

Space X Falcon 9 First Stage Landing Prediction

Web scraping Falcon 9 and Falcon Heavy Launches Records from Wikipedia

Estimated time needed: 40 minutes

In this lab, you will be performing web scraping to collect Falcon 9 historical launch records from a Wikipedia page titled List of Falcon 9 and Falcon Heavy launches

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Falcon_9_and_Falcon_Heavy_launches

Falcon 9 first stage will land successfully

Several examples of an unsuccessful landing are shown here:



More specifically, the launch records are stored in a HTML table shown below:

Objectives

Web scrape Falcon 9 launch records with BeautifulSoup:

- Extract a Falcon 9 launch records HTML table from Wikipedia
- Parse the table and convert it into a Pandas data frame

First let's import required packages for this lab

```
In [1]: !pip3 install beautifulsoup4
!pip3 install requests
```

Requirement already satisfied: beautifulsoup4 in /home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/p ython/lib/python3.7/site-packages (4.11.1)

Requirement already satisfied: soupsieve>1.2 in /home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/py thon/lib/python3.7/site-packages (from beautifulsoup4) (2.3.2.post1)

Requirement already satisfied: requests in /home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-packages (2.28.1)

Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<3,>=2 in /home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-packages (from requests) (2.1.0)

Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in /home/jupyterlab/conda/en

vs/python/lib/python3.7/site-packages (from requests) (2022.6.15)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<1.27,>=1.21.1 in /home/jupyterlab/cond a/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-packages (from requests) (1.26.11)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in /home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/pyt

Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in /home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/py-hon/lib/python3.7/site-packages (from requests) (3.3)

```
In [2]: import sys
import requests
import unicodedata
import numpy as np
import datetime
import pandas as pd
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

and we will provide some helper functions for you to process web scraped HTML table

```
In [3]: def date_time(table_cells):
    """
    This function returns the data and time from the HTML table cell
    Input: the element of a table data cell extracts extra row
    """
    return [data_time.strip() for data_time in list(table_cells.strings)][0:2]

def booster_version(table_cells):
    """
    This function returns the booster version from the HTML table cell
    Input: the element of a table data cell extracts extra row
    """
    out=''.join([booster_version for i,booster_version in enumerate( table_cell return out

def landing_status(table_cells):
    """
    This function returns the landing status from the HTML table cell
    Input: the element of a table data cell extracts extra row
    """
    out=[i for i in table_cells.strings][0]
    return out
```

```
def get mass(table cells):
   mass=unicodedata.normalize("NFKD", table_cells.text).strip()
    if mass:
        mass.find("kg")
        new mass=mass[0:mass.find("kg")+2]
    else:
        new_mass=0
    return new mass
def extract column from header(row):
   This function returns the landing status from the HTML table cell
    Input: the element of a table data cell extracts extra row
    0.0000
    if (row.br):
        row.br.extract()
    if row.a:
       row.a.extract()
    if row.sup:
        row.sup.extract()
   colunm_name = ' '.join(row.contents)
    # Filter the digit and empty names
    if not(colunm_name.strip().isdigit()):
        colunm_name = colunm_name.strip()
        return column name
```

To keep the lab tasks consistent, you will be asked to scrape the data from a snapshot of the List of Falcon 9 and Falcon Heavy launches Wikipage updated on 9th June 2021

```
In [4]: Falcwiki = "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Falcon_9_and_Fal
```

Next, request the HTML page from the above URL and get a response object

TASK 1: Request the Falcon9 Launch Wiki page from its URL

First, let's perform an HTTP GET method to request the Falcon9 Launch HTML page, as an HTTP response.

```
In [5]: # use requests.get() method with the provided static_url
    # assign the response to a object
    response = requests.get(Falcwiki).text
```

Create a BeautifulSoup object from the HTML response

```
In [6]: # Use BeautifulSoup() to create a BeautifulSoup object from a response text cor
soup = BeautifulSoup(response, 'html.parser')
```

Print the page title to verify if the BeautifulSoup object was created properly

```
In [7]: print(soup.title)
```

<title>List of Falcon 9 and Falcon Heavy launches - Wikipedia</title>

TASK 2: Extract all column/variable names from the HTML table header

Next, we want to collect all relevant column names from the HTML table header

Let's try to find all tables on the wiki page first. If you need to refresh your memory about BeautifulSoup, please check the external reference link towards the end of this lab

```
In [8]: # Use the find_all function in the BeautifulSoup object, with element type `tak
# Assign the result to a list called `html_tables`
html_tables = soup.find_all('table')
```

Starting from the third table is our target table contains the actual launch records.

You should able to see the columns names embedded in the table header elements as follows:

```
In [9]: # Let's print the third table and check its content
    third_launch_table = html_tables[3]
    print (third_launch_table)
```

```
Flight No.
Date and<br/>time (<a href="/wiki/Coordinated_Universal_Time")</pre>
title="Coordinated Universal Time">UTC</a>)
<a href="/wiki/List_of_Falcon_9_first-stage_boosters" title="L
ist of Falcon 9 first-stage boosters">Version, <br/>br/>Booster</a><sup class="refe"
rence" id="cite_ref-booster_11-1"><a href="#cite_note-booster-11">[b]</a></sup
Launch site
Payload<sup class="reference" id="cite ref-Dragon 12-1"><a hre</pre>
f="#cite note-Dragon-12">[c]</a></sup>
Payload mass
Orbit
Customer
Launch<br/>outcome
<a href="/wiki/Falcon_9_first-stage_landing_tests" title="Falc</pre>
on 9 first-stage landing tests">Booster<br/>landing</a>
8
6 January 2014, <br/>22:06<sup class="reference" id="cite_ref-NASA_Spacefli
ght 48-0"><a href="#cite note-NASA Spaceflight-48">[41]</a></sup>
<a href="/wiki/Falcon 9 v1.1" title="Falcon 9 v1.1">F9 v1.1</a>
<a href="/wiki/Cape_Canaveral_Space_Force_Station" title="Cape Canaveral S
pace Force Station">CCAFS</a>,<br/><a href="/wiki/Cape Canaveral Space Launch
Complex 40" title="Cape Canaveral Space Launch Complex 40">SLC-40</a>
<a href="/wiki/Thaicom 6" title="Thaicom 6">Thaicom 6</a><sup class="refer"
ence" id="cite ref-sxManifest20120925 28-4"><a href="#cite note-sxManifest2012"
0925-28">[22]</a></sup>
3,325 kg (7,330 lb)
<a href="/wiki/Geostationary transfer orbit" title="Geostationary transfer
orbit">GTO</a>
<a href="/wiki/Thaicom" title="Thaicom">Thaicom</a>
text-align: center; ">Success<sup class="reference" id="cite ref-sn20140106 49-
0"><a href="#cite note-sn20140106-49">[42]</a></sup>
<td class="table-noAttempt" style="background: #EEE; vertical-align: middle; w
hite-space: nowrap; text-align: center; ">No attempt<br/>><sup class="reference"
id="cite ref-50"><a href="#cite note-50">[43]</a></sup>
<t.r>
```

The Thai communication satellite was the second GTO 1 aunch for Falcon 9. The USAF evaluated launch data from this flight as part of a separate certification program for SpaceX to qualify to fly military payloads, but found that the launch had "unacceptable fuel reserves at engine cutoff of the stage 2 second burnoff". < sup class="reference" id="cite ref-bloomberg20140 722_51-0">[44]</sup> Thaicom-6 w as inserted into a Super-Synchronous Transfer Orbit of 90,039 km (55,9 48 mi) in apogee with an inclination of 22.46° to the equator. 9 18 April 2014,
19:25^{[21]} F9 v1.1 Cape Canaveral,
LC-40SpaceX CRS-3^{[22]}
(Dragon C105) 2,296 kg (5,062 lb)^{[45]} LEO (ISS) NASA (CRS) <td class="table-success" style="background: #9EFF9E; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center; ">Success <td class="partial table-partial" style="background: #BFE; vertical-align: mid dle; text-align: center;">Controlled
<small>(ocean)</small> ^{[d]}^{[46]} Following second-stage separation, SpaceX conducted a second < a href="/wiki/Falcon 9 first-stage landing tests" title="Falcon 9 first-stage" landing tests">controlled-descent test of the discarded booster vehicle an d achieved the first successful controlled ocean touchdown of a liquid-rocketengine orbital booster.^{< a href="#cite note-mit20140422-54">[47]}^{[48]} Foll owing the soft touchdown, the first stage tipped over as expected and was dest

royed. This was the first Falcon 9 booster to fly with extensible landing legs and the first Dragon mission with the <a href="/wiki/Falcon 9 v1.1" title="Fal

```
con 9 v1.1">Falcon 9 v1.1</a> launch vehicle. This flight also launched the <a
href="/wiki/Educational Launch of Nanosatellites" title="Educational Launch of
Nanosatellites">ELaNa 5</a> mission for <a href="/wiki/NASA" title="NASA">NASA
</a> as a secondary payload.<sup class="reference" id="cite ref-auto2 56-0"><a
href="#cite_note-auto2-56">[49]</a></sup><sup class="reference" id="cite_ref-5
7"><a href="#cite note-57">[50]</a></sup>
10
14 July 2014, <br/>15:15
<a href="/wiki/Falcon_9_v1.1" title="Falcon 9 v1.1">F9 v1.1</a>
<a class="mw-redirect" href="/wiki/Cape Canaveral Air Force Station" title
="Cape Canaveral Air Force Station">Cape Canaveral</a>,<br/><a href="/wiki/Cap
e Canaveral Space Launch Complex 40" title="Cape Canaveral Space Launch Comple
x 40">LC-40</a>
<a class="mw-redirect" href="/wiki/Orbcomm-OG2" title="Orbcomm-OG2">Orbcom
m-OG2</a>-1<br/>6 satellites)<sup class="reference" id="cite ref-sxManifest20"
120925 28-6"><a href="#cite note-sxManifest20120925-28">[22]</a></sup>
1,316 kg (2,901 lb)
<a href="/wiki/Low_Earth_orbit" title="Low Earth orbit">LEO</a>
<a href="/wiki/Orbcomm" title="Orbcomm">Orbcomm</a>
text-align: center; ">Success<sup class="reference" id="cite ref-og2-01 2014071
4_58-0"><a href="#cite_note-og2-01_20140714-58">[51]</a></sup>
<td class="partial table-partial" style="background: #BFE; vertical-align: mid
dle; text-align: center; ">Controlled <br/><small>(ocean) </small> <sup class = "ref
erence" id="cite ref-ocean landing 38-2"><a href="#cite note-ocean landing-3"
8">[d]</a></sup><sup class="reference" id="cite_ref-auto_53-1"><a href="#cite_
note-auto-53">[46]</a></sup>
Payload included six satellites weighing 172 kg (379 lb) each
and two 142 kg (313 lb) mass simulators. < sup class="reference" id="cite ref-gu
nter-og2 30-1"><a href="#cite note-qunter-og2-30">[24]</a></sup><sup class="re
ference" id="cite ref-gunter-og2-sim 59-0"><a href="#cite note-gunter-og2-sim-
59">[52]</a></sup> Equipped for the second time with <a class="mw-redirect" hr
ef="/wiki/Launch vehicle landing gear" title="Launch vehicle landing gear">lan
ding legs</a>, the first-stage booster successfully conducted a <a class="mw-r
edirect" href="/wiki/SpaceX Falcon 9 booster post-mission, controlled-descent,
test program" title="SpaceX Falcon 9 booster post-mission, controlled-descen
t, test program">controlled-descent</a> test consisting of a burn for decelera
tion from <a class="mw-redirect" href="/wiki/Hypersonic" title="Hypersonic">hy
personic</a> velocity in the upper atmosphere, a <a href="/wiki/Atmospheric en
try" title="Atmospheric entry">reentry</a> burn, and a final landing burn befo
re soft-landing on the ocean surface. < sup class="reference" id="cite ref-Space
X22072014 60-0"><a href="#cite note-SpaceX22072014-60">[53]</a></sup>
11
5 August 2014, <br/>08:00
```

```
<a href="/wiki/Falcon 9 v1.1" title="Falcon 9 v1.1">F9 v1.1</a>
<a class="mw-redirect" href="/wiki/Cape Canaveral Air Force Station" title
="Cape Canaveral Air Force Station">Cape Canaveral</a>,<br/><a href="/wiki/Cap
e_Canaveral_Space_Launch_Complex_40" title="Cape Canaveral Space Launch Comple
x 40">LC-40</a>
<a href="/wiki/AsiaSat 8" title="AsiaSat 8">AsiaSat 8</a><sup class="refer
ence" id="cite_ref-sxManifest20120925_28-7"><a href="#cite_note-sxManifest2012</pre>
0925-28">[22]</a></sup><sup class="reference" id="cite ref-AsiaSat SpaceX 61-
0"><a href="#cite note-AsiaSat SpaceX-61">[54]</a></sup><sup class="reference"
id="cite_ref-62"><a href="#cite_note-62">[55]</a></sup>
4,535 kg (9,998 lb)
<a href="/wiki/Geostationary transfer orbit" title="Geostationary transfer
orbit">GTO</a>
<a href="/wiki/AsiaSat" title="AsiaSat">AsiaSat</a>
text-align: center; ">Success<sup class="reference" id="cite ref-as8 20140805 6
3-0"><a href="#cite note-as8 20140805-63">[56]</a></sup>
<td class="table-noAttempt" style="background: #EEE; vertical-align: middle; w
hite-space: nowrap; text-align: center; ">No attempt<br/>>sup class="reference"
id="cite_ref-amspace-20140803_64-0"><a href="#cite_note-amspace-20140803-64">
[57]</a></sup>
<t.r>
First time SpaceX managed a launch site turnaround between two
flights of under a month (22 days). GTO launch of the large communication sate
llite from Hong Kong did not allow for propulsive return-over-water and contro
lled splashdown of the first stage. < sup class="reference" id="cite ref-amspace
-20140803 64-1"><a href="#cite note-amspace-20140803-64">[57]</a></sup>
12
7 September 2014, <br/>05:00
<a href="/wiki/Falcon 9 v1.1" title="Falcon 9 v1.1">F9 v1.1</a><br/>br/>B1011<
sup class="reference" id="cite ref-block numbers 14-6"><a href="#cite note-blo
ck numbers-14">[8]</a></sup>
<a class="mw-redirect" href="/wiki/Cape Canaveral Air Force Station" title
="Cape Canaveral Air Force Station">Cape Canaveral</a>,<br/><a href="/wiki/Cap
e Canaveral Space Launch Complex 40" title="Cape Canaveral Space Launch Comple
x 40">LC-40</a>
<a href="/wiki/AsiaSat 6" title="AsiaSat 6">AsiaSat 6</a><sup class="refer
ence" id="cite ref-sxManifest20120925 28-8"><a href="#cite note-sxManifest2012"
0925-28">[22]</a></sup><sup class="reference" id="cite ref-AsiaSat SpaceX 61-
1"><a href="#cite note-AsiaSat SpaceX-61">[54]</a></sup><sup class="reference"
id="cite ref-65"><a href="#cite note-65">[58]</a></sup>
4,428 kg (9,762 lb)
<a href="/wiki/Geostationary transfer orbit" title="Geostationary transfer
```

```
orbit">GTO</a>
<a href="/wiki/AsiaSat" title="AsiaSat">AsiaSat</a>
text-align: center; ">Success<sup class="reference" id="cite_ref-sdc20140907_66
-0"><a href="#cite note-sdc20140907-66">[59]</a></sup>
<td class="table-noAttempt" style="background: #EEE; vertical-align: middle; w
hite-space: nowrap; text-align: center; ">No attempt
Launch was delayed for two weeks for additional verifications
after a malfunction observed in the development of the <a class="mw-redirect"
href="/wiki/F9R Dev1" title="F9R Dev1">F9R Dev1</a> prototype.<sup class="refe
rence" id="cite ref-67"><a href="#cite note-67">[60]</a></sup> GTO launch of t
he heavy payload did not allow for controlled splashdown. < sup class = "referenc
e" id="cite_ref-68"><a href="#cite_note-68">[61]</a></sup>
13
21 September 2014, <br/>5:52<sup class="reference" id="cite_ref-SFN_LLog_2"
7-2"><a href="#cite note-SFN LLog-27">[21]</a></sup>
<a href="/wiki/Falcon_9_v1.1" title="Falcon 9 v1.1">F9 v1.1</a><br/>br/>B1010<
sup class="reference" id="cite_ref-block_numbers_14-7"><a href="#cite_note-blo</pre>
ck_numbers-14">[8]</a></sup>
<a class="mw-redirect" href="/wiki/Cape Canaveral Air Force Station" title
="Cape Canaveral Air Force Station">Cape Canaveral</a>,<br/><a href="/wiki/Cap
e_Canaveral_Space_Launch_Complex_40" title="Cape Canaveral Space Launch Comple
x 40">LC-40</a>
<a href="/wiki/SpaceX CRS-4" title="SpaceX CRS-4">SpaceX CRS-4</a><sup cla
ss="reference" id="cite ref-sxManifest20120925 28-9"><a href="#cite note-sxMan
ifest20120925-28">[22]</a></sup><br/>(Dragon <a href="/wiki/Dragon_C106" title
="Dragon C106">C106</a>.1)
2,216 kg (4,885 lb)<sup class="reference" id="cite ref-69"><a href="#cite"
note-69">[62]</a></sup>
<a href="/wiki/Low Earth orbit" title="Low Earth orbit">LEO</a> (<a class
="mw-redirect" href="/wiki/ISS" title="ISS">ISS</a>)
<a href="/wiki/NASA" title="NASA">NASA</a> (<a href="/wiki/Commercial Resu
pply Services" title="Commercial Resupply Services">CRS</a>)
text-align: center; ">Success<sup class="reference" id="cite_ref-nasacrs4201409
21 70-0"><a href="#cite note-nasacrs420140921-70">[63]</a></sup>
<td class="table-no2" style="background: #FFE3E3; color: black; vertical-alig
n: middle; text-align: center; ">Uncontrolled <br/><small>(ocean) </small> <sup cl
ass="reference" id="cite ref-ocean landing 38-3"><a href="#cite note-ocean lan
ding-38">[d]</a></sup><sup class="reference" id="cite ref-fail-13 71-0"><a hre
f="#cite note-fail-13-71">[64]</a></sup>
Fourth attempt of a soft ocean touchdown, <sup class="referenc
```

e" id="cite_ref-aw20141016_72-0">[65]</sup> but the booster ran out of liquid oxygen.^{[64]} Detailed <a c lass="mw-redirect" href="/wiki/Thermal_imaging" title="Thermal imaging">thermal imaging infrared sensor data was collected however by NASA, as part of a joint arrangement with SpaceX as part of research on retropropulsion">retropropulsion title="Supersonic retropropulsion">retropropulsion title="Supersonic retropropulsion">retropropulsion title="Atmospheric entry">retropropulsion title="Atmospheric entry

```
Flight No.
Date and<br/>time (<a
href="/wiki/Coordinated_Universal_Time" title="Coordinated
Universal Time">UTC</a>)
<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>
Launch site
Payload<sup class="reference" id="cite ref-</pre>
Dragon 12-0"><a href="#cite note-Dragon-12">[c]</a></sup>
Payload mass
0rbit
Customer
Launch<br/>outcome
<a href="/wiki/Falcon 9 first-
stage landing tests" title="Falcon 9 first-stage landing
tests">Booster<br/>landing</a>
```

Next, we just need to iterate through the elements and apply the provided extract_column_from_header() to extract column name one by one

```
In [10]: column_names = []
    for row in third_launch_table.find_all('th'):
    name = extract_column_from_header(row):
        if (name != None and len(name) >0):
            column_names.append(name)
    # Apply find_all() function with `th` element on first_launch_table
```

Check the extracted column names

```
In [ ]: print(column_names)
```

TASK 3: Create a data frame by parsing the launch HTML tables

We will create an empty dictionary with keys from the extracted column names in the previous task. Later, this dictionary will be converted into a Pandas dataframe

```
In [ ]: launch_dict= dict.fromkeys(column_names)
        # Remove an irrelvant column
        del launch dict['Date and time ( )']
        # Let's initial the launch_dict with each value to be an empty list
        launch dict['Flight No.'] = []
        launch dict['Launch site'] = []
        launch dict['Payload'] = []
        launch dict['Payload mass'] = []
        launch dict['Orbit'] = []
        launch_dict['Customer'] = []
        launch dict['Launch outcome'] = []
        # Added some new columns
        launch dict['Version Booster']=[]
        launch dict['Booster landing']=[]
        launch dict['Date']=[]
        launch_dict['Time']=[]
```

Next, we just need to fill up the launch_dict with launch records extracted from table rows.

Usually, HTML tables in Wiki pages are likely to contain unexpected annotations and other types of noises, such as reference links B0004.1[8], missing values N/A [e], inconsistent formatting, etc.

To simplify the parsing process, we have provided an incomplete code snippet below to help you to fill up the launch_dict. Please complete the following code snippet with TODOs or you can choose to write your own logic to parse all launch tables:

```
#check to see if first table heading is as number corresponding to laur
if rows.th:
    if rows.th.string:
        flight number=rows.th.string.strip()
        flag=flight_number.isdigit()
else:
   flag=False
#get table element
row=rows.find_all('td')
#if it is number save cells in a dictonary
if flag:
    extracted_row += 1
    launch dict['Flight No.'].append(flight number)
    datatimelist=date_time(row[0])
    date = datatimelist[0].strip(',')
    launch dict['Date'].append(date)
    time = datatimelist[1]
    launch_dict['Time'].append(time)
   bv=booster_version(row[1])
    if not (bv):
        bv=row[1].a.string
    launch_dict['Version Booster'].append(bv)
    launch site = row[2].a.string
    launch dict['Launch site'].append(launch site)
    payload = row[3].a.string
    launch dict['Payload'].append(payload)
    payload mass = get mass(row[4])
    launch dict['Payload mass'].append(payload mass)
    orbit = row[5].a.string
    launch dict['Orbit'].append(orbit)
    customer = row[6].text.strip()
    launch dict['Customer'].append(customer)
    launch outcome = list(row[7].strings)[0]
    launch dict['Launch outcome'].append(launch outcome)
    booster landing = landing status(row[8])
    launch_dict['Booster landing'].append(booster_landing)
```

```
In []: print(len(time), len(bv), len(payload), len(date), len(flight_number), len(laur
```

After you have fill in the parsed launch record values into <code>launch_dict</code>, you can create a dataframe from it.

```
In [ ]: df = pd.DataFrame(launch_dict)
    df.head(25)
```

We can now export it to a CSV for the next section, but to make the answers consistent and

in case you have difficulties finishing this lab.

Following labs will be using a provided dataset to make each lab independent.

```
df.to_csv('spacex_web_scraped.csv', index=False)
```

Authors

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Nayef Abou Tayoun

Change Log

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Version	Changed By	Change Description
2021-06-09	1.0	Yan Luo	Tasks updates
2020-11-10	1.0	Nayef	Created the initial version

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