

Winning Space Race with Data Science

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Outline

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

Executive Summary

- Collected data from public SpaceX API and SpaceX Wikipedia page.
- Created labels column ‘class’ which classifies successful landings.
- Performed EDA using SQL, visualization, folium maps, and dashboards. Gathered relevant columns to be used as features.
- Changed all categorical variables to binary using one hot encoding.
- Standardized data and used GridSearchCV to find best parameters for machine learning models. Visualize accuracy score of all models.
- Four machine learning models were produced: Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machine, Decision Tree Classifier, and K Nearest Neighbors.
- All produced similar results with accuracy rate of about 83.33%. All models over predicted successful landings. More data is needed for better model determination and accuracy.

Introduction

Background:

- Commercial Space Age is Here
- Space X has best pricing (\$62 million vs. \$165 million USD)
- Largely due to ability to recover part of rocket (Stage 1)
- Space Y wants to compete with Space X

Problem :

- Space Y tasks us to train a machine learning model to predict successful Stage 1 recovery

Section 1

Methodology

Methodology

Executive Summary

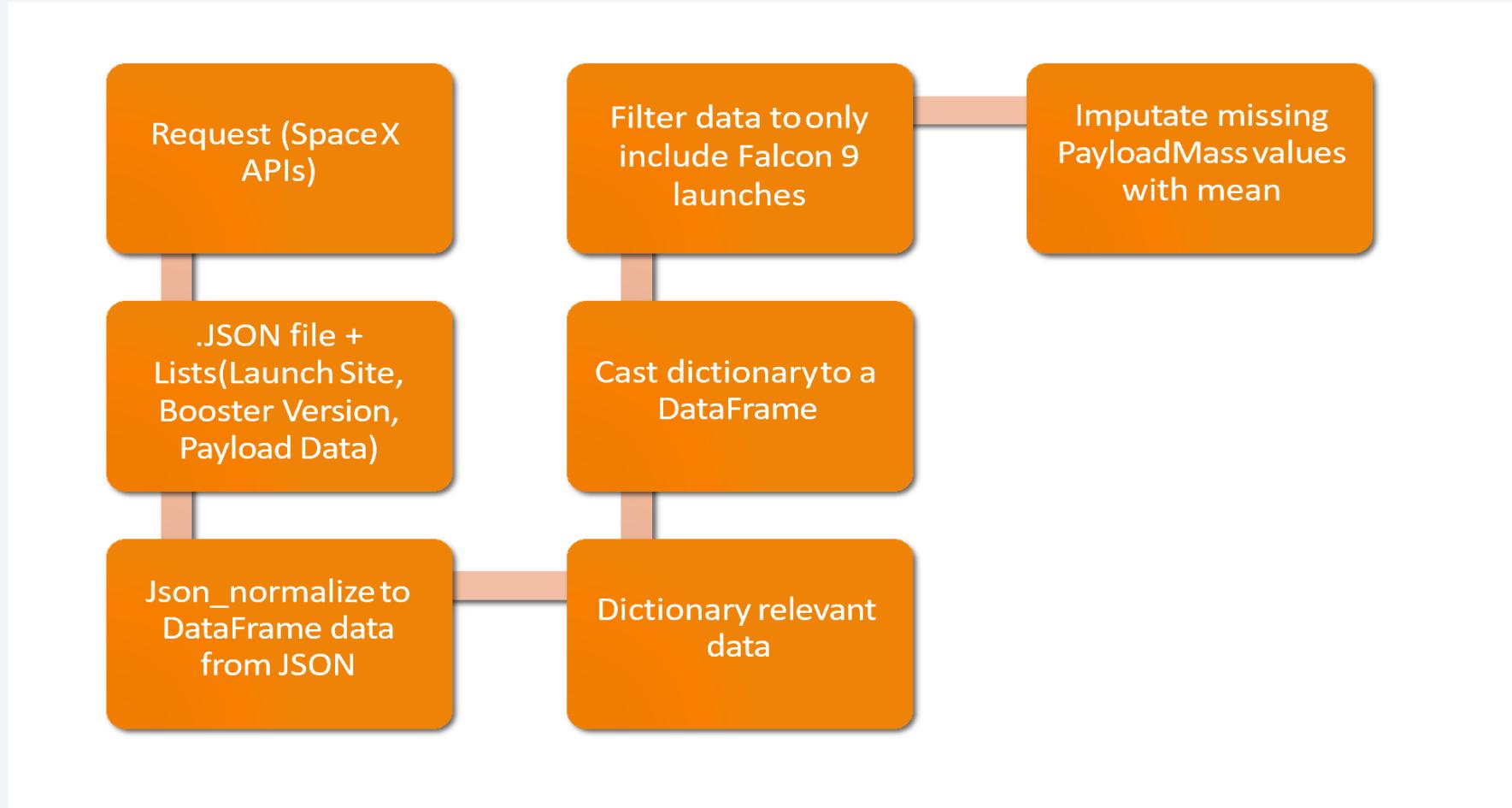
- Data collection methodology:
 - Combined data from SpaceX public API and SpaceX Wikipedia page
- Perform data wrangling
 - Classifying true landings as successful and unsuccessful otherwise
- Perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) using visualization and SQL
- Perform interactive visual analytics using Folium and Plotly Dash
- Perform predictive analysis using classification models

Data Collection

- Data collection process involved a combination of API requests from Space X public API and web scraping data from a table in Space X's Wikipedia entry.
- The next slide will show the flowchart of data collection from API and the one after will show the flowchart of data collection from webscraping.
- Space X API Data Columns:
- FlightNumber, Date, BoosterVersion, PayloadMass, Orbit, LaunchSite, Outcome, Flights, GridFins,
- Reused, Legs, LandingPad, Block, ReusedCount, Serial, Longitude, Latitude
- Wikipedia Webscrape Data Columns:
- Flight No., Launch site, Payload, PayloadMass, Orbit, Customer, Launch outcome, Version Booster, Booster landing, Date, Time

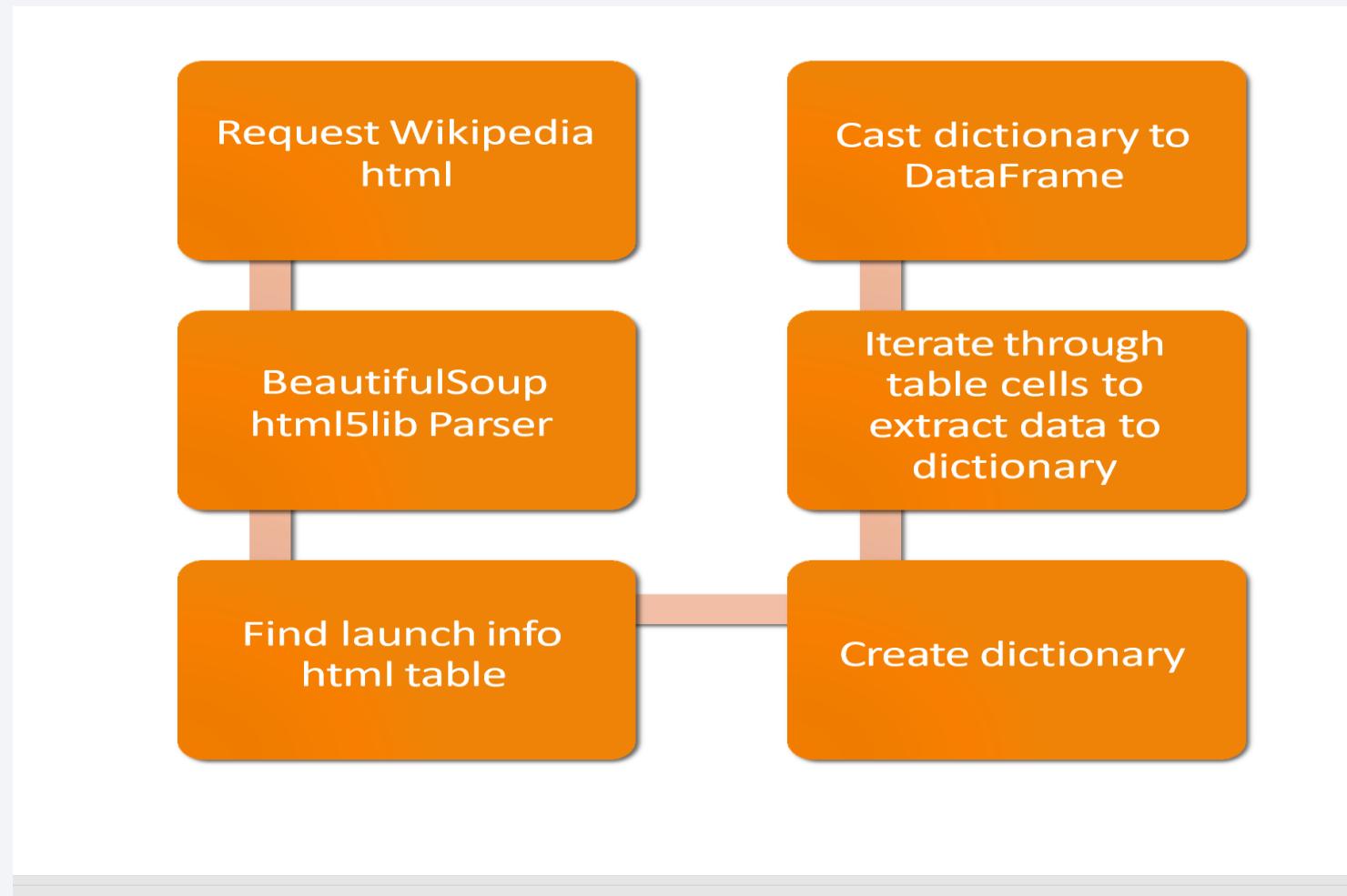
Data Collection – SpaceX API

<https://github.com/Arus-hub/Capstone-Spacex-Landing/blob/main/Data%20Collection%20Api%20.ipynb>



Data Collection - Scraping

<https://github.com/Arus-hub/Capstone-Spacex-Landing/blob/main/Data%20Collection%20with%20Web%20Scraping.ipynb>



Data Wrangling

- Create a training label with landing outcomes where successful = 1 & failure = 0.
- Outcome column has two components: 'Mission Outcome' 'Landing Location'
- New training label column 'class' with a value of 1 if 'Mission Outcome' is True and 0 otherwise. Value

Mapping:

- True ASDS, True RTLS, & True Ocean – set to -> 1
- None None, False ASDS, None ASDS, False Ocean, False RTLS – set to -> 0

URL : <https://github.com/Arus-hub/Capstone-Spacex-Landing/blob/main/Data%20wrangling%20.ipynb>

EDA with Data Visualization

- Exploratory Data Analysis performed on variables Flight Number, Payload Mass, Launch Site, Orbit, Class and Year.

Plots Used:

- Flight Number vs. Payload Mass, Flight Number vs. Launch Site, Payload Mass vs. Launch Site, Orbit vs. Success Rate, Flight Number vs. Orbit, Payload vs Orbit, and Success Yearly Trend
- Scatter plots, line charts, and bar plots were used to compare relationships between variables to decide if a relationship exists so that they could be used in training the machine learning model

URL : <https://github.com/Arus-hub/Capstone-Spacex-Landing/blob/main/EDA%20with%20Visualization.ipynb>

EDA with SQL

- Loaded data set into IBM DB2 Database.
- Queried using SQL Python integration.
- Queries were made to get a better understanding of the dataset.
- Queried information about launch site names, mission outcomes, various pay load sizes of customers and booster versions, and landing outcomes

URL

<https://github.com/Arus-hub/Capstone-Spacex Landing/blob/main/EDA%20with%20SQL.ipynb>

Build an Interactive Map with Folium

- Folium maps mark Launch Sites, successful and unsuccessful landings, and a proximity example to key locations: Railway, Highway, Coast, and City.
- This allows us to understand why launch sites may be located where they are. Also visualizes successful landings relative to location.

URL :

[https://github.com/Arus-hub/Capstone-SpaceX
Landing/blob/main/Interactive%20Visual%20Analytics%20with%20Folium.ipynb](https://github.com/Arus-hub/Capstone-SpaceX-Landing/blob/main/Interactive%20Visual%20Analytics%20with%20Folium.ipynb)

Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

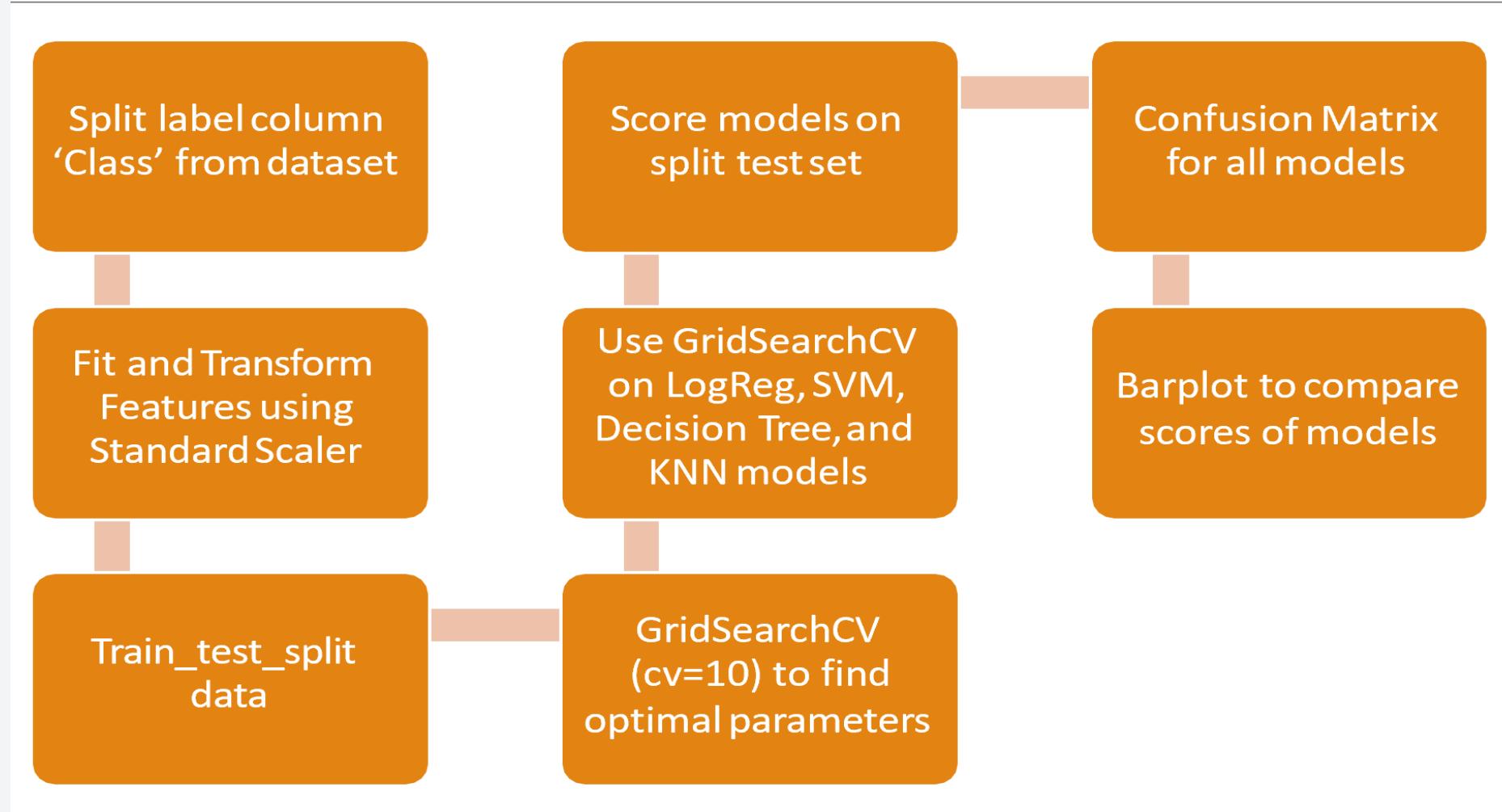
- Dashboard includes a pie chart and a scatter plot.
- Pie chart can be selected to show distribution of successful landings across all launch sites and can be selected to show individual launch site success rates.
- Scatter plot takes two inputs: All sites or individual site and payload mass on a slider between 0 and 10000 kg.
- The pie chart is used to visualize launch site success rate.
- The scatter plot can help us see how success varies across launch sites, payload mass, and booster version category.

URL :

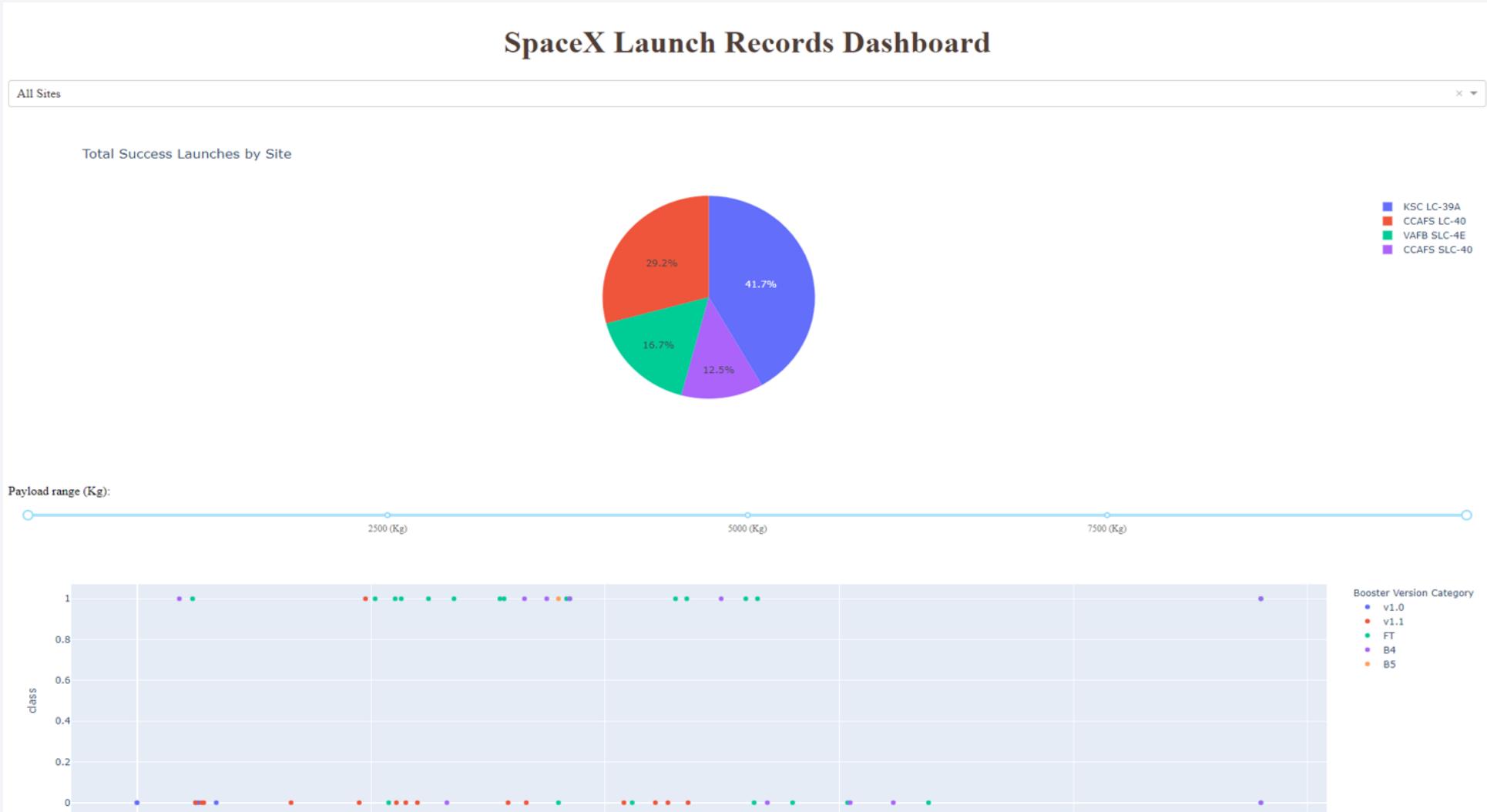
https://github.com/Arus-hub/Capstone-Spacex-Landing/blob/main/spacex_dash_app.py

Predictive Analysis (Classification)

URL - <https://github.com/Arus-hub/Capstone-Spacex-Landing/blob/main/Machine%20Learning%20Prediction.ipynb>



Results

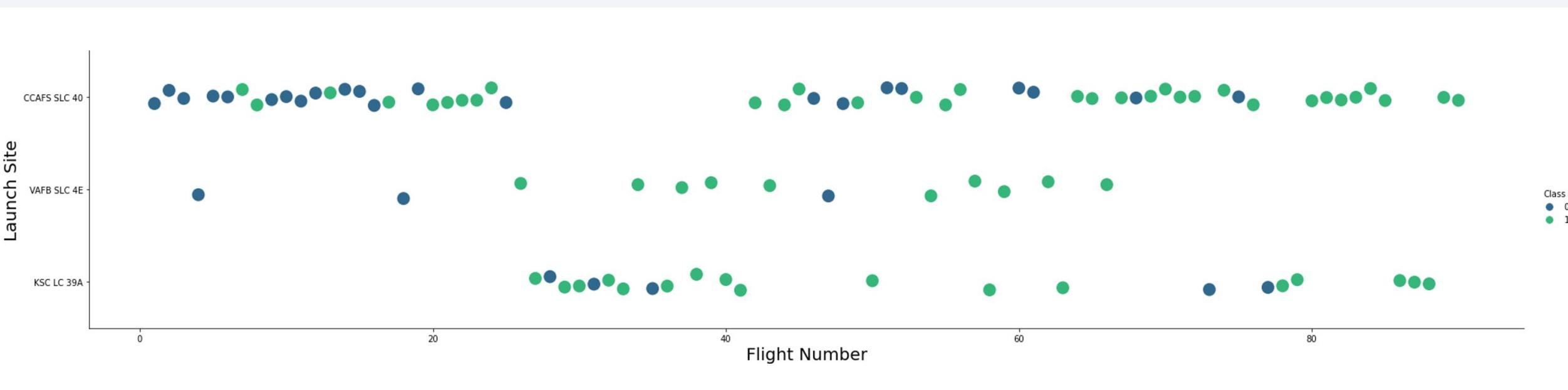


The background of the slide features a complex, abstract digital visualization. It consists of numerous thin, glowing lines that create a sense of depth and motion. The lines are primarily blue and red, with some green and purple highlights. They form a grid-like structure that curves and twists across the frame, resembling a three-dimensional space or a network of data points. The overall effect is futuristic and dynamic.

Section 2

Insights drawn from EDA

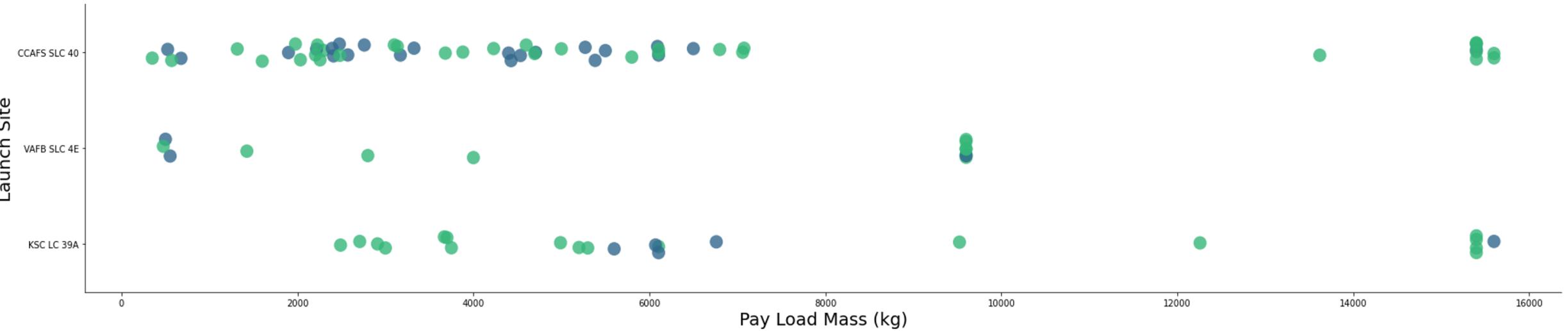
Flight Number vs. Launch Site



- Green indicates successful launch; Purple indicates unsuccessful launch

Graphic suggests an increase in success rate over time (indicated in Flight Number). Likely a big breakthrough around flight 20 which significantly increased success rate. CCAFS appears to be the main launch site as it has the most volume.

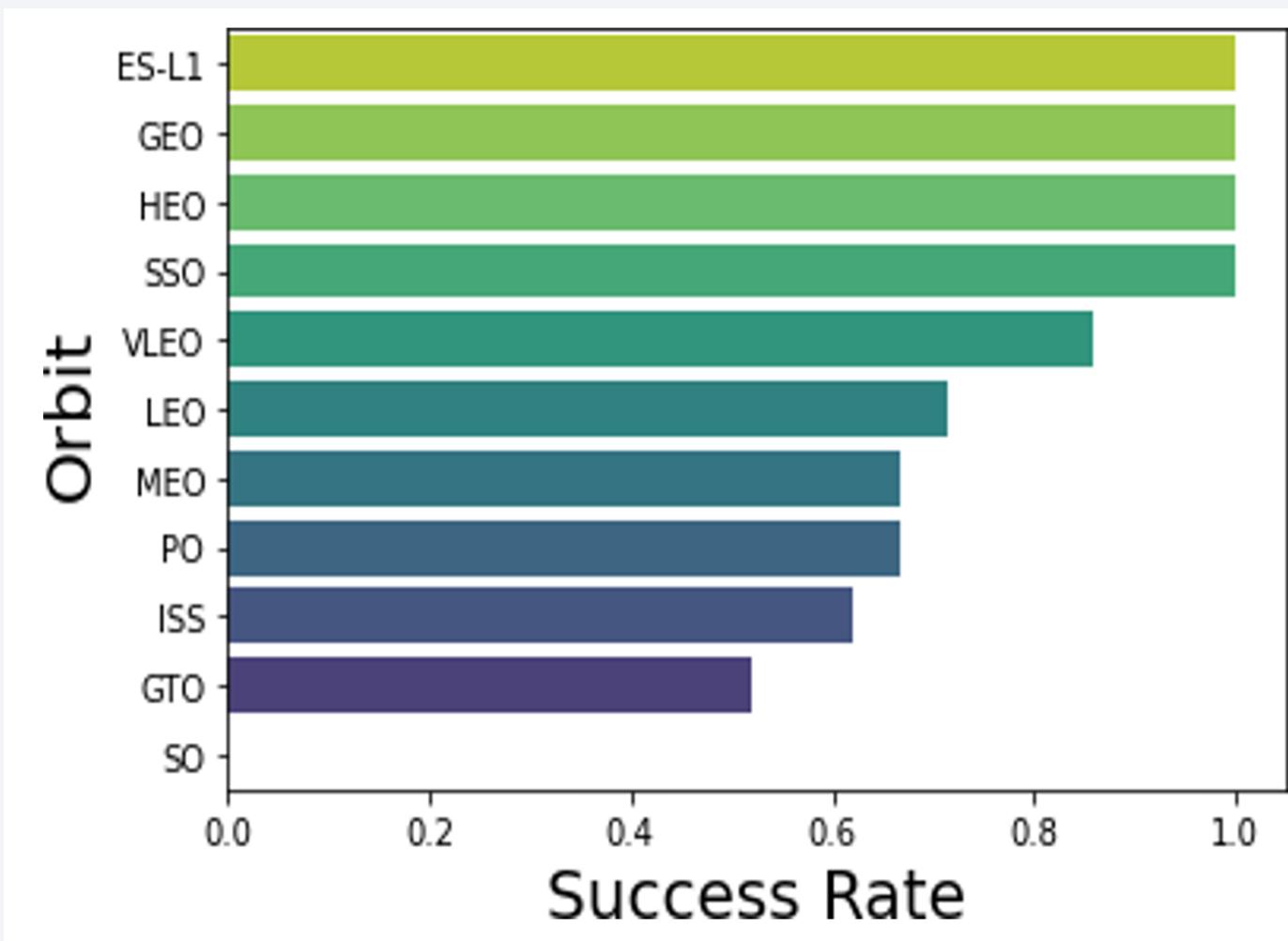
Payload vs. Launch Site



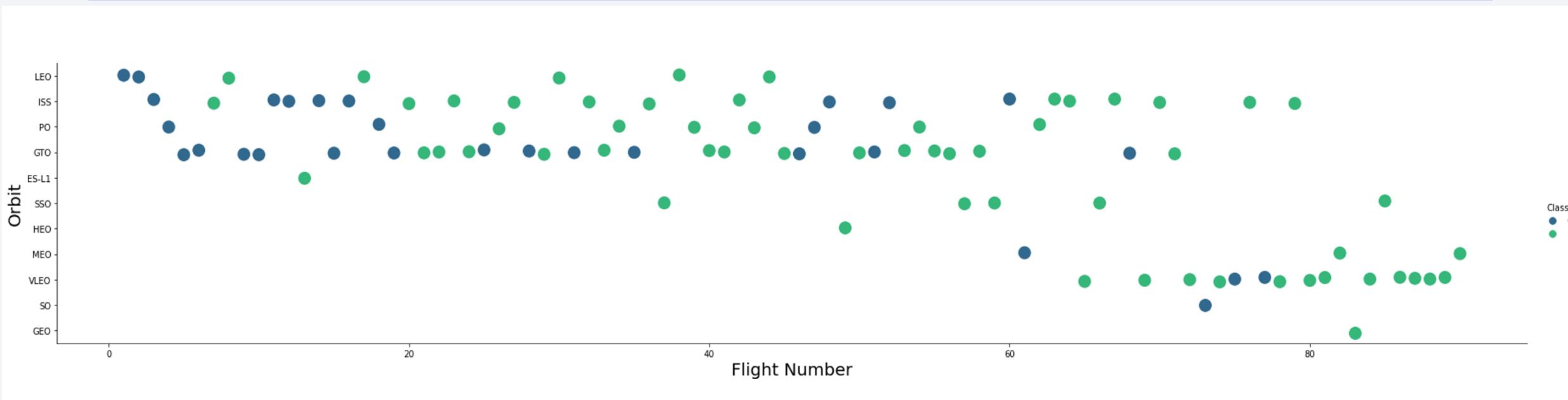
- Green indicates successful launch; Purple indicates unsuccessful launch.
- Payload mass appears to fall mostly between 0-6000 kg. Different launch sites also seem to use different payload mass.

Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

- ES-L1 (1), GEO (1), HEO (1) have 100% success rate (sample sizes in parenthesis) SSO (5) has 100% success rate
- VLEO (14) has decent success rate and attempts
- SO (1) has 0% success rate
- GTO (27) has the around 50% success rate but largest sample

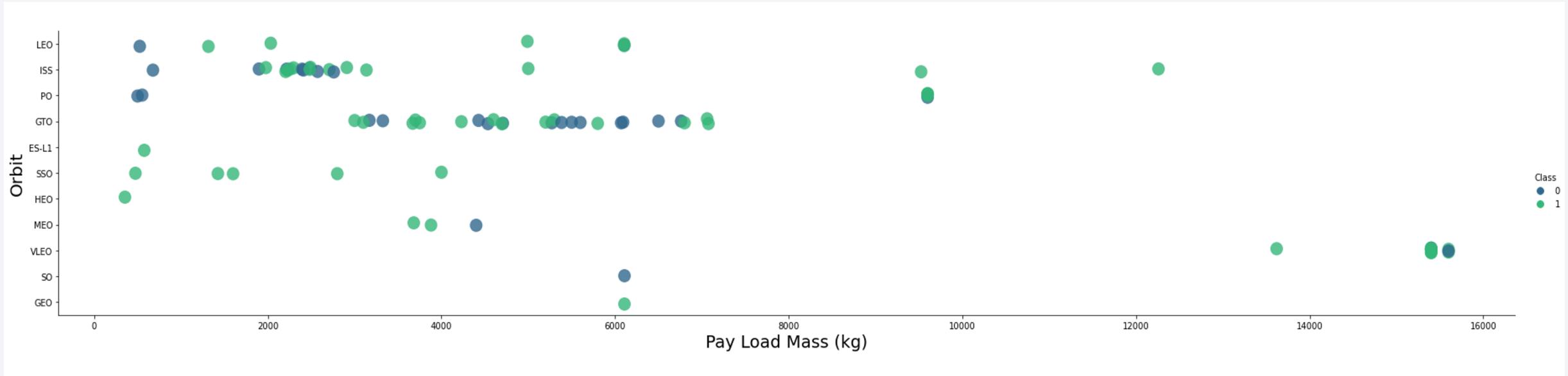


Flight Number vs. Orbit Type



- Green indicates successful launch; Purple indicates unsuccessful launch.
- Launch Orbit preferences changed over Flight Number. Launch Outcome seems to correlate with this preference.
- SpaceX started with LEO orbits which saw moderate success LEO and returned to VLEO in recent launches. SpaceX appears to perform better in lower orbits or Sun-synchronous orbits

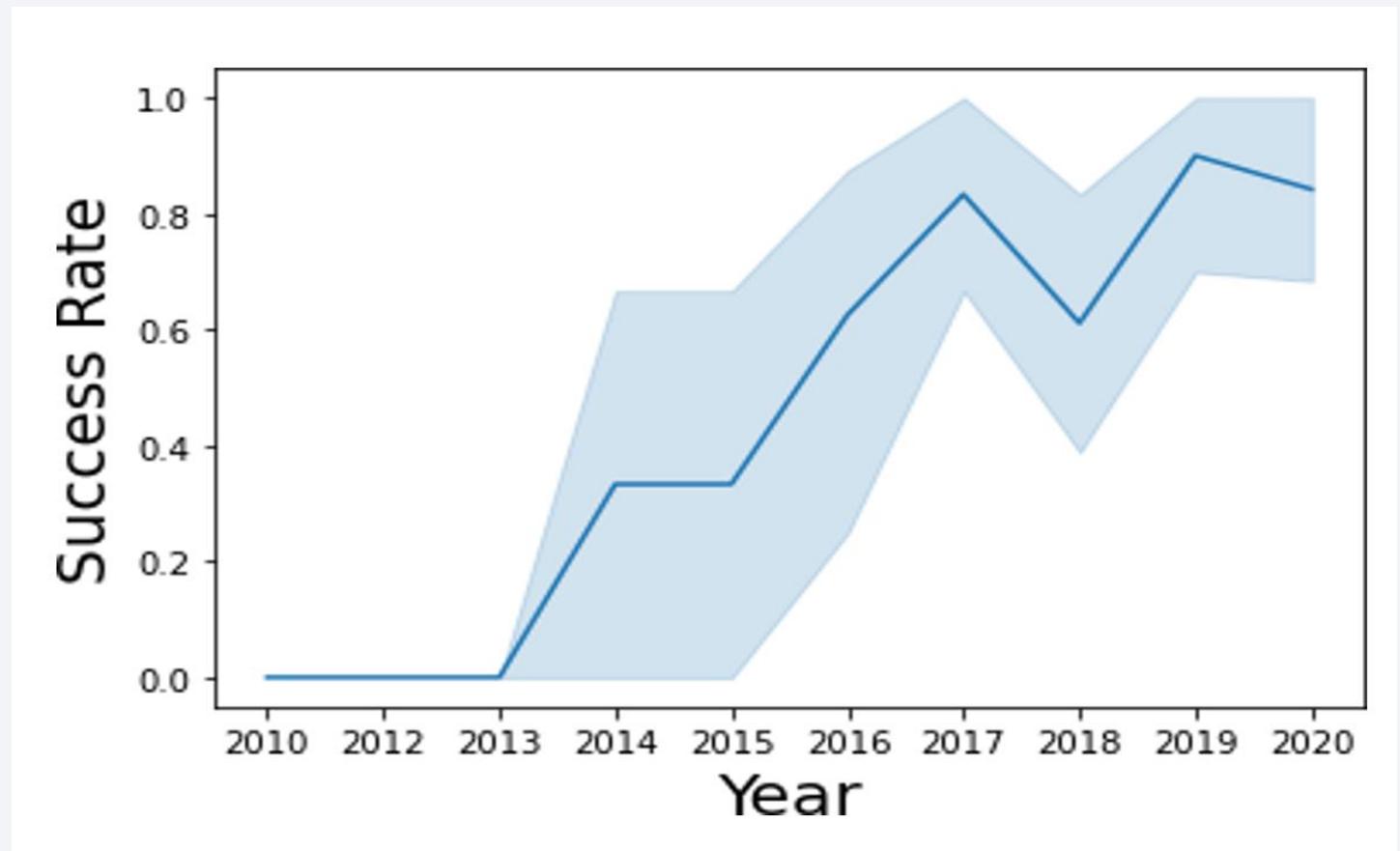
Payload vs. Orbit Type



- Green indicates successful launch; Purple indicates unsuccessful launch.
- Payload mass seems to correlate with orbit
- LEO and SSO seem to have relatively low payload mass
- The other most successful orbit VLEO only has payload mass values in the higher end of the range

Launch Success Yearly Trend

- Success generally increases over time since 2013 with a slight dip in 2018
- Success in recent years at around 80%



All Launch Site Names

- Query unique launch site names from database.
- CCAFS SLC-40 and CCAFSSLC-40 likely all represent the same launch site with data entry errors.
- CCAFS LC-40 was the previous name.
Likely only 3 unique launch_site values:
CCAFS SLC-40, KSC LC-39A, VAFB
SLC-4E

```
In [4]: %%sql
SELECT UNIQUE LAUNCH_SITE
FROM SPACEXDATASET;
* ibm_db_sa://ftb12020:***@0c77d6f;
Done.
```

Out[4]:

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

Launch Site Names Begin with 'CCA'

- First five entries in database with Launch Site name beginning with CCA.

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

* ibm_db_sa://ftb12020:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86b520b87518.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.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

- This query sums the total payload mass in kg where NASA was the customer.
- CRS stands for Commercial Resupply Services which indicates that these payloads were sent to the International Space Station (ISS).

```
%%sql
SELECT SUM(PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_) AS SUM_PAYLOAD_MASS_KG
FROM SPACEXDATASET
WHERE CUSTOMER = 'NASA (CRS)';

* ibm_db_sa://ftb12020:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86
Done.
```

| sum_payload_mass_kg |
|---------------------|
| 45596 |

Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

- This query calculates the average payload mass of launches which used booster version F9 v1.1
- Average payload mass of F9 1.1 is on the low end of our payload mass range

```
%%sql
SELECT AVG(PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_) AS AVG_PAYLOAD_MASS_KG
FROM SPACEXDATASET
WHERE booster_version = 'F9 v1.1'
* ibm_db_sa://ftb12020:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-8e
Done.
```

| avg_payload_mass_kg |
|---------------------|
| 2928 |

First Successful Ground Landing Date

- This query returns the first successful ground pad landing date.
- First ground pad landing wasn't until the end of 2015.
- Successful landings in general appear starting 2014

```
%%sql
SELECT MIN(DATE) AS FIRST_SUCCESS
FROM SPACEXDATASET
WHERE landing_outcome = 'Success (ground pad)';
```

```
* ibm_db_sa://ftb12020:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81
Done.
```

| first_success |
|---------------|
| 2015-12-22 |

Successful Drone Ship Landing with Payload between 4000 and 6000

- This query returns the four booster versions that had successful drone ship landings and a payload mass between 4000 and 6000 noninclusively.

```
%%sql
SELECT booster_version
FROM SPACEXDATASET
WHERE landing_outcome = 'Success (drone ship)' AND payload_mass_kg_ BETWEEN 4001 AND 5999;
* ibm_db_sa://ftb12020:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86b520b87518.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.database
Done.
```

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

Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

- This query returns a count of each mission outcome.
- SpaceX appears to achieve its mission outcome nearly 99% of the time.
- This means that most of the landing failures are intended.
- Interestingly, one launch has an unclear payload status and unfortunately one failed in flight.

```
%%sql
SELECT mission_outcome, COUNT(*) AS no_outcome
FROM SPACEXDATASET
GROUP BY mission_outcome;
```

```
* ibm_db_sa://ftb12020:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-1
Done.
```

| mission_outcome | no_outcome |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Failure (in flight) | 1 |
| Success | 99 |
| Success (payload status unclear) | 1 |

Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

- This query returns the booster versions that carried the highest payload mass of 15600 kg.
- These booster versions are very similar and all are of the F9 B5 B10xx.x variety.
- This likely indicates payload mass correlates with the booster version that is used.

```
%%sql
SELECT booster_version, PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_
FROM SPACEXDATASET
WHERE PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_ = (SELECT MAX(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) FROM SPACEXDATASET);
* ibm_db_sa://ftb12020:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86b520b87518.bs2io90108kqb:49000/SpaceXDataset?ssl=1&schema=public
Done.
```

| booster_version | payload_mass__kg |
|-----------------|------------------|
| F9 B5 B1048.4 | 15600 |
| F9 B5 B1049.4 | 15600 |
| F9 B5 B1051.3 | 15600 |
| F9 B5 B1056.4 | 15600 |
| F9 B5 B1048.5 | 15600 |
| F9 B5 B1051.4 | 15600 |
| F9 B5 B1049.5 | 15600 |
| F9 B5 B1060.2 | 15600 |
| F9 B5 B1058.3 | 15600 |
| F9 B5 B1051.6 | 15600 |
| F9 B5 B1060.3 | 15600 |
| F9 B5 B1049.7 | 15600 |

2015 Launch Records

- This query returns the Month, Landing Outcome, Booster Version, Payload Mass (kg), and Launch site of 2015 launches where stage 1 failed to land on a drone ship.
- There were two such occurrences.

```
%%sql
SELECT MONTHNAME(DATE) AS MONTH, landing_outcome, booster_version, PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_, launch_site
FROM SPACEXDATASET
WHERE landing_outcome = 'Failure (drone ship)' AND YEAR(DATE) = 2015;
* ibm_db_sa://ftb12020:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86b520b87518.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.databases.app
Done.
```

| MONTH | landing_outcome | booster_version | payload_mass_kg_ | launch_site |
|---------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|
| January | Failure (drone ship) | F9 v1.1 B1012 | 2395 | CCAFS LC-40 |
| April | Failure (drone ship) | F9 v1.1 B1015 | 1898 | CCAFS LC-40 |

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

- This query returns a list of successful landings and between 2010-06-04 and 2017-03-20 inclusively.
- There are two types of successful landing outcomes: drone ship and ground pad landings.
- There were 8 successful landings in total during this time period

```
%%sql
SELECT landing_outcome, COUNT(*) AS no_outcome
FROM SPACEXDATASET
WHERE landing_outcome LIKE 'Success%' AND DATE BETWEEN '2010-06-04' AND '2017-03-20'
GROUP BY landing_outcome
ORDER BY no_outcome DESC;
```

* ibm_db_sa://ftb12020:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86b520b87518.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg
Done.

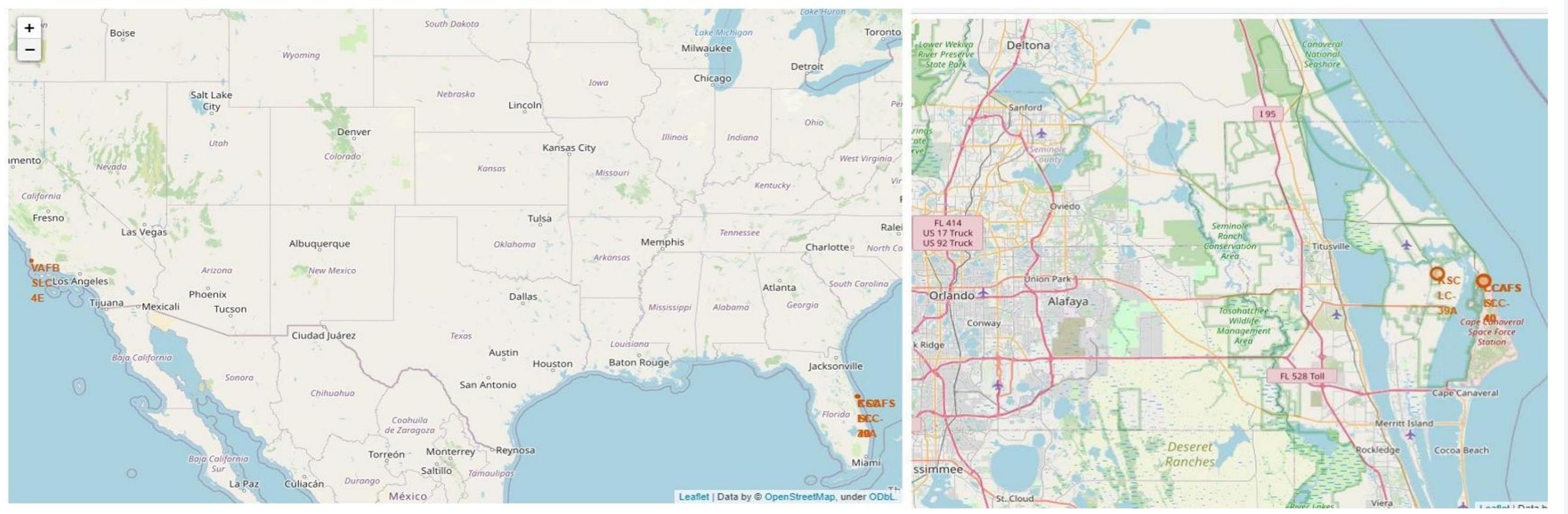
| landing_outcome | no_outcome |
|----------------------|------------|
| Success (drone ship) | 5 |
| Success (ground pad) | 3 |

The background of the slide is a photograph taken from space at night. It shows the curvature of the Earth's horizon against a dark blue sky. Numerous glowing yellow and white points represent city lights, concentrated in coastal and urban areas. In the upper right quadrant, there are bright green and yellow bands of light, likely the Aurora Borealis or Australis. The overall atmosphere is dark and mysterious.

Section 3

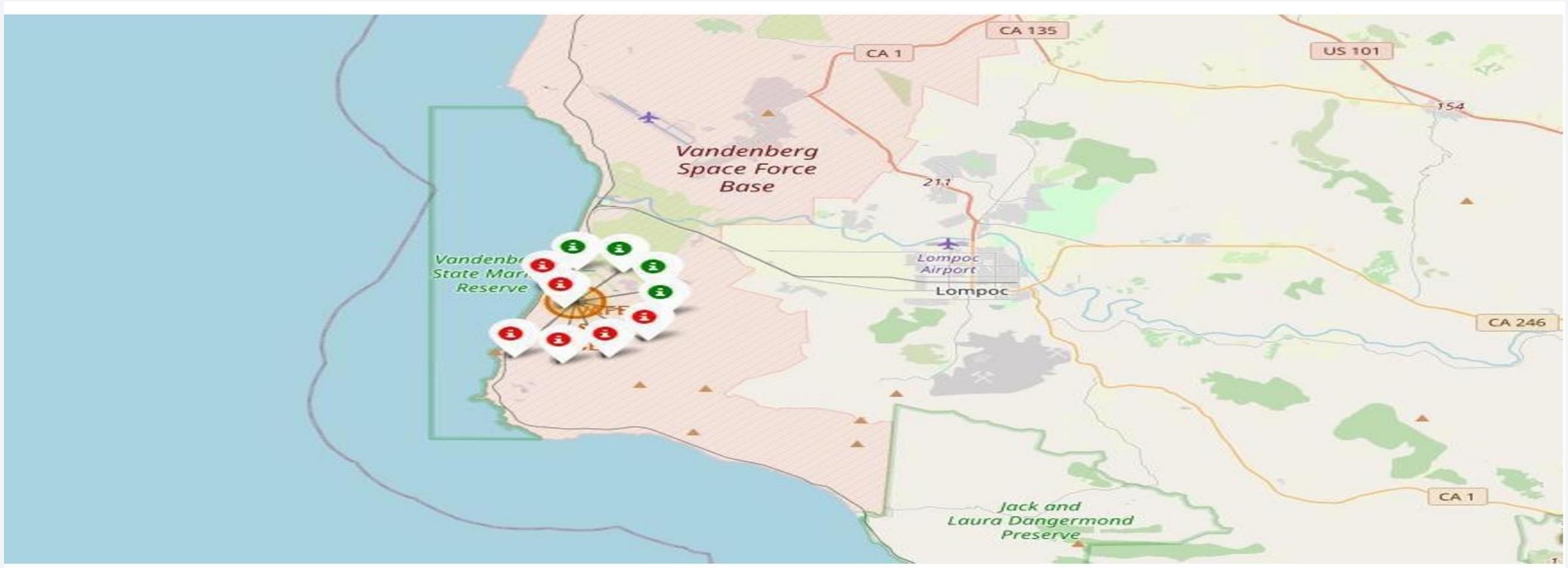
Launch Sites Proximities Analysis

Launch Sites



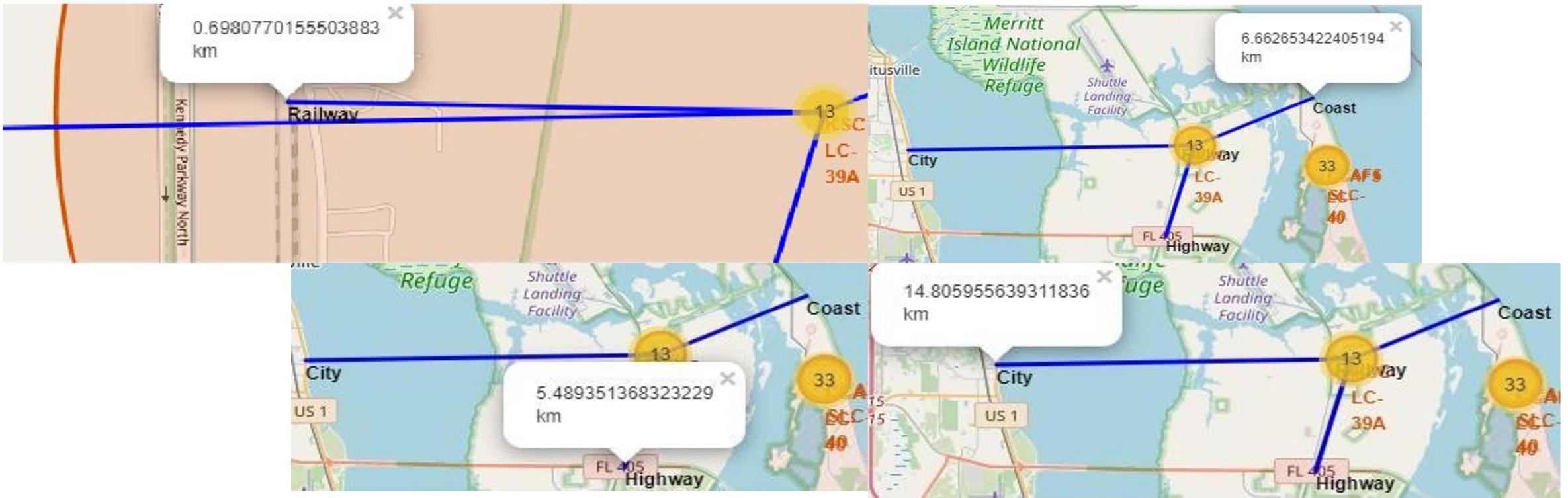
- The left map shows all launch sites relative US map. The right map shows the two Florida launch sites since they are very close to each other. All launch sites are near the ocean.

Color- Coded Markers

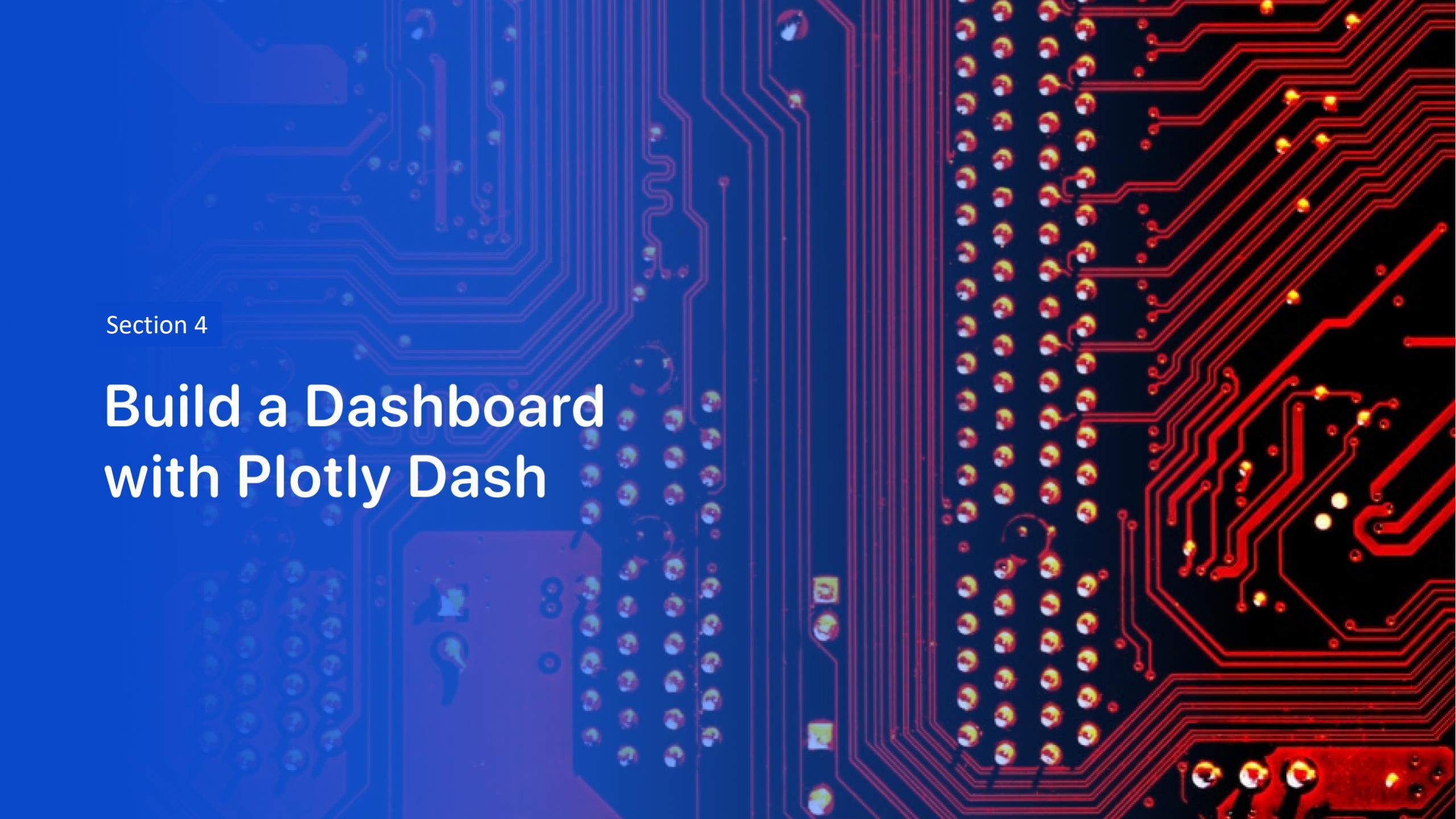


- Clusters on Folium map can be clicked on to display each successful landing (green icon) and failed landing (red icon). In this example VAFB SLC-4E shows 4 successful landings and 6 failed landings.

Key Locations



Using KSC LC-39A as an example, launch sites are very close to railways for large part and supply transportation. Launch sites are close to highways for human and supply transport. Launch sites are also close to coasts and relatively far from cities so that launch failures can land in the sea to avoid rockets falling on densely populated areas.

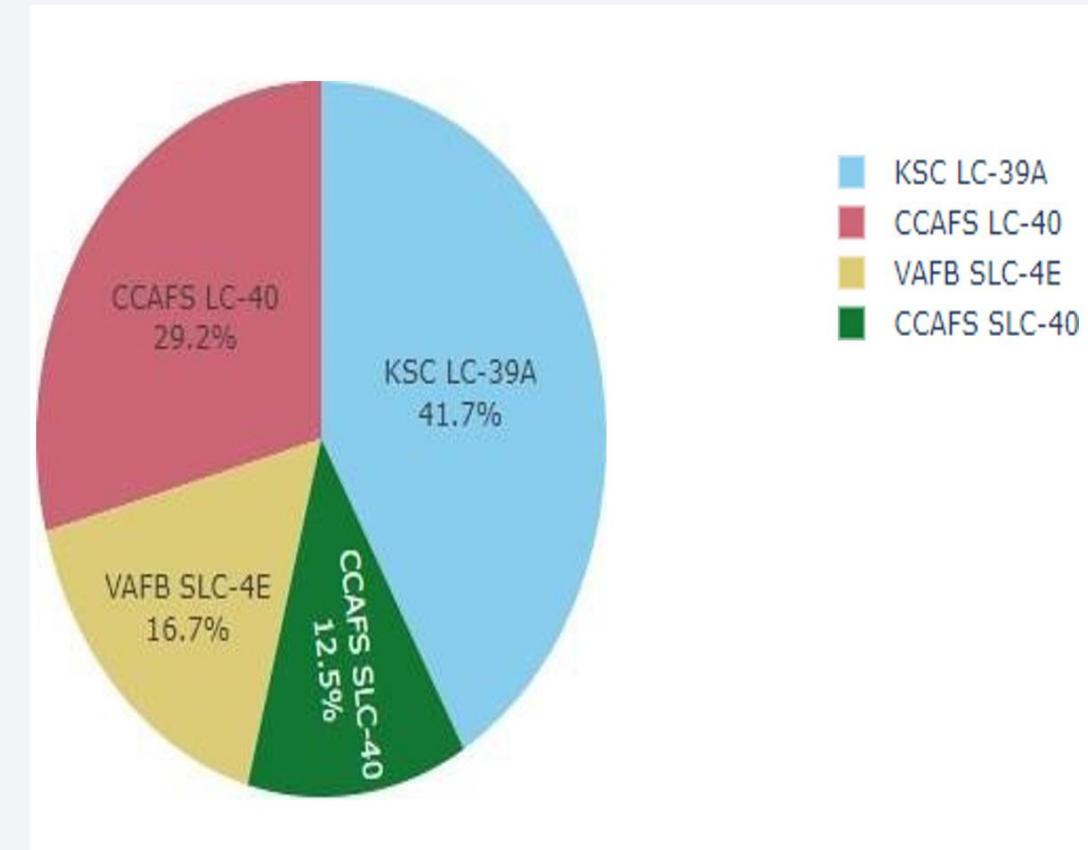


Section 4

Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

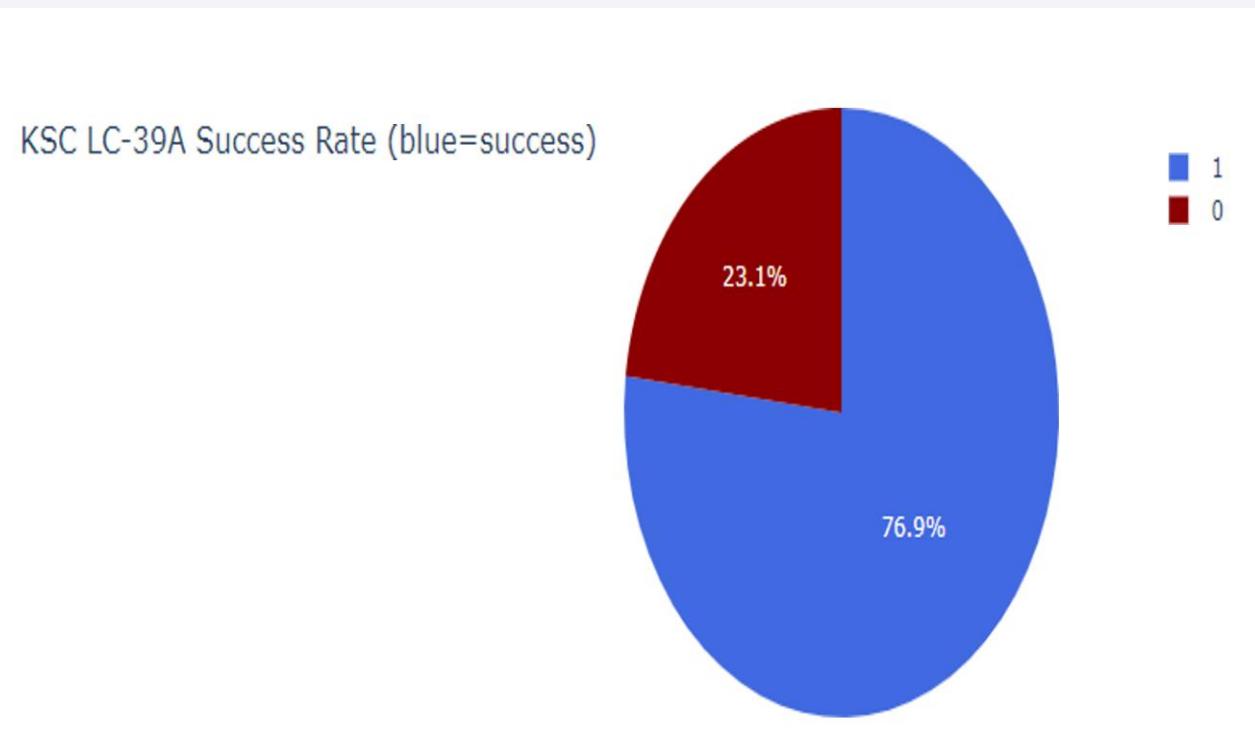
Successful Launch

- This is the distribution of successful landings across all launch sites. CCAFS LC-40 is the old name of CCAFS SLC-40 so CCAFS and KSC have the same amount of successful landings, but a majority of the successful landings were performed before the name change. VAFB has the smallest share of successful landings. This may be due to smaller sample and increase in difficulty of launching in the west coast.



Highest Success Rate Launch Site

- KSC LC-39A has the highest success rate with 10 successful landings and 3 failed landings.



Payload vs Booster vs Success



- Plotly dashboard has a Payload range selector. However, this is set from 0-10000 instead of the max Payload of 15600. Class indicates 1 for successful landing and 0 for failure. Scatter plot also accounts for booster version category in color and number of launches in point size. In this particular range of 0-6000, interestingly there are two failed landings with payloads of zero kg.

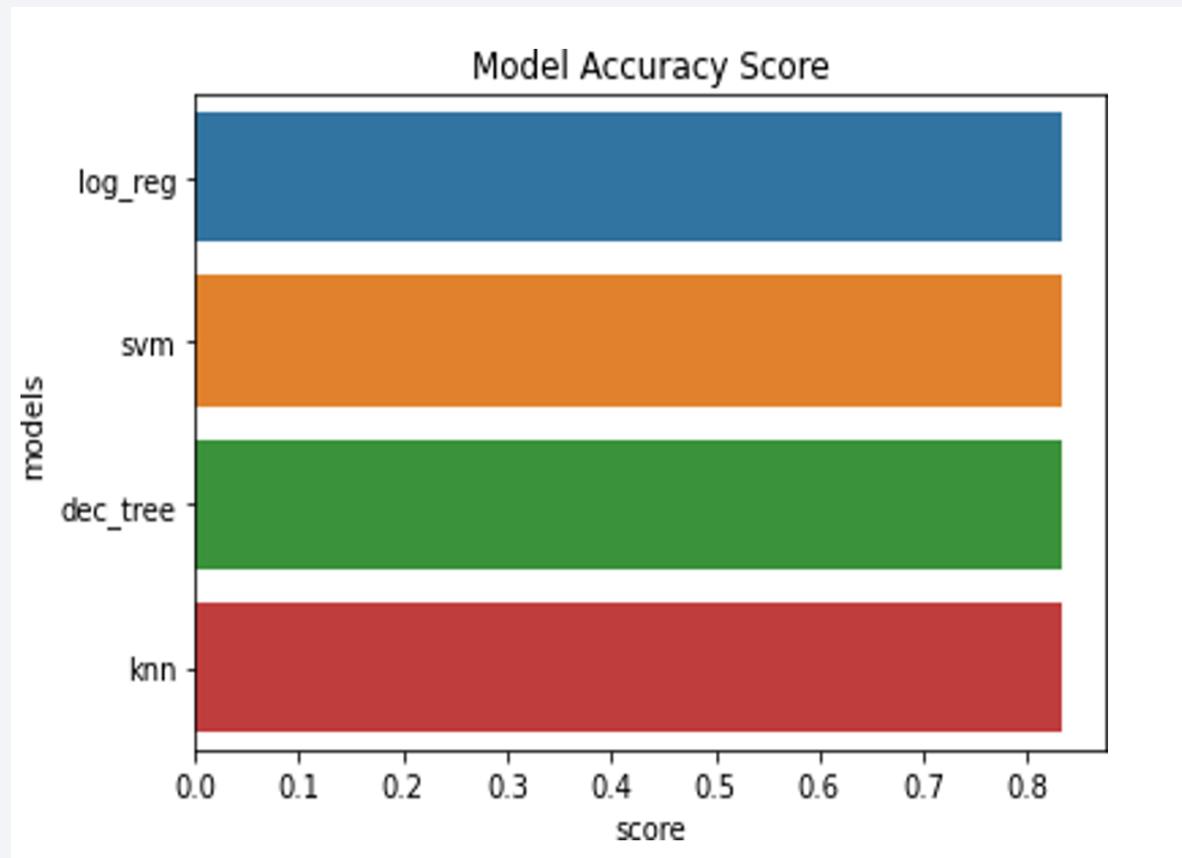
The background of the slide features a dynamic, abstract design. It consists of several thick, curved lines that transition from a bright yellow at the top right to a deep blue at the bottom left. These lines create a sense of motion and depth, resembling a tunnel or a stylized landscape. The overall effect is modern and professional.

Section 5

Predictive Analysis (Classification)

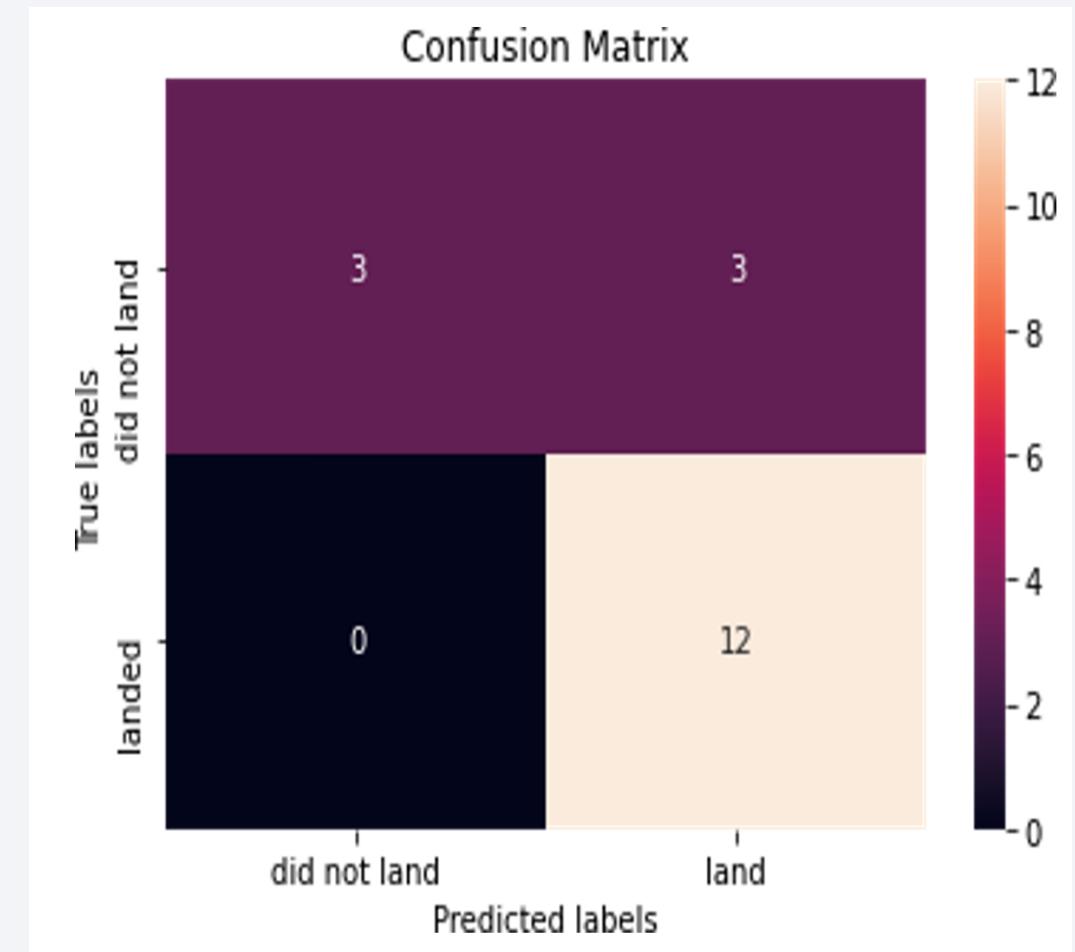
Classification Accuracy

- All models had virtually the same accuracy of the test set at 83.33% accuracy. It should be noted that test size is small at only sample size of 18.
- This can cause large variance in accuracy results, such as those in Decision Tree Classifier model in repeated runs.
- We likely need more data to determine the best model.



Confusion Matrix

- Since all models performed the same for the test set, the confusion matrix is the same across all models. The models predicted 12 successful landings when the true label was successful landing.
- The models predicted 3 unsuccessful landings when the true label was unsuccessful landing.
- The models predicted 3 successful landings when the true label was unsuccessful landings (false positives). Our models over predict successful landings.



Conclusions

- Our task: to develop a machine learning model for Space Y who wants to bid against SpaceX
- The goal of model is to predict when Stage 1 will successfully land to save ~\$100 million USD
- Used data from a public SpaceX API and web scraping SpaceX Wikipedia page
- Created data labels and stored data into a DB2 SQL database
- Created a dashboard for visualization
- We created a machine learning model with an accuracy of 83%
- If possible more data should be collected to better determine the best machine learning model and improve accuracy

Appendix

- Git Hub –

<https://github.com/Arus-hub/Capstone-Spacex-Landing>

Thank you!

