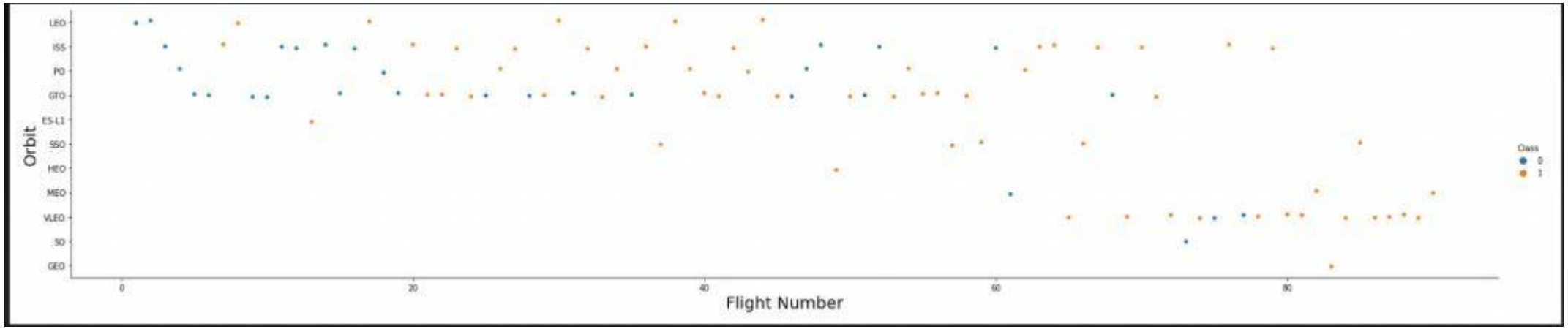
- For every launch site the higher the payload mass, the higher the success rate.
- Most of the launches with payload mass over 7000 kg were successful.
- KSC LC 39A has a 100% success rate for payload mass under 5500 kg too.

Success Rate vs. Orbit Type



- Orbits with 100% success rate:- ES-L1, GEO, HEO, SSO.
- Orbits with 0% success rate:- SO.
- Orbits with success rate between 50% and 85%:- GTO, ISS, LEO, MEO, PO.

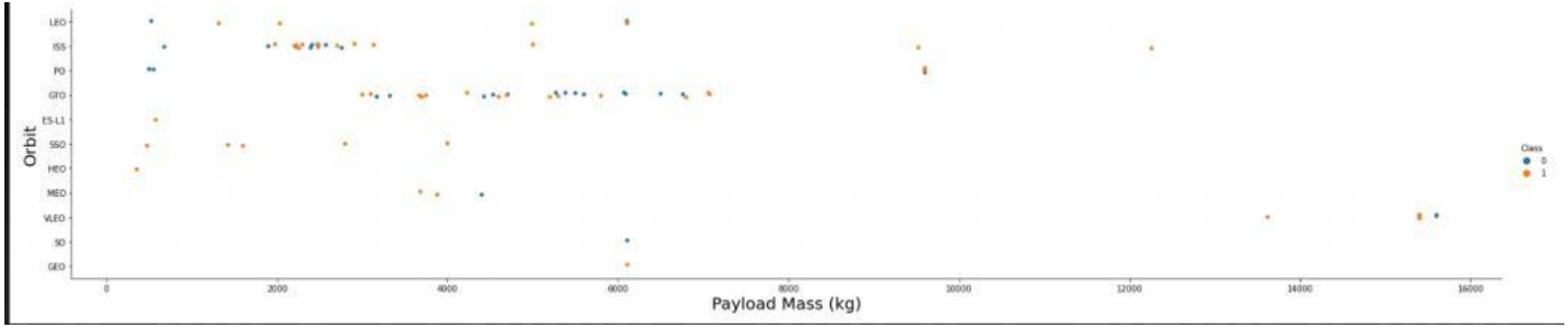
Flight Number vs. Orbit Type



- 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.

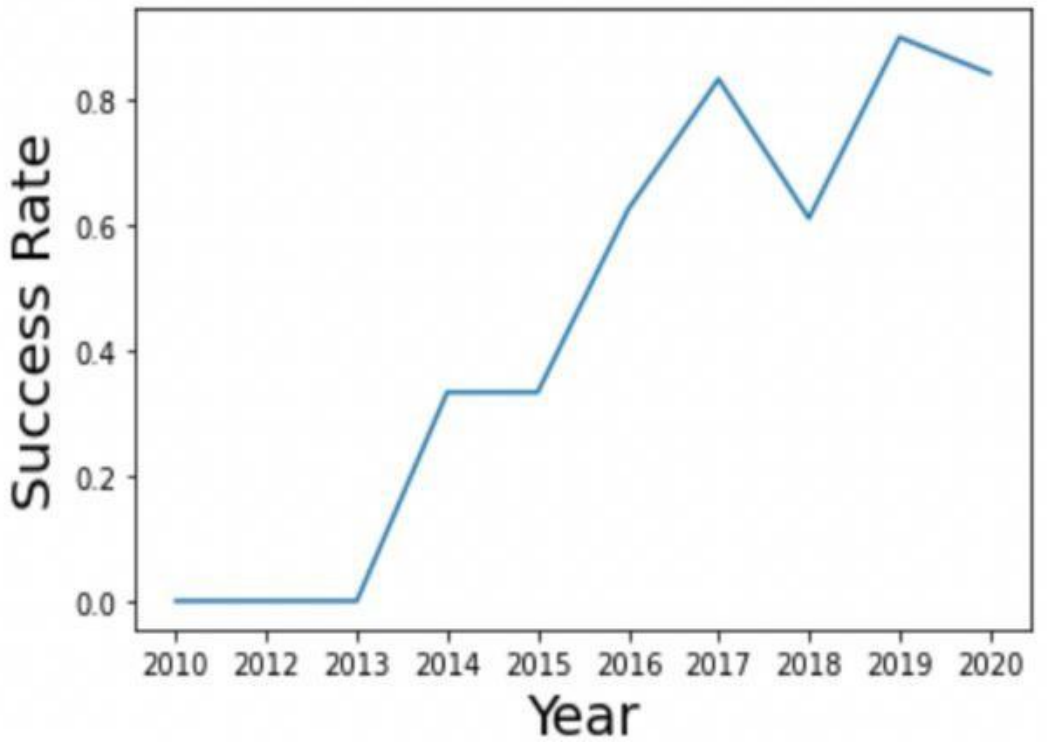
Payload vs. Orbit Type



- Heavy payloads have a negative influence on GTO orbits and positive on GTO and Polar LEO (ISS) orbits.

Launch Success Yearly Trend

- The success rate since 2013 kept increasing till 2020 and there is a slight decrease in year 2017.


Success Rate
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
2010
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
Year

All Launch Site Names

```
In [4]: %sql select distinct launch_site from SPACEXDATASET;
 * ibm_db_sa://wzf08322:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86b520b87518.bs2io90108kqblod8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:31198/bludb
Done.
```

Out[4]:

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

- Displaying the names of the unique launch sites in the space mission.

Launch Site Names Begin with 'KSC'

Displaying 5 records where launch sites begin with the string 'CCA'.

```
In [5]: %sql select * from SPACEXDATASET where launch_site like 'CCA%' limit 5;
 * ibm_db_sa://wzf08322:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86b520b87518.bs2io90108kqblod8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:31198/bludb
Done.
```

Out[5]:

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

Total Payload Mass

- Displaying the total payload mass carried by boosters launched by NASA (CRS).

```
In [6]: %sql select sum(payload_mass__kg_) as total_payload_mass from SPACEXDATASET where customer = 'NASA (CRS)';
 * ibm_db_sa://wzf08322:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86b520b87518.bs2io90108kqblod8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:31198/bludb
Done.
```

Out[6]:

total_payload_mass
45596

Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

- Displaying average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1.

```
In [7]: %sql select avg(payload_mass__kg_) as average_payload_mass from SPACEXDATASET where booster_version like 'F9 v1.1%';
 * ibm_db_sa://wzf08322:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86b520b87518.bs2io90l08kqblod8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:31198/bludb
Done.
```

Out[7]:

average_payload_mass
2534

First Successful Ground Landing Date

- Listing the date when the first successful landing outcome in ground pad was achieved.

```
In [8]: %sql select min(date) as first_successful_landing from SPACEXDATASET where landing__outcome = 'Success (ground pad)';
 * ibm_db_sa://wzf08322:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86b520b87518.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:31198/bludb
Done.
```

Out[8]:

first_successful_landing
2015-12-22

Successful Drone Ship Landing with Payload between 4000 and 6000

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

```
In [9]: %sql select booster_version from SPACEXDATASET where landing__outcome = 'Success (drone ship)' and payload_mass__kg_ between 4
        000 and 6000;
 * ibm_db_sa://wzf08322:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86b520b87518.bs2io90108kqblod8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:31198/bludb
Done.
```

Out[9]:

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

Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

- Listing the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes.

```
In [10]: %sql select mission_outcome, count(*) as total_number from SPACEXDATASET group by mission_outcome;
 * ibm_db_sa://wzf08322:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86b520b87518.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:31198/bludb
Done.
```

Out[10]:

mission_outcome	total_number
Failure (in flight)	1
Success	99
Success (payload status unclear)	1

Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

- Listing the names of the booster versions which have carried the maximum payload mass.

```
In [11]: %sql select booster_version from SPACEXDATASET where payload_mass__kg_ = (select max(payload_mass__kg_) from SPACEXDATASET);
 * ibm_db_sa://wzf08322:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86b520b87518.bs2io90108kqblod8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:31198/bludb
Done.
```

Out[11]:

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

2015 Launch Records

- Listing the failed landing outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions and launch site names for the months in year 2015.

```
In [12]: %%sql select monthname(date) as month, date, booster_version, launch_site, landing__outcome from SPACEXDATASET
             where landing__outcome = 'Failure (drone ship)' and year(date)=2015;
 * ibm_db_sa://wzf08322:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86b520b87518.bs2io90108kqb1od8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:31198/bludb
Done.
```

Out[12]:

MONTH	DATE	booster_version	launch_site	landing__outcome
January	2015-01-10	F9 v1.1 B1012	CCAFS LC-40	Failure (drone ship)
April	2015-04-14	F9 v1.1 B1015	CCAFS LC-40	Failure (drone ship)

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

- Ranking 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 [13]:
```
%%sql select landing__outcome, count(*) as count_outcomes from SPACEXDATASET
      where date between '2010-06-04' and '2017-03-20'
      group by landing__outcome
      order by count_outcomes desc;
```

```
 * ibm_db_sa://wzf08322:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86b520b87518.bs2io90108kqblod8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:31198/bludb
Done.
```

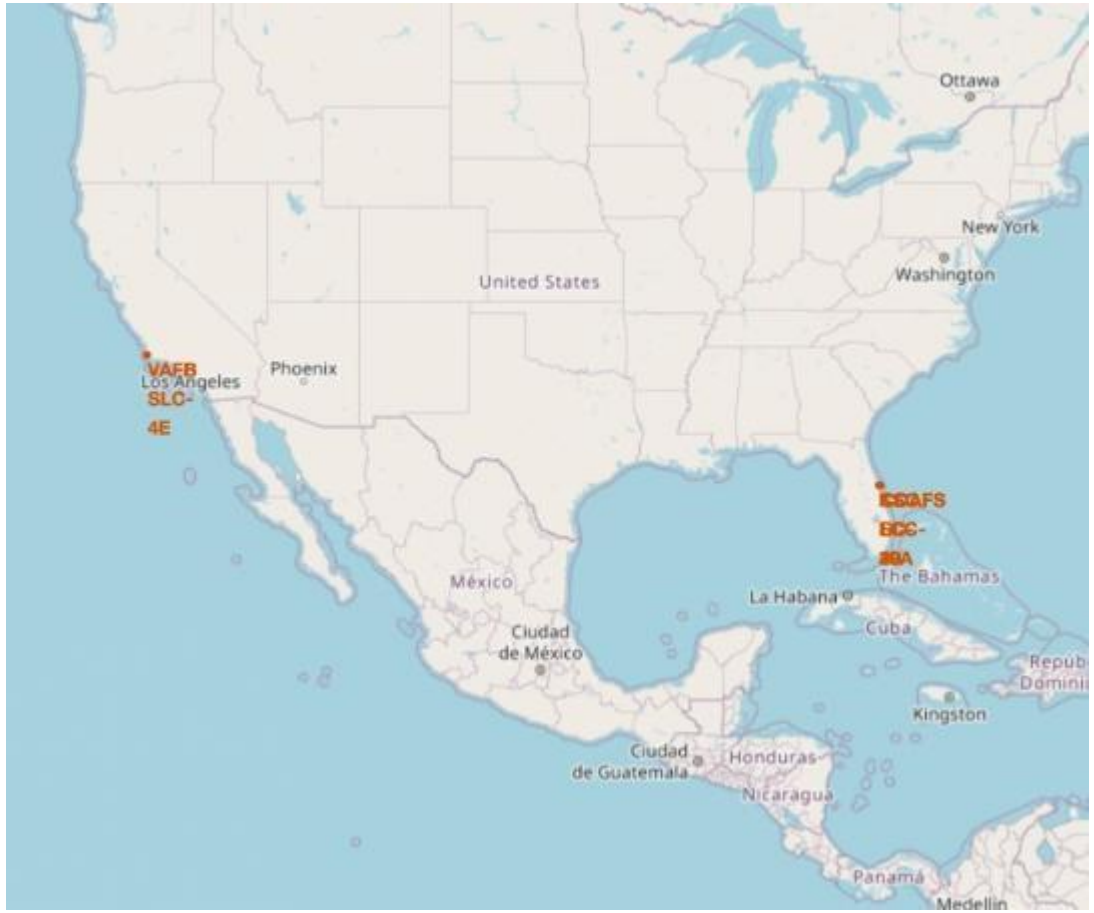
Out[13]:

landing__outcome	count_outcomes
No attempt	10
Failure (drone ship)	5
Success (drone ship)	5
Controlled (ocean)	3
Success (ground pad)	3
Failure (parachute)	2
Uncontrolled (ocean)	2
Precluded (drone ship)	1


INTERACTIVE MAP
NEW YORK

All launch sites' location markers on a global map

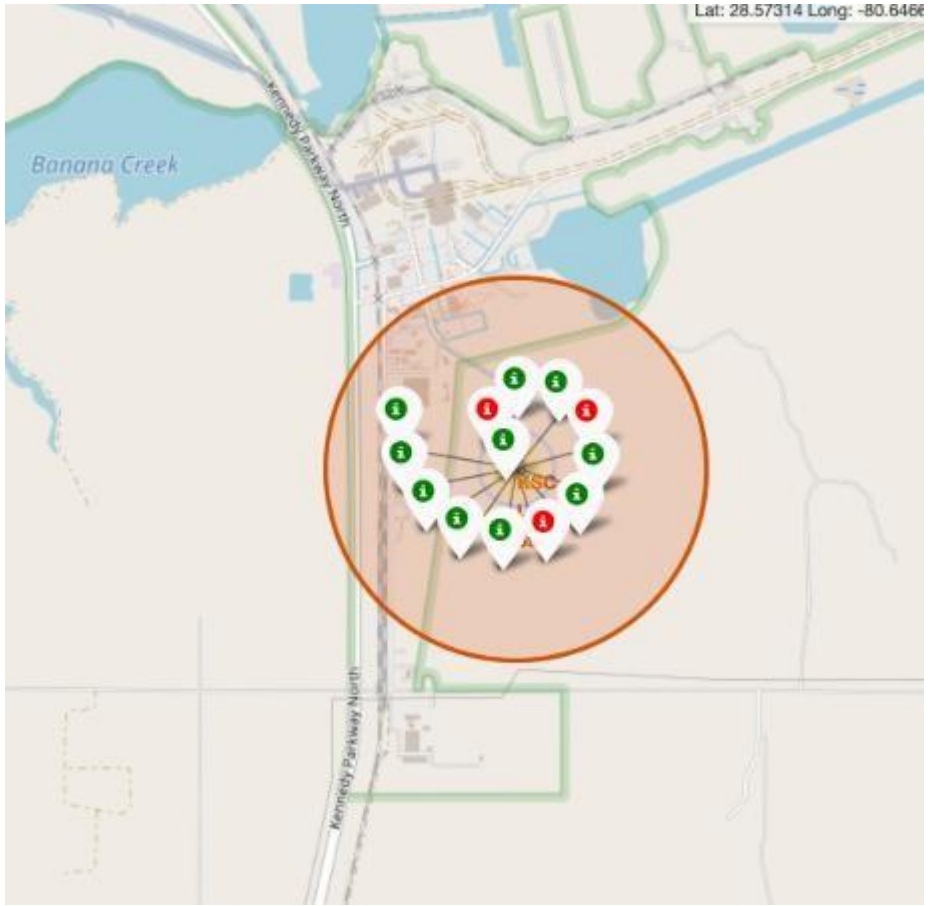
The majority of launch sites are close to the Equator. At the equator, land moves more quickly than it does anywhere else on Earth's surface. At the equator, everything on Earth is already travelling at a speed of 1670 km/h. A ship launched from the equator travels through space at the same speed as it did prior to launch, as well as around the planet. Inertia is the cause of this. This velocity will assist the spacecraft in maintaining a sufficient speed to remain in orbit.



Color-labeled launch records on the map

- **Explanation :**

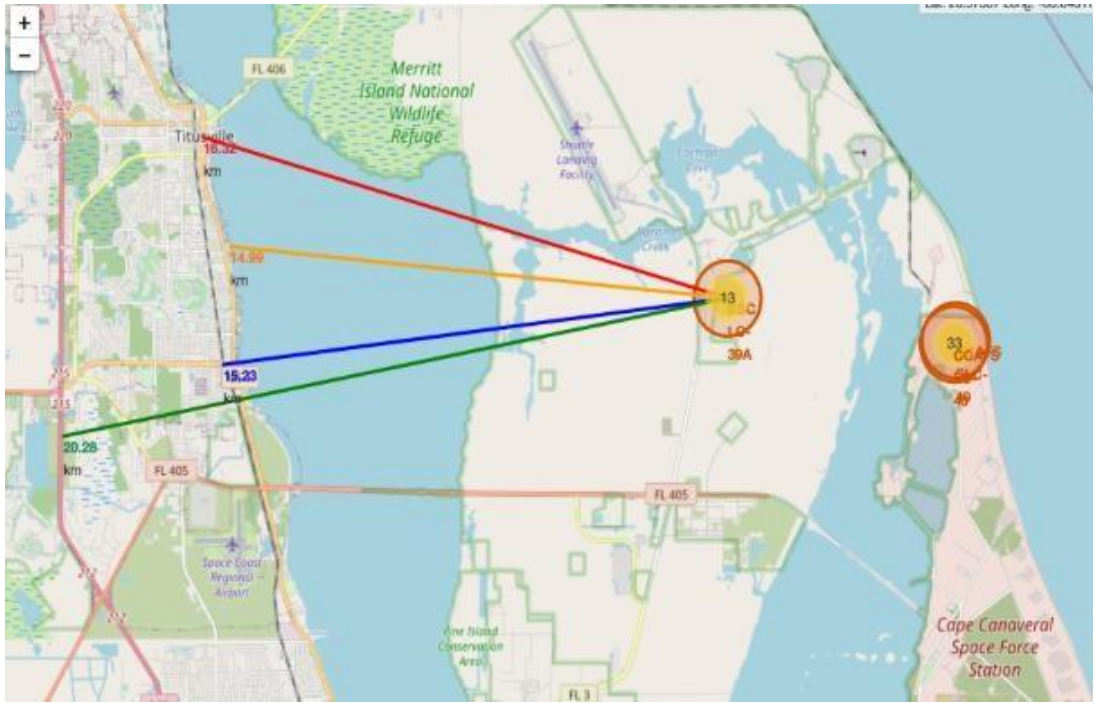
  - From the color-labeled markers we should be able to easily identify which launch sites have relatively high success rates.
  - Green Marker = Successful Launch
  - Red Marker = Failed Launch
  - Launch Site KSC LC-39A has a very high Success Rate.



Distance from launch site KSC LC-39A to its proximities

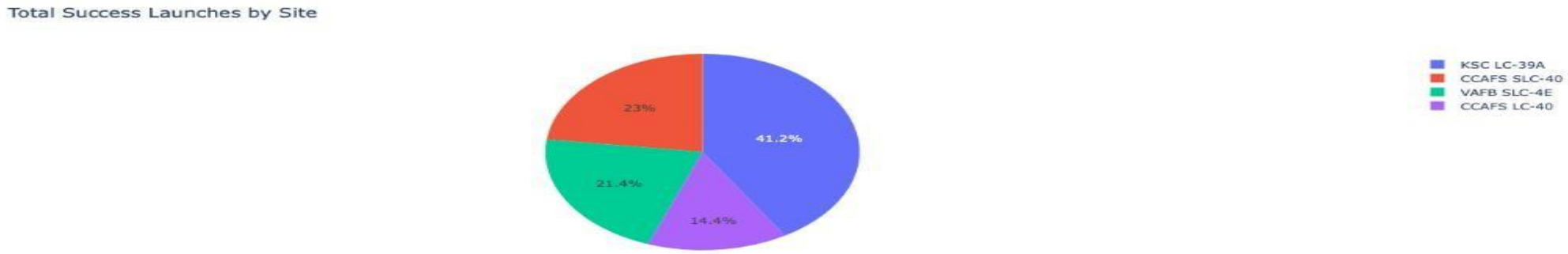
- Explanation :

- From the visual analysis of the launch site KSC LC39A we can clearly see that it is: relative close to railway (15.23 km), relative close to highway (20.28 km), relative close to coastline (14.99 km)
- Also the launch site KSC LC-39A is relative close to its closest city Titusville (16.32 km).
- Failed rocket with its high speed can cover distances like 15-20 km in few seconds. It could be potentially dangerous to populated areas.



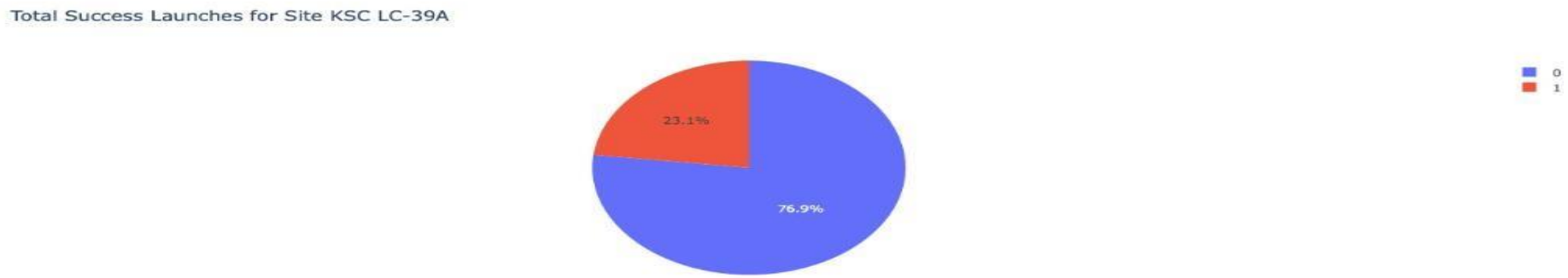
Dashboard

Launch success count for all sites



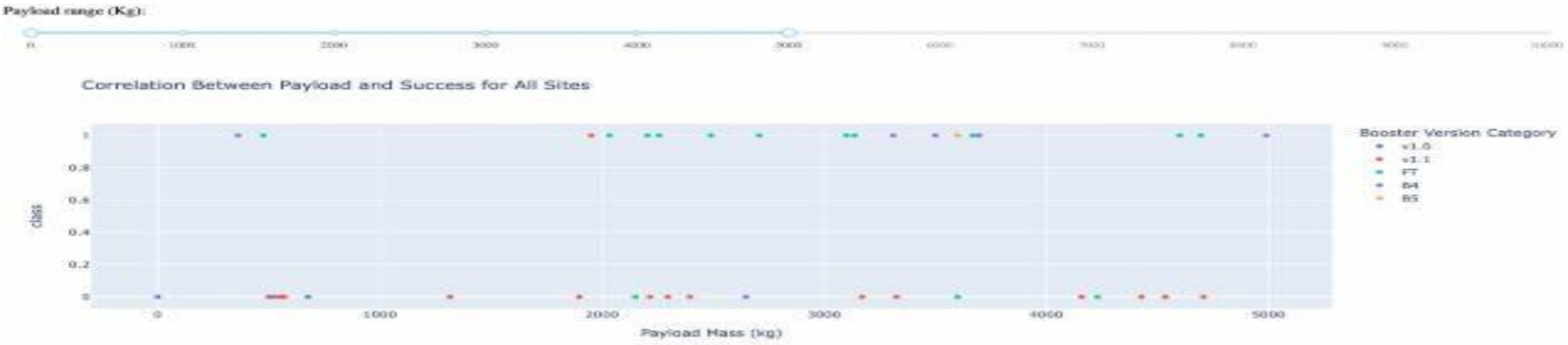
- The chart clearly shows that from all the sites, KSC LC-39A has the most successful launches.

Launch site with highest launch success ratio



- KSC LC-39A has the highest launch success rate (76.9%) with 10 successful and only 3 failed landings.

Payload Mass vs. Launch Outcome for all sites



- The charts show that payloads between 2000 and 5500 kg have the highest success rate.

PREDICTIVE ANALYSIS

Classification

Accuracy

Explanation :

- Based on the scores of the Test Set, we can not confirm which method performs best.
- Same Test Set scores may be due to the small test sample size (18 samples). Therefore, we tested all methods based on the whole Dataset.

	LogReg	SVM	Tree	KNN
Jaccard_Score	0.800000	0.800000	0.800000	0.800000
F1_Score	0.888889	0.888889	0.888889	0.888889
Accuracy	0.833333	0.833333	0.833333	0.833333

- The scores of the whole Dataset confirm that the best model is the Decision Tree Model. This model has not only higher scores, but also the highest accuracy.

	LogReg	SVM	Tree	KNN
Jaccard_Score	0.833333	0.845070	0.882353	0.819444
F1_Score	0.909091	0.916031	0.937500	0.900763
Accuracy	0.866667	0.877778	0.911111	0.855556

Confusion Matrix

- Examining the confusion matrix, we see that logistic regression can distinguish between the different classes. We see that the major problem is false positives.

Conclusions

- For this dataset, the optimal algorithm is the Decision Tree Model.
- Results from low-payload mass launches are superior to those from large-payload mass launches.
- The majority of launch locations are located near the Equator, and every site is extremely close to the coast.
- Over time, the success rate of launches rises.
- Out of all the locations, KSC LC-39A has the best success percentage for launches.
- The success rate for orbits ES-L1, GEO, HEO, and SSO is 100%.


Thank
you