

Winning Space Race with Data Science

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1. Data Collection:

Explanation: Data collection is the process of gathering relevant information for analysis. In your spacey data science project, this involves sourcing data related to space launches, such as launch sites, payloads, success/failure outcomes, etc.

Importance: The quality and comprehensiveness of your dataset directly impact the accuracy and effectiveness of subsequent analyses. It's crucial to gather data from reliable sources to ensure the reliability of your findings.

```
In [17]: # Get the head of the dataframe
data.head()
```

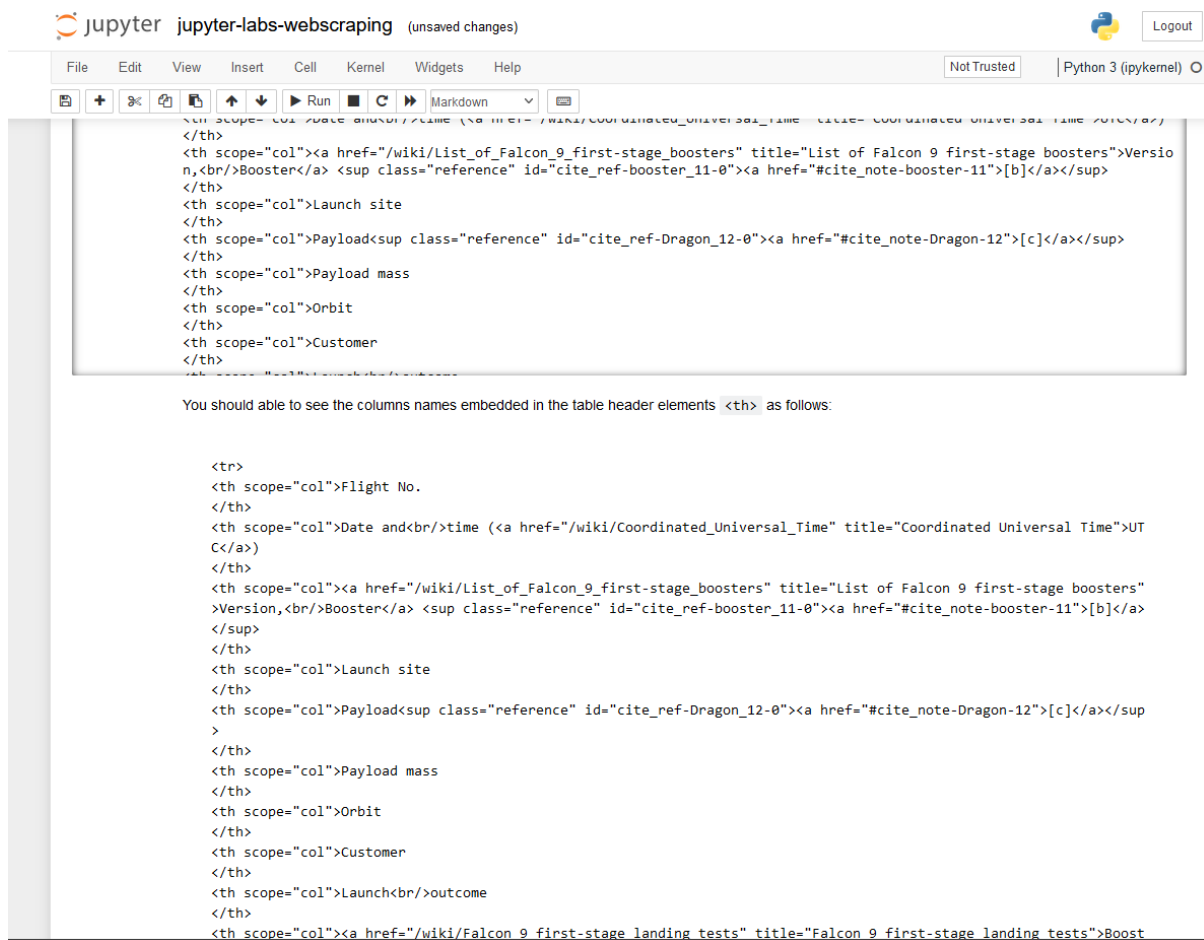
```
Out[17]:
```

	static_fire_date_utc	static_fire_date_unix	net	window	rocket	success	failures	details	crew	ships	capsules
0	2006-03-17T00:00:00.000Z	1.142554e+09	False	0.0	5e9d0d95eda69955f709d1eb	False	[[{"time": 33, "altitude": None, "reason": "merlin engine failure"}]]	Engine failure at 33 seconds and loss of vehicle	0	0	0 [5eb0e
1	None	NaN	False	0.0	5e9d0d95eda69955f709d1eb	False	[[{"time": 301, "altitude": 289, "reason": "harmonic oscillation leading to premature engine shutdown"}]]	Successful first stage burn and transition to second stage, maximum altitude 289 km, Premature engine shutdown at T+7 min 30 s, Failed to reach orbit, Failed to recover first stage	0	0	0 [5eb0e
2	None	NaN	False	0.0	5e9d0d95eda69955f709d1eb	False	[[{"time": 140, "altitude": 35, "reason": "residual stage-1 thrust led to collision between stage 1 and stage 2"}]]	Residual stage 1 thrust led to collision between stage 1 and stage 2	0	0	0 [5eb0e 5eb0e

2. Data Wrangling:

Explanation: Data wrangling involves cleaning, organizing, and transforming raw data into a format suitable for analysis. This includes handling missing values, addressing outliers, and structuring the data appropriately.

Importance: Clean and well-organized data is essential for accurate analysis. Data wrangling ensures that your dataset is in a form that allows for meaningful insights during subsequent stages.



The screenshot shows a JupyterLab window titled "jupyter-labs-webscraping (unsaved changes)". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help), a toolbar with icons for file operations and execution, and a status bar indicating "Not Trusted" and "Python 3 (ipykernel)".

The active code cell contains HTML markup for a table header:

```
<th scope="col">Date and<br/>time (<a href="/wiki/Coordinated_Universal_Time" title="Coordinated Universal Time">UTC</a>)</th>
<th scope="col"><a href="/wiki/List_of_Falcon_9_first-stage_boosters" title="List of Falcon 9 first-stage boosters">Version,<br/>Booster</a> <sup class="reference" id="cite_ref-booster_11-0"><a href="#cite_note-booster-11">[b]</a></sup>
</th>
<th scope="col">Launch site
</th>
<th scope="col">Payload<sup class="reference" id="cite_ref-Dragon_12-0"><a href="#cite_note-Dragon-12">[c]</a></sup>
</th>
<th scope="col">Payload mass
</th>
<th scope="col">Orbit
</th>
<th scope="col">Customer
</th>
```

The text cell below the code cell explains the markup:

You should be able to see the columns names embedded in the table header elements `<th>` as follows:

```
<tr>
<th scope="col">Flight No.
</th>
<th scope="col">Date and<br/>time (<a href="/wiki/Coordinated_Universal_Time" title="Coordinated Universal Time">UTC</a>)</th>
<th scope="col"><a href="/wiki/List_of_Falcon_9_first-stage_boosters" title="List of Falcon 9 first-stage boosters">Version,<br/>Booster</a> <sup class="reference" id="cite_ref-booster_11-0"><a href="#cite_note-booster-11">[b]</a></sup>
</th>
<th scope="col">Launch site
</th>
<th scope="col">Payload<sup class="reference" id="cite_ref-Dragon_12-0"><a href="#cite_note-Dragon-12">[c]</a></sup>
</th>
<th scope="col">Payload mass
</th>
<th scope="col">Orbit
</th>
<th scope="col">Customer
</th>
<th scope="col">Launch<br/>outcome
</th>
<th scope="col"><a href="/wiki/Falcon_9_first-stage_landing_tests" title="Falcon 9 first-stage landing tests">Boost
```

3. Exploratory Analysis using SQL:

Explanation: Exploratory data analysis (EDA) using SQL involves querying and examining the dataset using SQL queries. This step helps in understanding the structure of the data, identifying patterns, and obtaining initial insights.

Importance: SQL is powerful for handling large datasets and extracting valuable information efficiently. It allows you to explore relationships within the data and retrieve specific subsets for further investigation.

jupyter jupyter-labs-eda-sql-course_s_qllite (unsaved changes) Python 3 (ipykernel) Logout

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Not Trusted Python 3 (ipykernel)

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

Task 2

Display 5 records where launch sites begin with the string 'CCA'

```
In [12]: %sql SELECT * FROM SPACEXTBL WHERE launch_site LIKE 'CCA%' LIMIT 5;
```

* sqlite:///my_data1.db
Done.

```
Out[12]:
```

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	7:44:00	F9 v1.0 B0005	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon demo flight C2	525	LEO (ISS)	NASA (COTS)	Success	No attempt
2012-10-08	0:35:00	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

Task 3

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

```
In [17]: %sql SELECT SUM(PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_) AS TotalPayloadMass FROM SPACEXTBL WHERE Customer = 'NASA (CRS)';
```

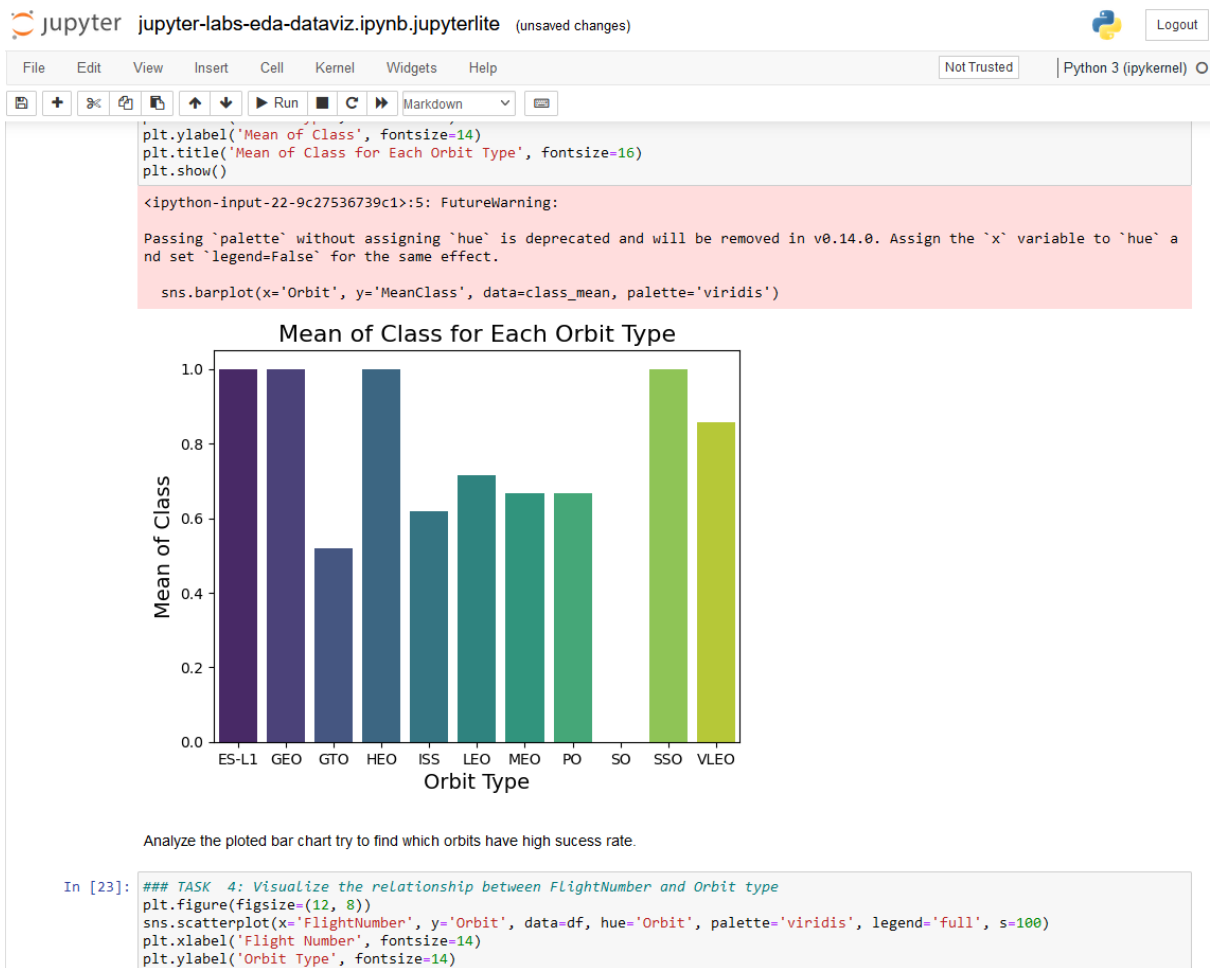
* sqlite:///my_data1.db
Done.

```
Out[17]: TotalPayloadMass
```

4. Exploratory Analysis using Pandas and Matplotlib:

Explanation: Pandas and Matplotlib are Python libraries used for data manipulation and visualization. Exploratory analysis using these tools involves using statistical methods and creating visualizations to understand the characteristics and trends in the data.

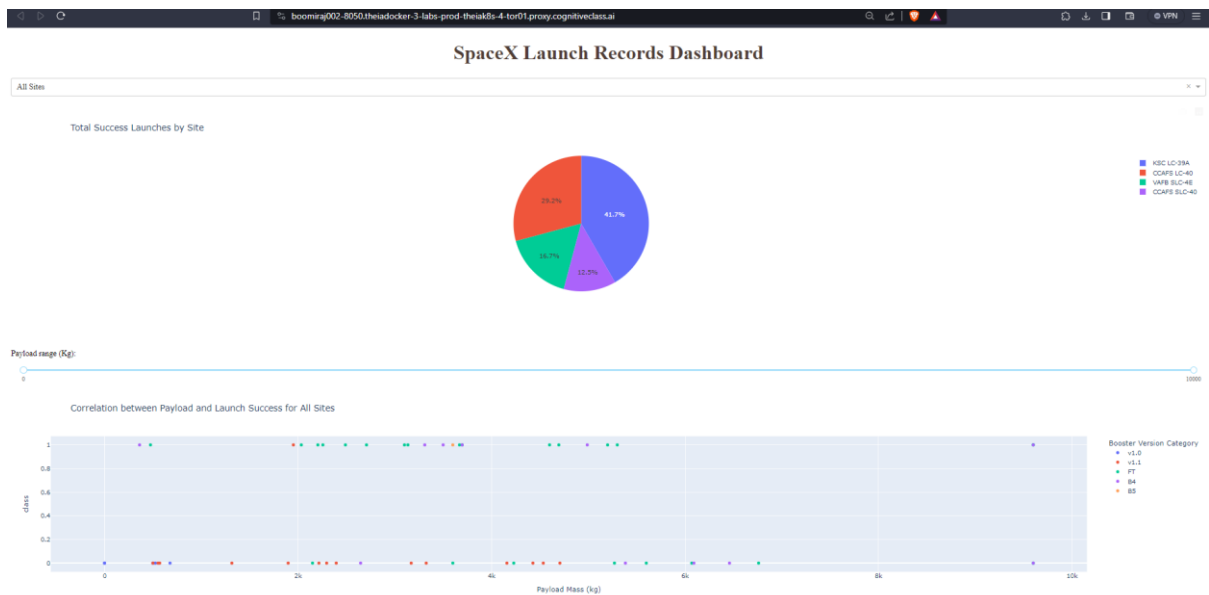
Importance: Python libraries like Pandas and Matplotlib provide a flexible and comprehensive environment for detailed data exploration. Visualization aids in the interpretation of patterns and trends.



5. Dashboard:

Explanation: A dashboard is a visual representation of your data and analysis results. It usually includes interactive visualizations, graphs, and charts to convey insights to stakeholders in a user-friendly manner.

Importance: Dashboards provide a concise and accessible way to communicate complex information. They allow stakeholders to interact with the data, making it easier to understand and derive actionable insights.



6. Predictive Analysis:

Explanation: Predictive analysis involves using historical data to make predictions about future trends or outcomes. In your spacey data science project, this could involve predicting the success of future space launches based on historical data.

Importance: Predictive analysis enables proactive decision-making by anticipating future events. It can assist in optimizing resources, identifying potential risks, and improving overall project planning.

These topics collectively form a comprehensive data science workflow, from collecting and cleaning data to exploring it using various tools and techniques, and finally, using predictive analytics to make informed decisions. Each stage contributes to the overall success of your spacey data science project.

FOR MORE INFO, PLEASE CHECK OUT THE GITHUB.