

The background is a dark blue gradient. On the left, there is a white line graph with three data points, each marked with a small orange circle. The line starts high on the left, dips to a low point in the middle, and then rises towards the right. In the center-right, there is a faint, stylized image of a rocket launch, with a rocket ascending and a plume of smoke or fire at its base. The overall aesthetic is technological and futuristic.

SPACEX ROCKET SUCCESS

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Outcomes

- The Falcon9 is more successful than the falcon1
- The Seattle launch site has less success as compared with the Houston launch site
- Falcon9 achieve a 83.33% reusable landing of the booster

Table of content

- Data collection and Processing
- Data cleaning and visualization
- Building Interactive Dashboard
- Predictive analysis

Introduction

- The aim of this project is to analyze the probability of a falcon9 rocket landing successfully using publicly available data

Methodology

- The data for the project was collected from a Wikipedia page of all spacex launches using web scraping. The data was cleaned to remove all falcon1 launches and was converted into a pandas data frame.
- The data was then divided into train and test data for a machine learning model to use it to predict the outcome of a spacex launch.

Results

- The results showed that launches from the Houston space centre had a high success rate of relanding a booster (83,33%)

Discussion

- . The high success rate of the Houston launch center might be linked to its proximity to the equator as compared with the Seattle launch center

Conclusion

- It is advisable for SpaceX to launch more falcon9 from the Houston Space Center