IBM Developer
SKILLS NETWORK

Winning Space Race with Data Science

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Outline

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

Executive Summary

- Summary of methodologies
- Summary of all results

- Collected data from public SpaceX API and SpaceX Wikipedia page. Created labels column 'class' which classifies successful landings. Explored data 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

- Project background and context
- 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
- Problems you want to find answers
- Space Y tasks us to train a machine learning model to predict successful Stage 1 recovery

SpaceX Falcon 9 Rocket – The Verge

Section 1

Methodology

Methodology

Executive Summary

- Data collection methodology:
  - Describe how data was collected
- Perform data wrangling
  - Describe how data was processed
- 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

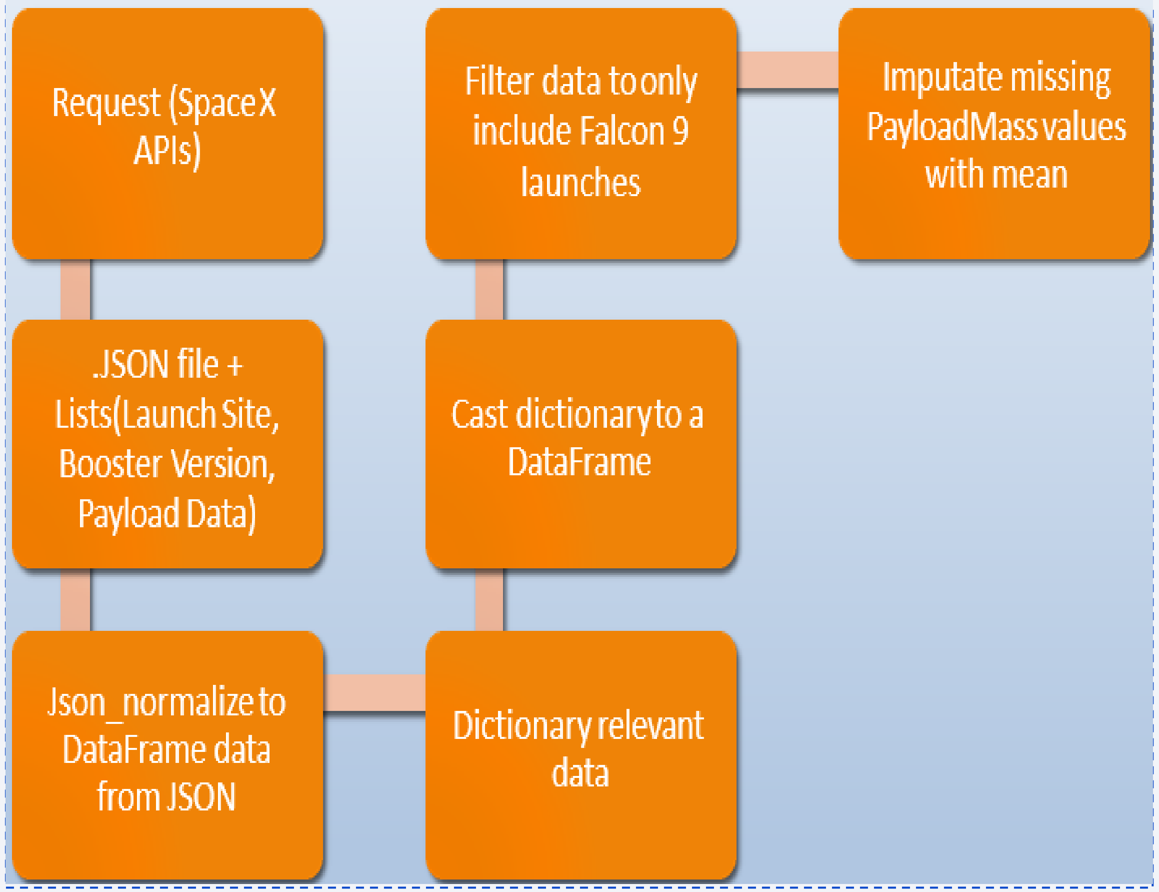
Data Collection

- Describe how data sets were collected.
- You need to present your data collection process use key phrases and flowcharts
- 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

- Present your data collection with SpaceX REST calls using key phrases and flowcharts
- Add the GitHub URL of the completed SpaceX API calls notebook (must include completed code cell and outcome cell), as an external reference and peer-review purpose

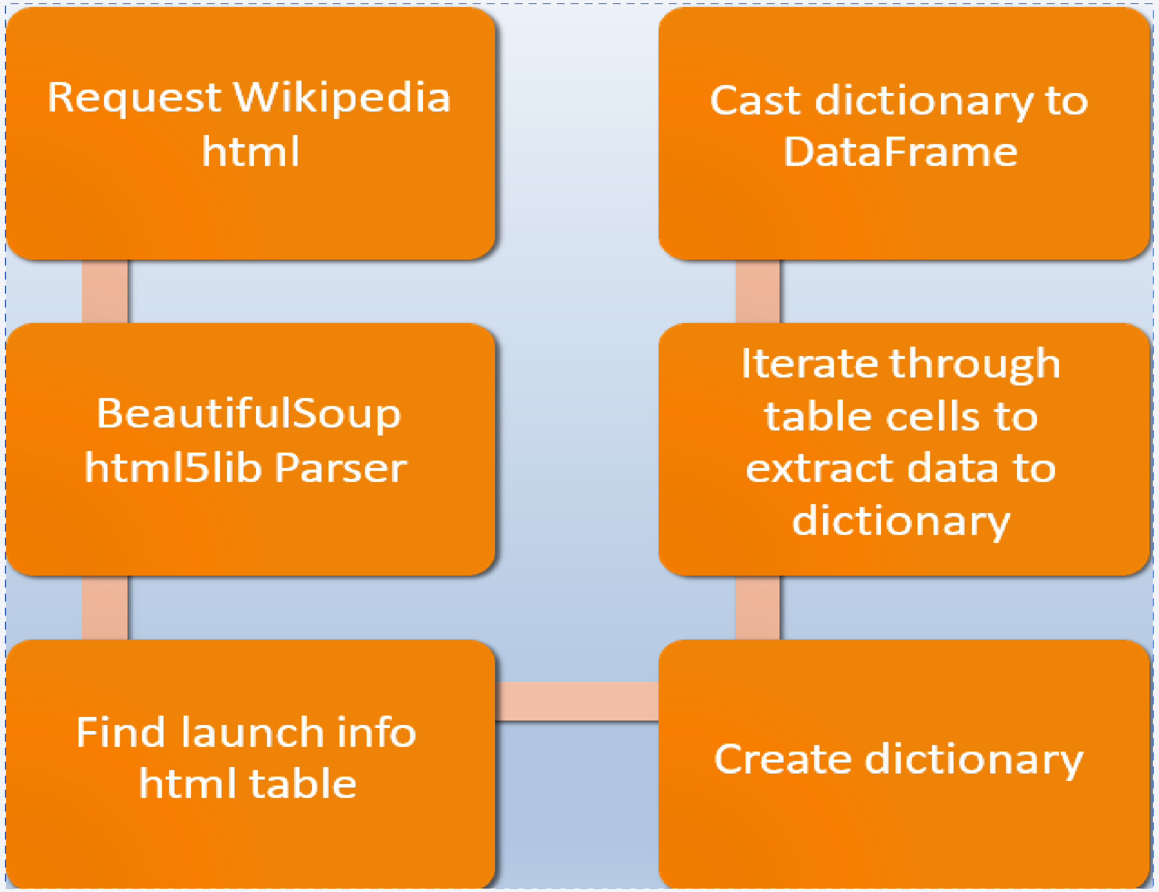
GitHub url:
https://github.com/Balasubramanian1981/Dheesha/blob/main/SpaceX%20Falcon%209%20first%20stage%20Landing%20Prediction.ipynb



Data Collection - Scraping

- Present your web scraping process using key phrases and flowcharts
- Add the GitHub URL of the completed web scraping notebook, as an external reference and peer-review purpose

GitHub url: https://github.com/Balasubramanian1981/Dheesha/blob/main/Space%20X%20Falcon%209%20First%20Stage%20Landing%20Prediction.ipynb



Data Wrangling

- Describe how data were processed
- 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
- You need to present your data wrangling process using key phrases and flowcharts
- Add the GitHub URL of your completed data wrangling related notebooks, as an external reference and peer-review purpose

GitHub url:

https://github.com/Balasubramanian1981/Dheesha/blob/main/Space%20X%20Falcon%209%20First%20Stage%20Landing%20Prediction-Data%20wrangling.ipynb

EDA with Data Visualization

- Summarize what charts were plotted and why you used those charts

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

- Add the GitHub URL of your completed EDA with data visualization notebook, as an external reference and peer-review purpose

<u>Plots Used:</u>

- 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

GitHub url:

https://github.com/Balasubramanian1981/Dheesha/blob/main/EDA%20with%20Visualization.ipynb

EDA with SQL

- Using bullet point format, summarize the SQL queries you performed
- Add the GitHub URL of your completed EDA with SQL notebook, as an external reference and peer-review purpose

- 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

Build an Interactive Map with Folium

- Summarize what map objects such as markers, circles, lines, etc. you created and added to a folium map
- Explain why you added those objects
- Add the GitHub URL of your completed interactive map with Folium map, as an external reference and peer-review purpose

- 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.

GitHub url:

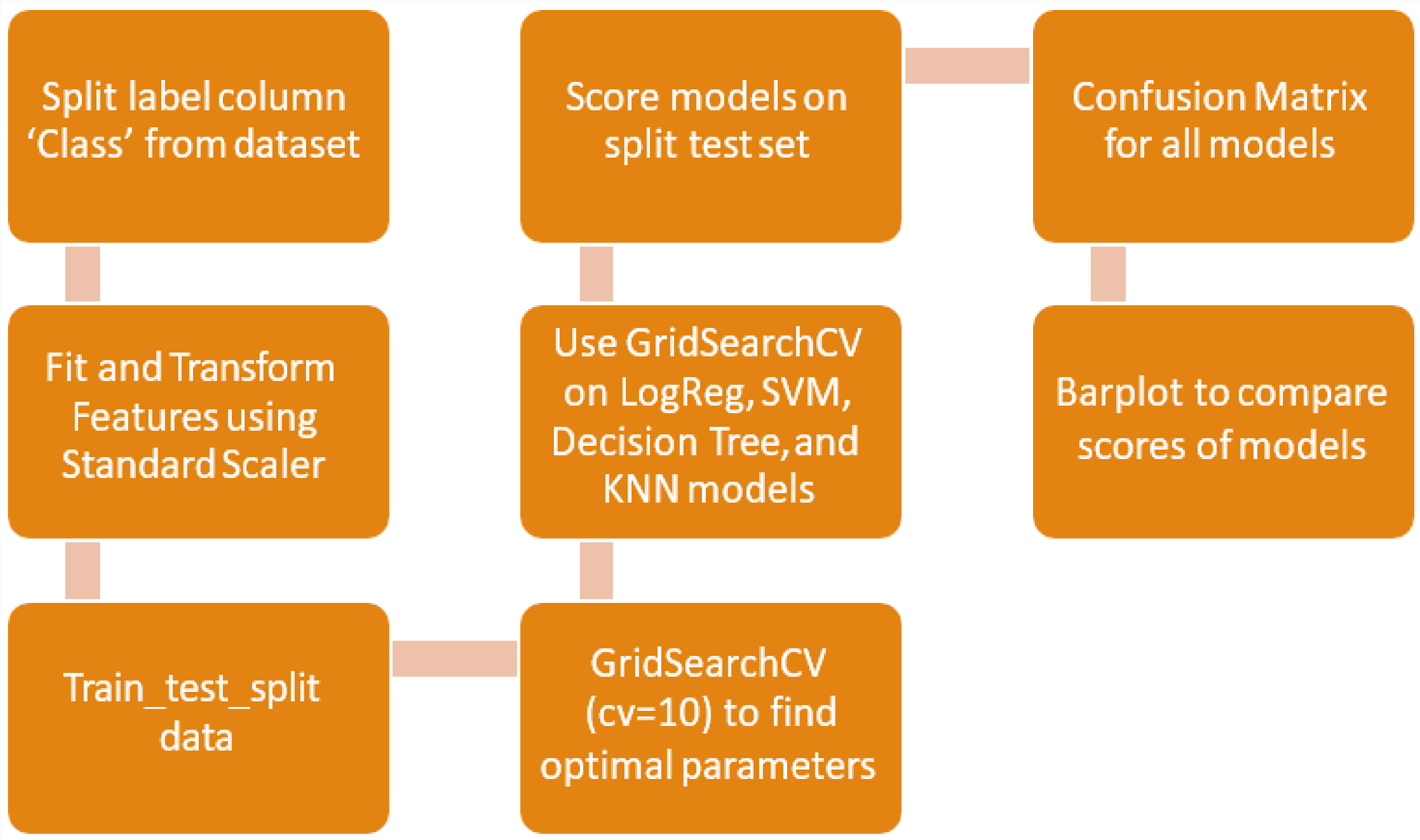
https://github.com/Balasubramanian1981/Dheesha/blob/main/Interactive%20Visual%20Analytics%20with%20Folium.ipynb

Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

- Summarize what plots/graphs and interactions you have added to a dashboard
- Explain why you added those plots and interactions
- Add the GitHub URL of your completed Plotly Dash lab, as an external reference and peer-review purpose
- 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.

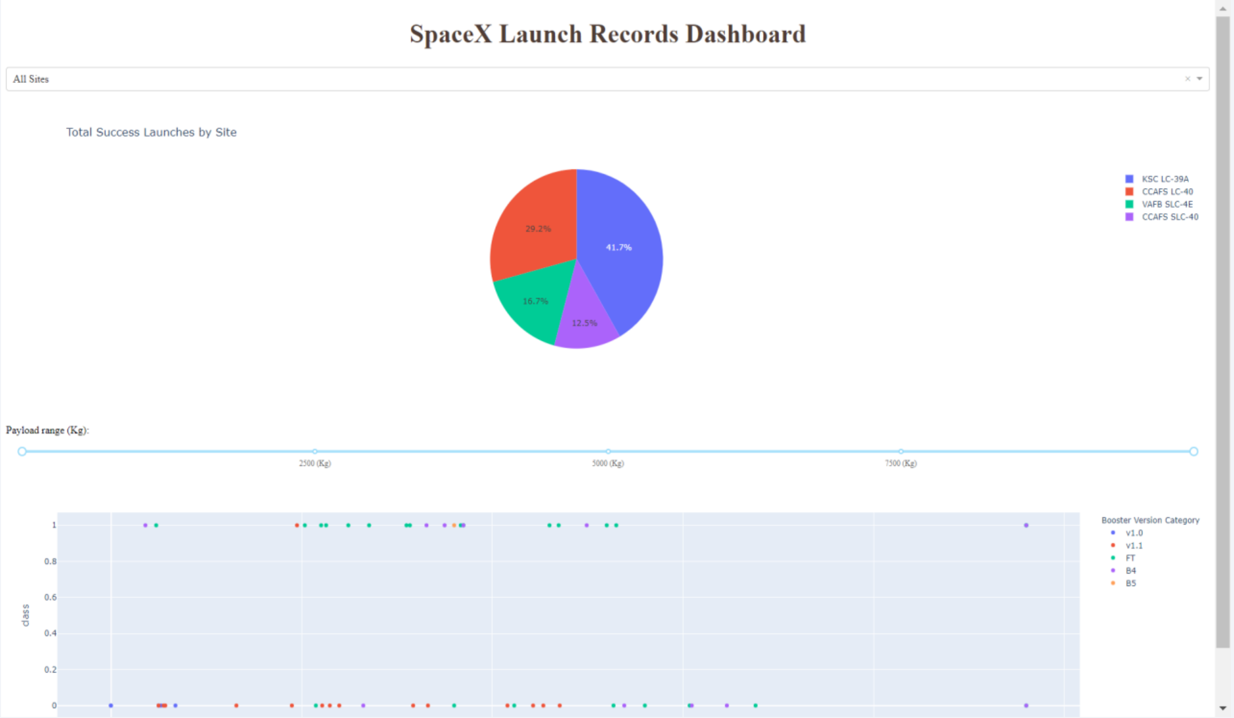
Predictive Analysis (Classification)

- Summarize how you built, evaluated, improved, and found the best performing classification model
- You need present your model development process using key phrases and flowchart
- Add the GitHub URL of your completed predictive analysis lab, as an external reference and peer-review purpose



Results

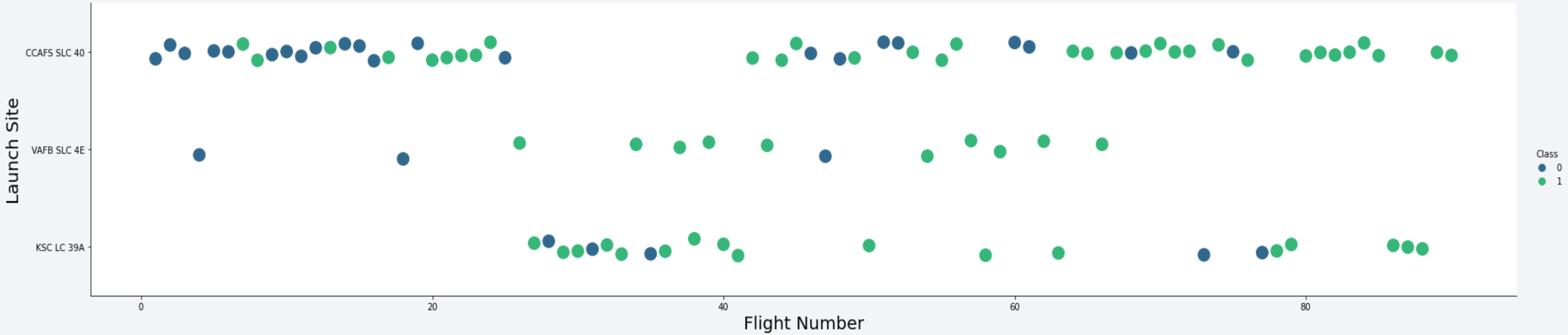
- Exploratory data analysis results
- Interactive analytics demo in screenshots
- Predictive analysis results
- This is a preview of the Plotly dashboard. The following sides will show the results of EDA with visualization, EDA with SQL, Interactive Map with Folium, and finally the results of our model with about 83% accuracy.



Section 2

Insights drawn from EDA

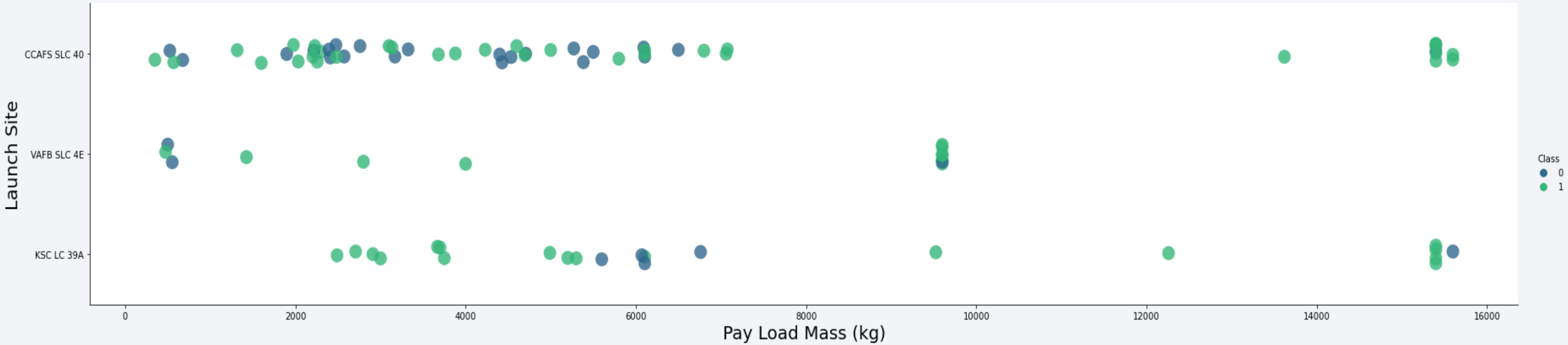
Flight Number vs. Launch Site



- Show a scatter plot of Flight Number vs. Launch Site
- Show the screenshot of the scatter plot with explanations
- 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.

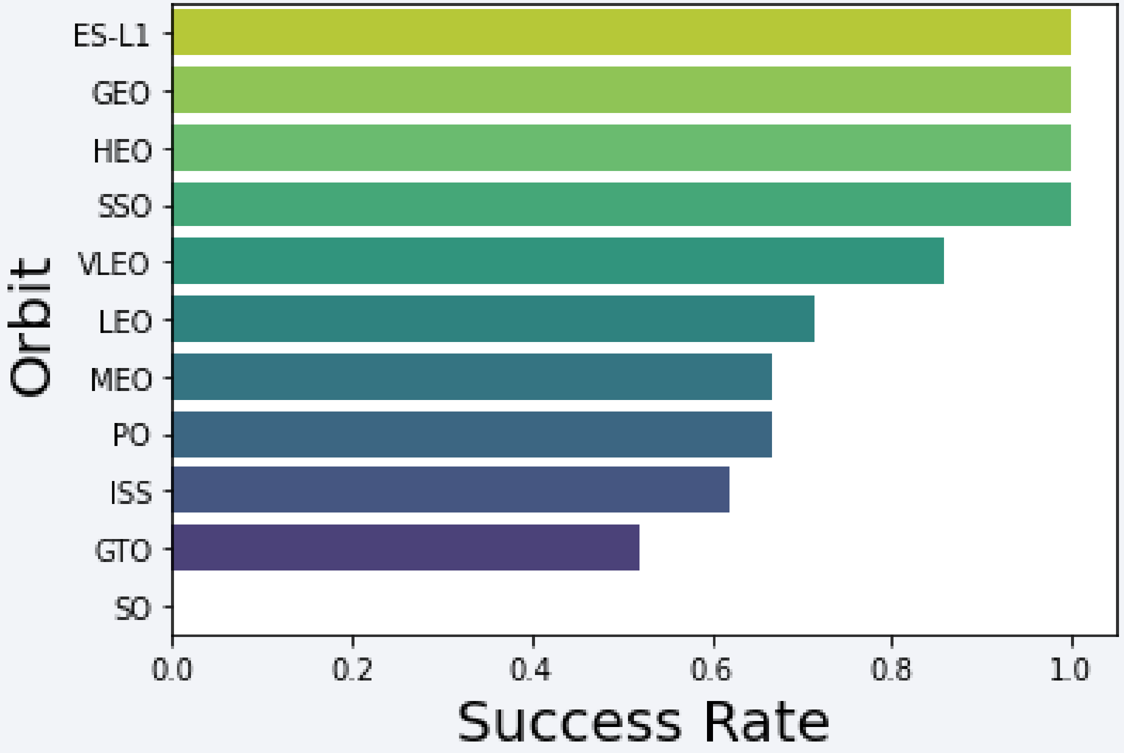
Payload vs. Launch Site

- Show a scatter plot of Payload vs. Launch Site
- Show the screenshot of the scatter plot with explanations
- 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

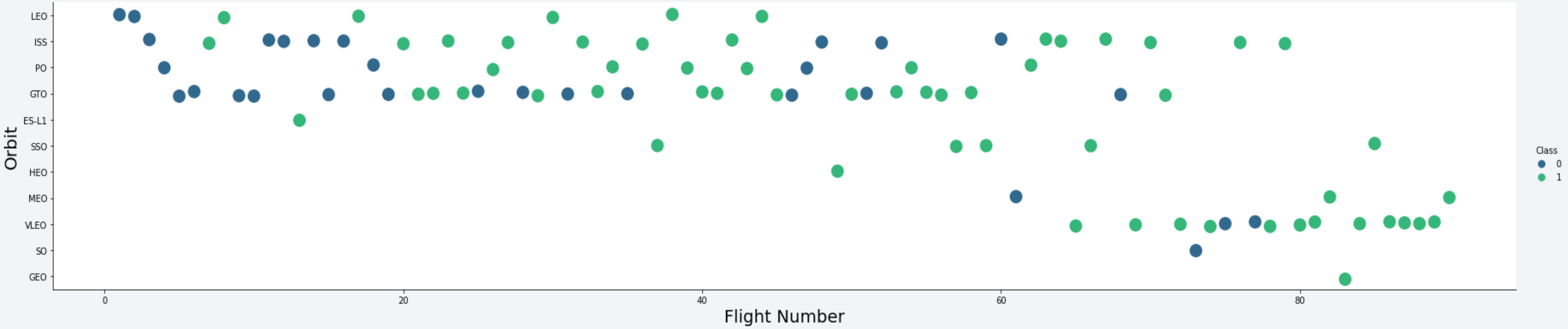
- Show a bar chart for the success rate of each orbit typeShow the screenshot of the scatter plot with explanations
- ES-L1 (1), GEO (1), HEO (1) have 100% success rate (sample sizes in parenthesis) SSO (5) has 100% success rate
- VLEO (14) has decent success rate and attempts
- SO (1) has 0% success rate
- GTO (27) has the around 50% success rate but largest sample



Success Rate Scale with 0 as 0% 0.6 as 60% 1 as 100%

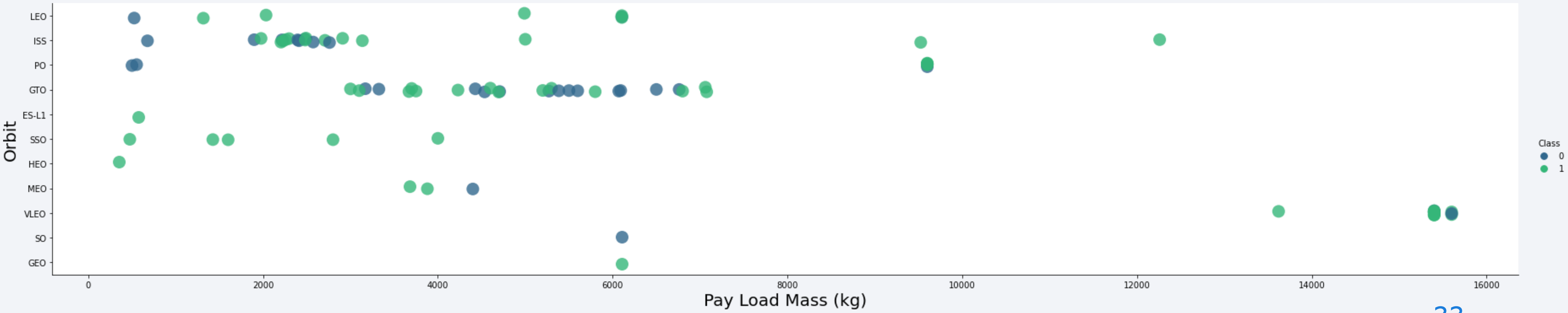
Flight Number vs. Orbit Type

- Show a scatter point of Flight number vs. Orbit typeShow the screenshot of the scatter plot with explanations
- 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



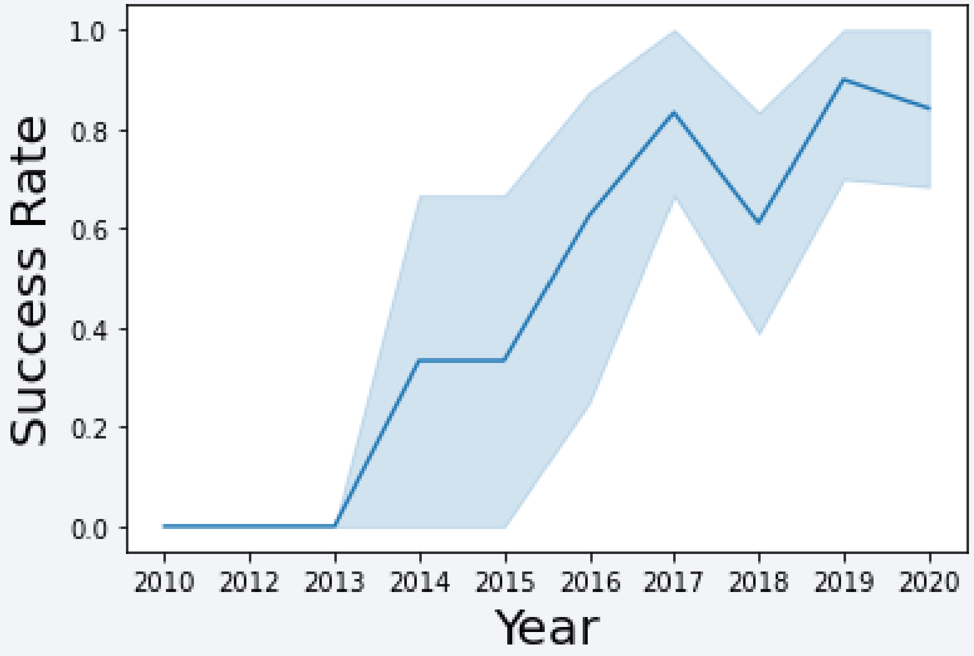
Payload vs. Orbit Type

- Show a scatter point of payload vs. orbit type
- Show the screenshot of the scatter plot with explanations
- 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

- Show a line chart of yearly average success rate
- Show the screenshot of the scatter plot with explanations
- Success generally increases over time since 2013 with a slight dip in 2018
- Success in recent years at around 80%



95% confidence interval (light blue shading)

All Launch Site Names

- Find the names of the unique launch sites
- Present your query result with a short explanation here
- 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'

- Find 5 records where launch sites begin with `CCA`
- Present your query result with a short explanation here

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

- Calculate the total payload carried by boosters from NASA
- Present your query result with a short explanation here

```
%%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

- Calculate the average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1
- Present your query result with a short explanation here

```
%%sql
SELECT AVG(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) AS AVG_PAYLOAD_MASS_KG
FROM SPACEXDATASET
WHERE booster_version = 'F9 v1.1'
```

```
 * ibm_db_sa://ftb12020:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-8
Done.
```

avg_payload_mass_kg
2928

First Successful Ground Landing Date

- Find the dates of the first successful landing outcome on ground pad
- Present your query result with a short explanation here

```
%%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

- List the names of boosters which have successfully landed on drone ship and had payload mass greater than 4000 but less than 6000
- Present your query result with a short explanation here

```
%%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

- Calculate the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes
- Present your query result with a short explanation here

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

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

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

Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

- List the names of the booster which have carried the maximum payload mass
- Present your query result with a short explanation here

```
%%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.bs2io90l08kqb1
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

- List the failed landing_outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions, and launch site names for in year 2015
- Present your query result with a short explanation here

```
%%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

- 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
- Present your query result with a short explanation here

```
%%sql
SELECT landing__outcome, COUNT(*) AS no_outcome
FROM SPACEXDATASET
WHERE landing__outcome LIKE 'Succes%' 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.
```

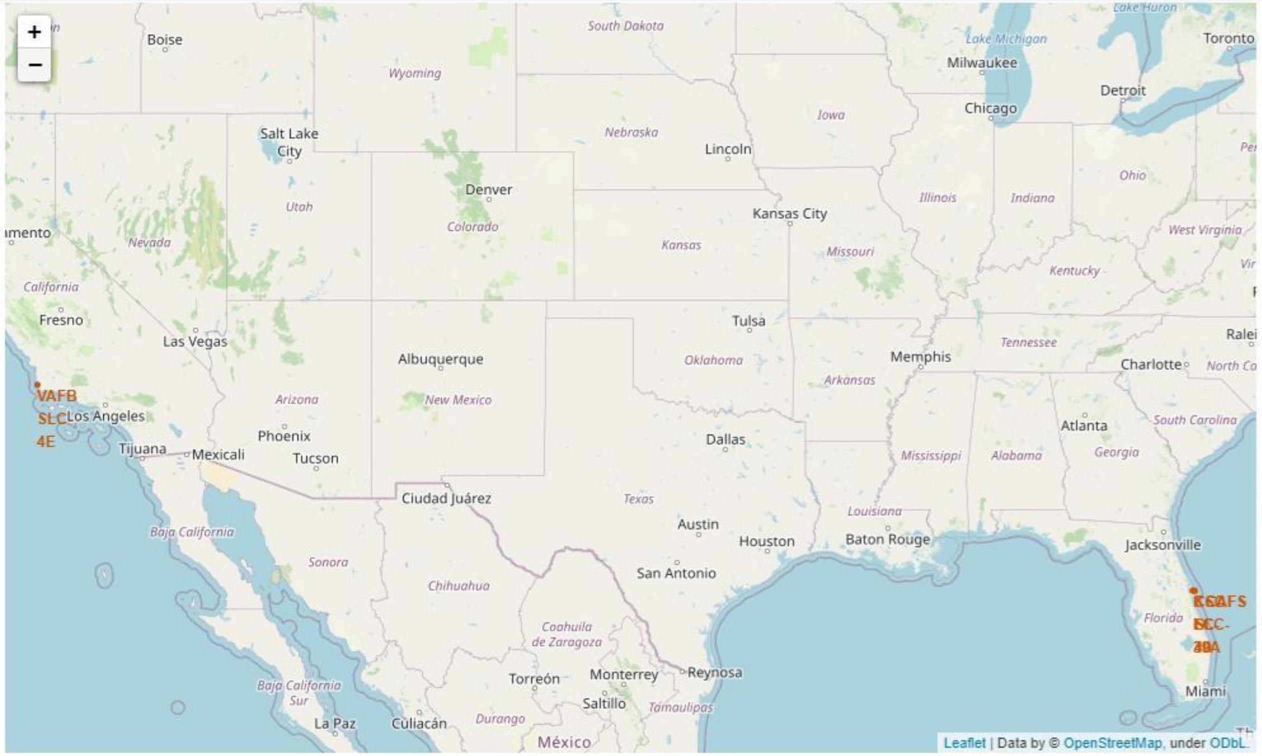
landing__outcome	no_outcome
Success (drone ship)	5
Success (ground pad)	3

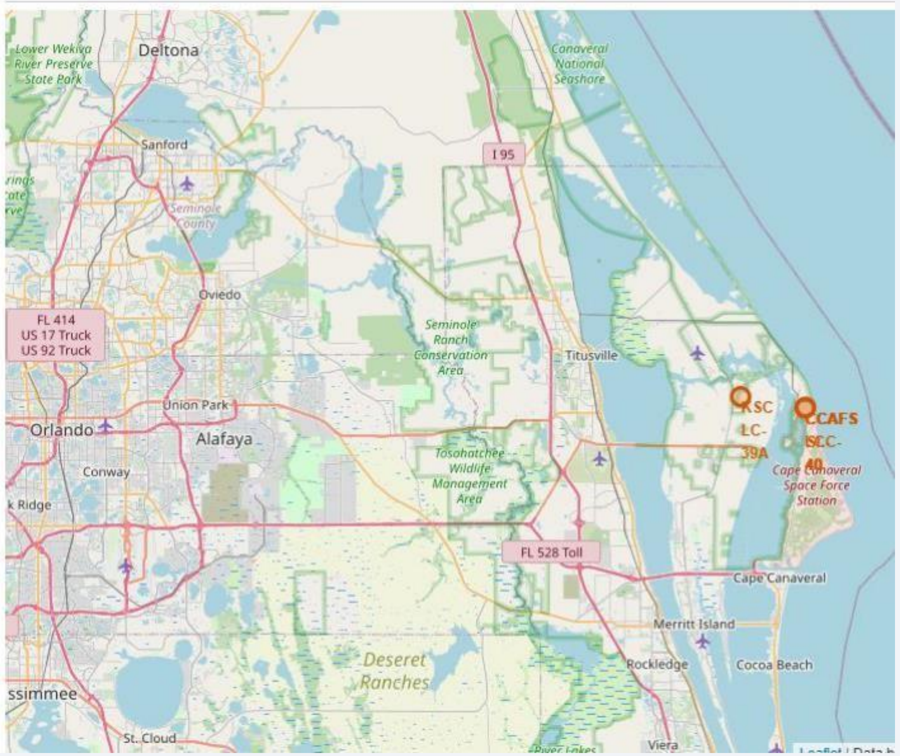
Section 3

Launch Sites Proximities Analysis

Launch Site Locations

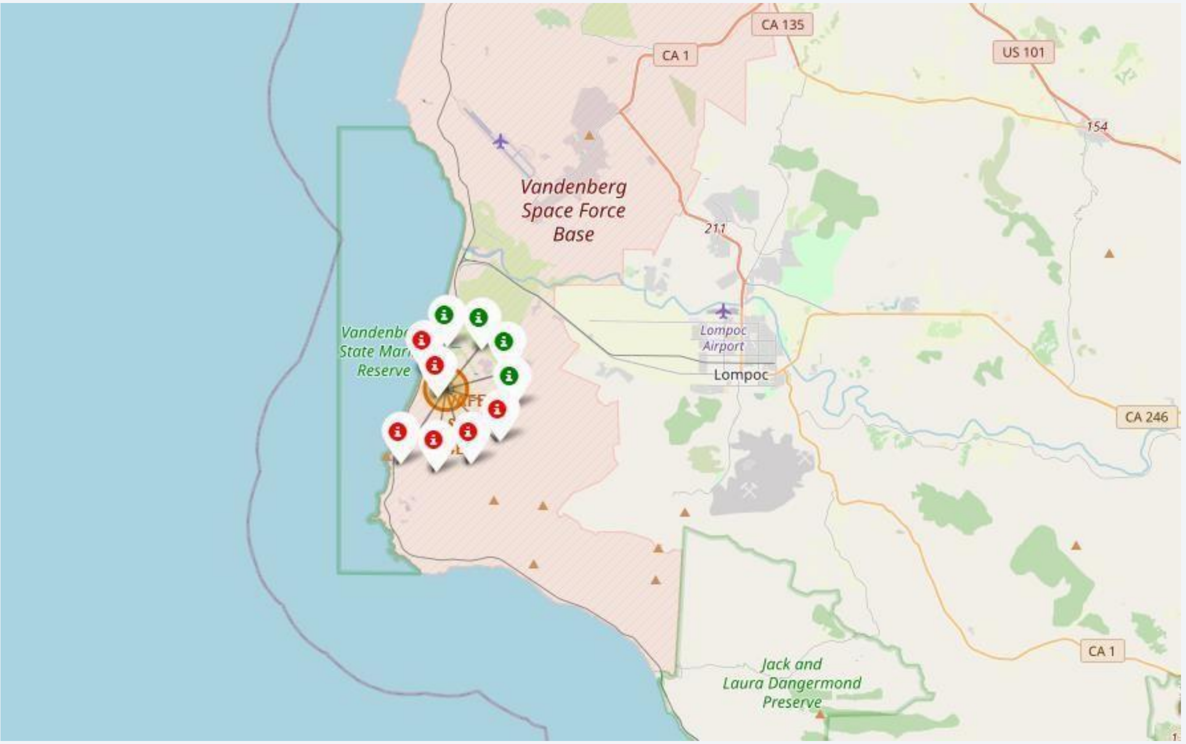
The left map shows all launch sites relative US map. The right map shows the two Florida launch sites since they are very close to each other. All launch sites are near the ocean.





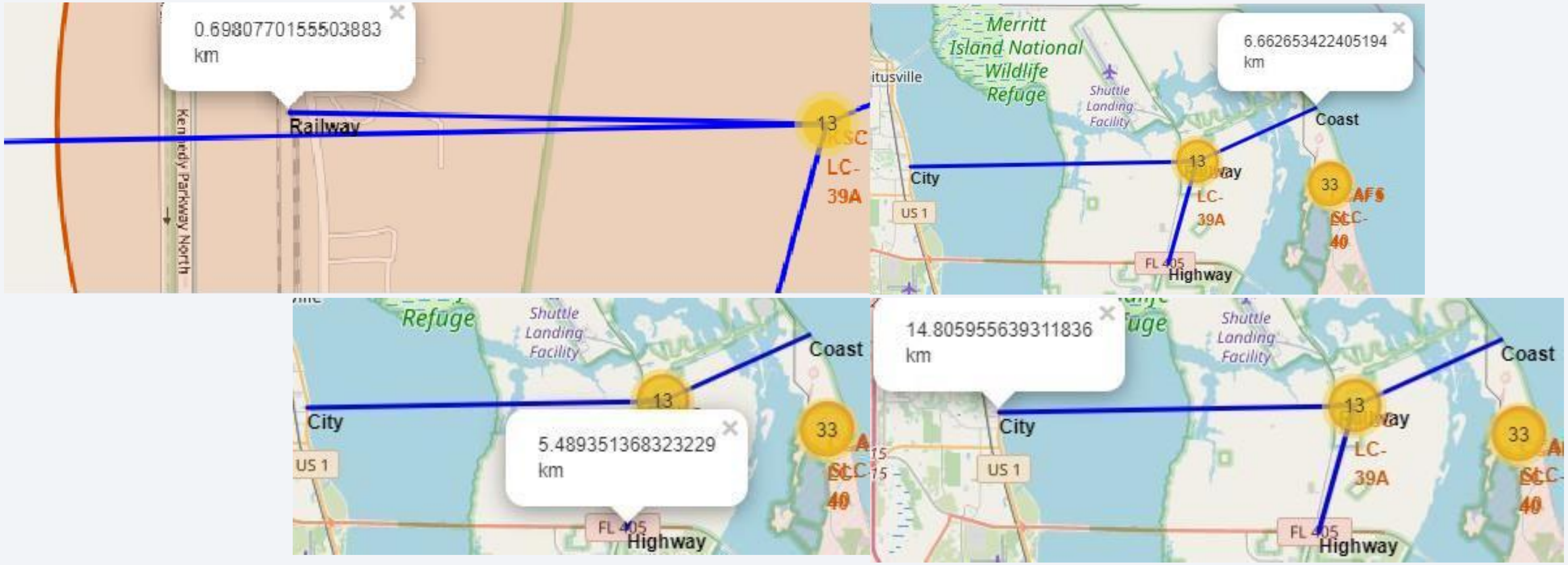
Color-Coded Launch Markers

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 Location Proximities

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.

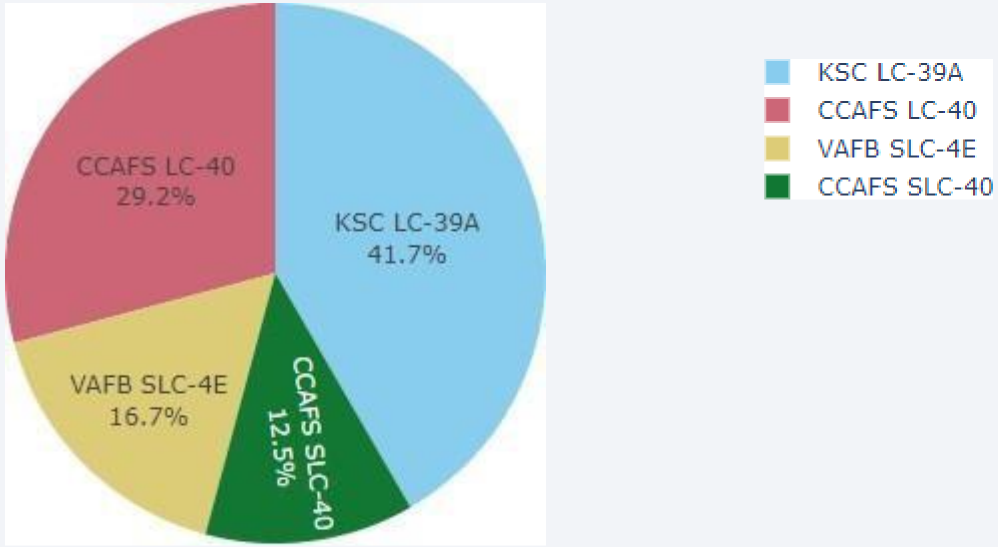


Section 4

Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

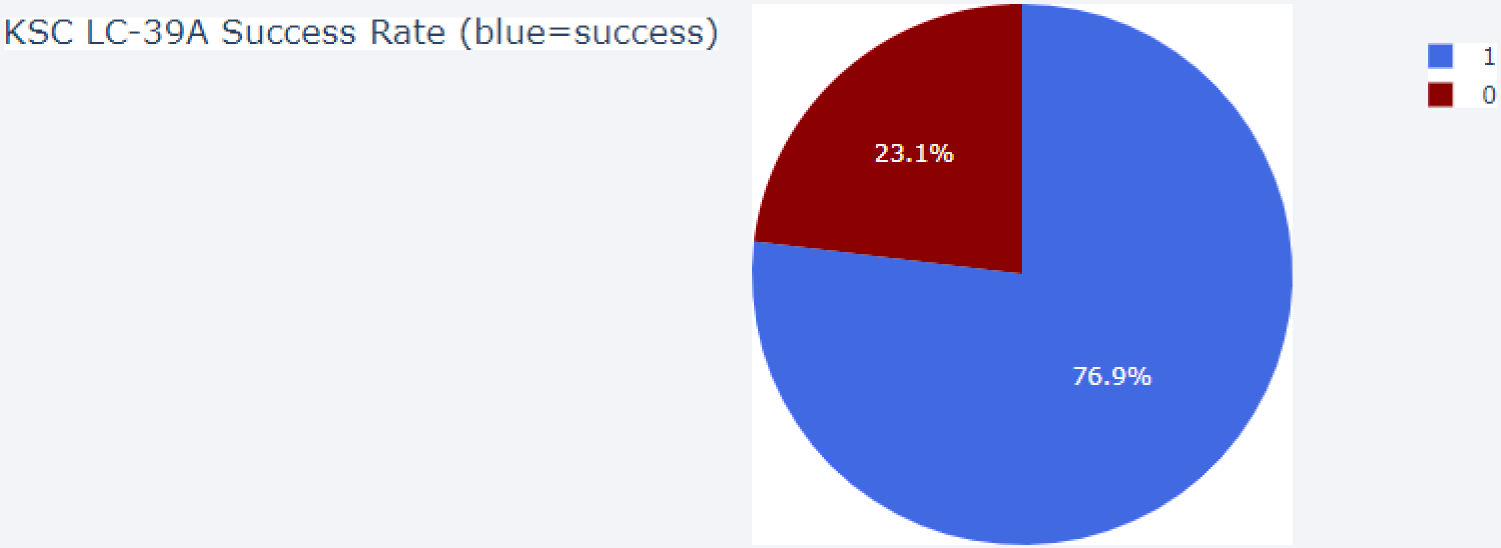
Successful Launches Across Launch Sites

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 where 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 Mass vs. Success vs. Booster Version Category

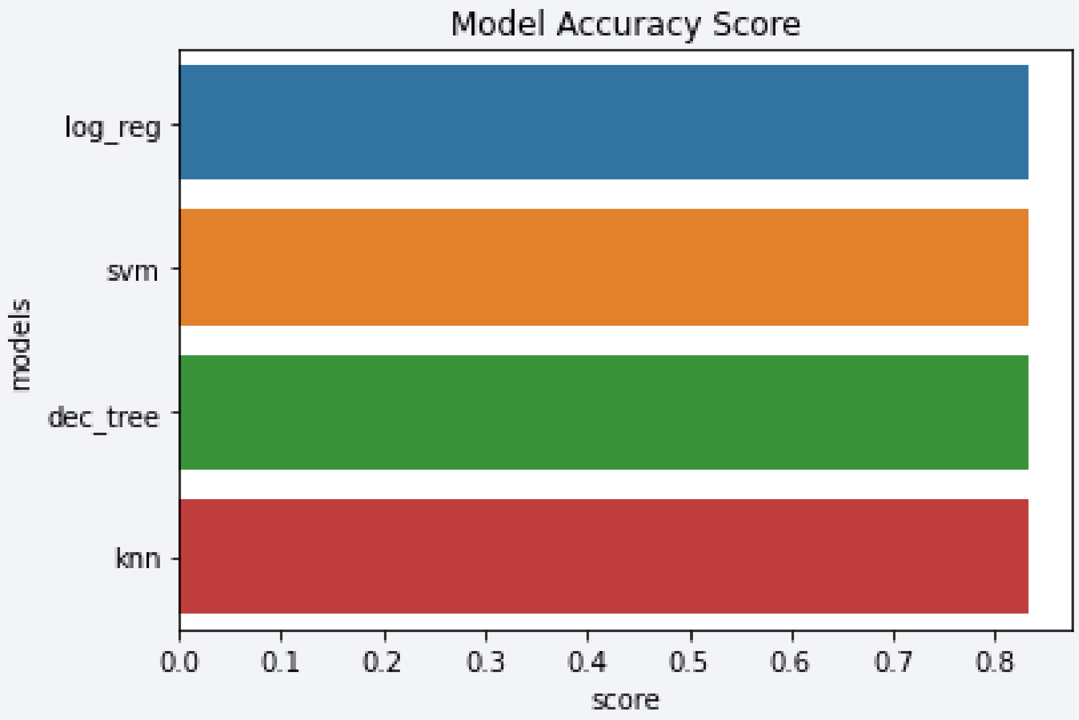
Plotly dashboard has a Payload range selector. However, this is set from 0-10000 instead of the max Payload of 15600. Class indicates 1 for successful landing and 0 for failure. Scatter plot also accounts for booster version category in color and number of launches in point size. In this particular range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

Section 5

Predictive Analysis (Classification)

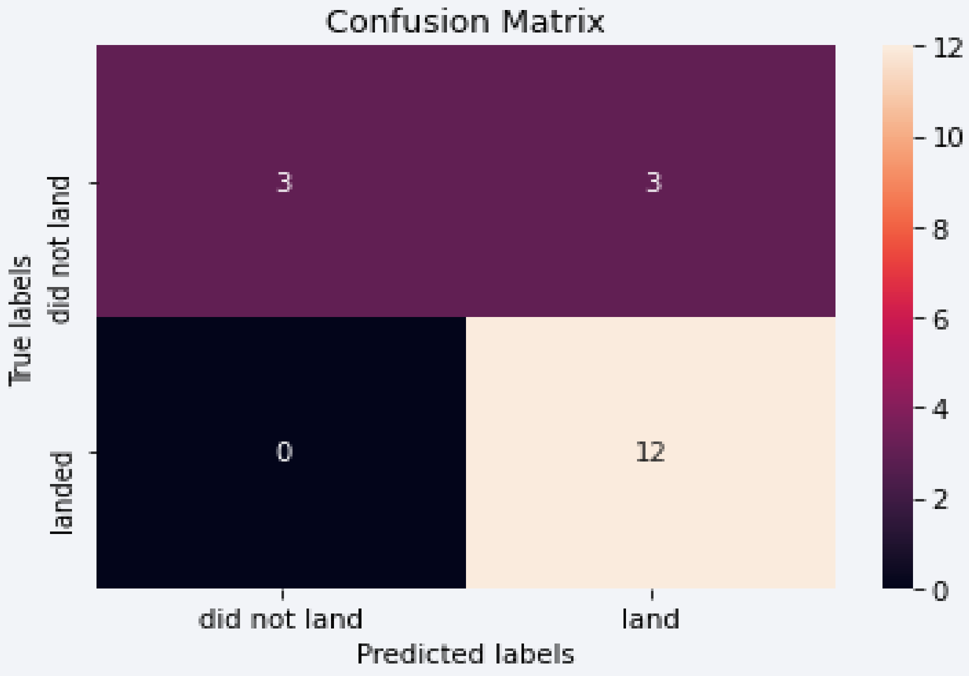
Classification Accuracy

- Visualize the built model accuracy for all built classification models, in a bar chart
- Find which model has the highest classification accuracy



Confusion Matrix

- Show the confusion matrix of the best performing model with an explanation
- 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.



Correct predictions are on a diagonal from top left to bottom right.

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%
- Allon Mask of SpaceY can use this model to predict with relatively high accuracy whether a launch will have a successful Stage 1 landing before launch to determine whether the launch should be made or not
- If possible more data should be collected to better determine the best machine learning model and improve accuracy

Appendix

- Include any relevant assets like Python code snippets, SQL queries, charts, Notebook outputs, or data sets that you may have created during this project

GitHub repository url:

https://github.com/Balasubramanian1981/Dheesha/

Special Thanks to All Instructors

https://www.coursera.org/professional-certificates/ibm-data-science?#instructors

Thank you!