



IBM Developer
SKILLS NETWORK

Winning Space Race with Data Science

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Outline

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

- Examine the characteristics of the SpaceY regarding the SpaceX
- Predict the outcomes of SpaceY's new launches
- Analyze and visualize through charts the results

Introduction

- Gather information about SpaceX and use them for our analysis
- Implement EDA with SQL commands and visualizations
- Use Folium and Plotly Dash for interactive analysis
- Use classification models for predictive analysis

Section 1

Methodology

Methodology

Executive Summary

- Data collection methodology:
 - A rest api is used to download the JSON records for our analysis
- Perform data wrangling
 - Count the number of occurrences to understand the distribution of values
 - Create a list with the landing outcome of each mission
- 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 like logistic regression, KNN, SVM, Decision Tree

Data Collection – SpaceX API

- Request the JSON records from SpaceX REST :
<https://api.spacexdata.com/v4/launches/past>
- Convert them to static response object and normalize the JSON
- Create a dictionary with the data and convert it to a data frame
- https://github.com/GinaVI/IBM-Data-Science-Coursera/blob/main/Applied%20Data%20Science%20Capstone/Hands-on%20Lab/Data%20Collection/Working%20with%20Applied%20Data%20Science%20Capstone_1.ipynb

| | static_fire_date_utc | static_fire_date_unix | net | window | rocket | success | failures | details | crew | ships | capsules | payloads |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------|--------|--------------------------|---------|---|--|------|-------|----------|------------|
| 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 | [] | [] | [] | [5eb0e4b6t |
| 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 | [] | [] | [] | [5eb0e4b6t |

Data Collection - Scraping

- Get the HTML page and use BeautifulSoup to parse it
- Create empty dictionary and fill it by launching records extracted from table rows
- Convert the dictionary to a data frame
- https://github.com/GinaVI/IBM-Coursera/blob/main/Applied%20Data%20Science%20Capstone/Hands-on%20Lab/Data%20Collection/Working%20with%20Applied%20Data%20Science%20Capstone_2.ipynb

```
<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">Booster<br/>landing
</a>
</th></tr>
```


Data Wrangling

- Import the data from the Data Scarping lab
- Calculate the null values of each column
- Calculate the occurrences of each column
- Create new column with the landing outcome and calculate the average
- <https://github.com/GinaVI/IBM-Data-Science-Coursera/blob/main/Applied%20Data%20Science%20Capstone/Hands-on%20Lab/Data%20Wrangling/Working%20with%20Applied%20Data%20Science%20Capstone%203.ipynb>

EDA with Data Visualization

- The following plots constructed:
 - FlightNumber vs. PayloadMass
 - FlightNumber vs LaunchSite
 - PayloadMass vs LaunchSite
 - Orbit vs SuccessRate
 - Orbit vs FlightNumber
 - Orbit vs PayloadMass
 - Year vs Class
- <https://github.com/GinaVI/IBM-Data-Science-Coursera/blob/main/Applied%20Data%20Science%20Capstone/Hands-on%20Lab/Explanatory%20Data%20Analysis/Working%20with%20Applied%20Data%20Science%20Capstone%205.ipynb>

EDA with SQL

- The SQL queries performed:
 - Display the names of the unique launch sites in the space mission
 - Display 5 records where launch sites begin with the string 'CCA'
 - Display the total payload mass carried by boosters launched by NASA (CRS)
 - Display average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1
 - List the date when the first successful landing outcome in ground pad was achieved
 - List the names of the boosters which have success in drone ship and have payload mass greater than 4000 but less than 6000
 - List the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes
 - List the names of the booster_versions which have carried the maximum payload mass
 - List the failed landing_outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions, and launch site names for in year 2015
 - 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
- <https://github.com/GinaVI/IBM-Data-Science-Coursera/blob/main/Applied%20Data%20Science%20Capstone/Hands-on%20Lab/Explanatory%20Data%20Analysis/Working%20with%20Applied%20Data%20Science%20Capstone%204.ipynb>

Build an Interactive Map with Folium

- The Folium package is used for the dashboard. The following interactions added:
 - Mark all launch sites on a map
 - Mark the success/failed launches for each site on the map
 - Calculate the distances between a launch site to its proximities
- <https://github.com/GinaVI/IBM-Data-Science-Coursera/blob/main/Applied%20Data%20Science%20Capstone/Hands-on%20Lab/Interactive%20Visual%20Analytics%20and%20Dashboard/Working%20with%20Applied%20Data%20Science%20Capstone%206.ipynb>

Predictive Analysis (Classification)

- The following classifications models constructed and the accuracy of each evaluated:
 - Logistic Regression
 - Support Vector Machine
 - Decision Tree
 - K Nearest Neighborhood
- [https://github.com/GinaVI/IBM-Data-Science-Coursera/blob/main/Applied%20Data%20Science%20Capstone/Hands-on%20Lab/Predictive%20Analysis%20\(Classification\)/Working%20with%20Applied%20Data%20Science%20Capstone%207.ipynb](https://github.com/GinaVI/IBM-Data-Science-Coursera/blob/main/Applied%20Data%20Science%20Capstone/Hands-on%20Lab/Predictive%20Analysis%20(Classification)/Working%20with%20Applied%20Data%20Science%20Capstone%207.ipynb)

Results

- Exploratory data analysis results
- Interactive analytics demo in screenshots
- Predictive analysis results

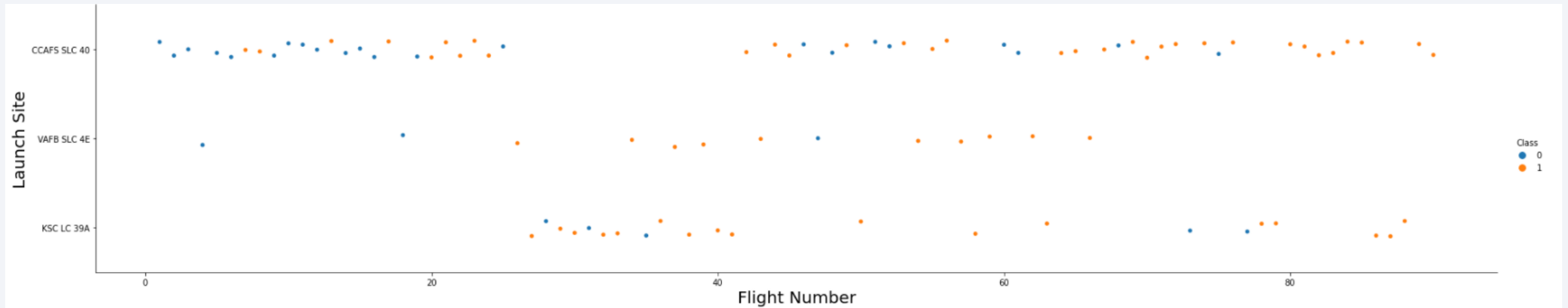
The background of the slide is an abstract composition. It features a solid blue area on the left side, which transitions into a dynamic pattern of diagonal streaks in shades of blue and red on the right. Overlaid on these streaks is a faint, white grid pattern, giving the impression of a digital or data-driven environment.

Section 2

Insights drawn from EDA

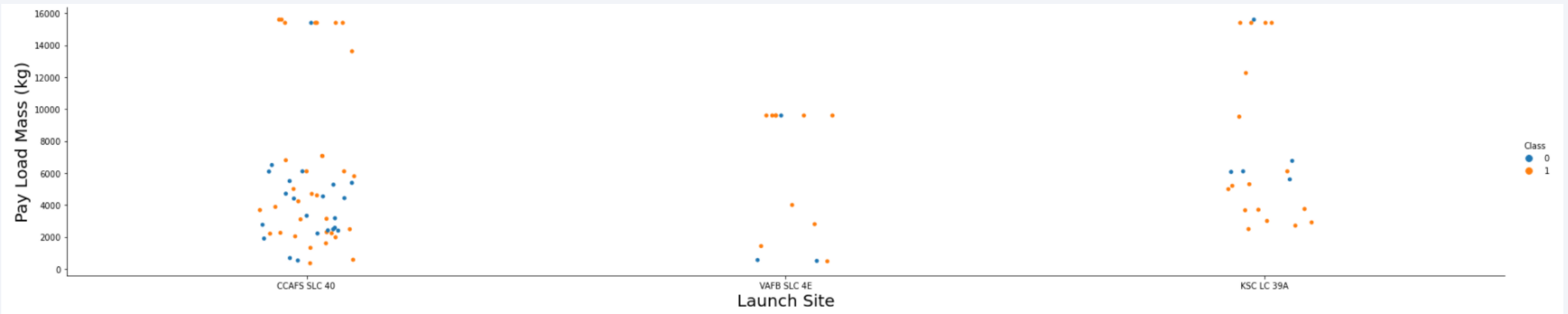
Flight Number vs. Launch Site

- Observing the data we understand that as the number of the flight increases, is more likely to land successfully on the launch site



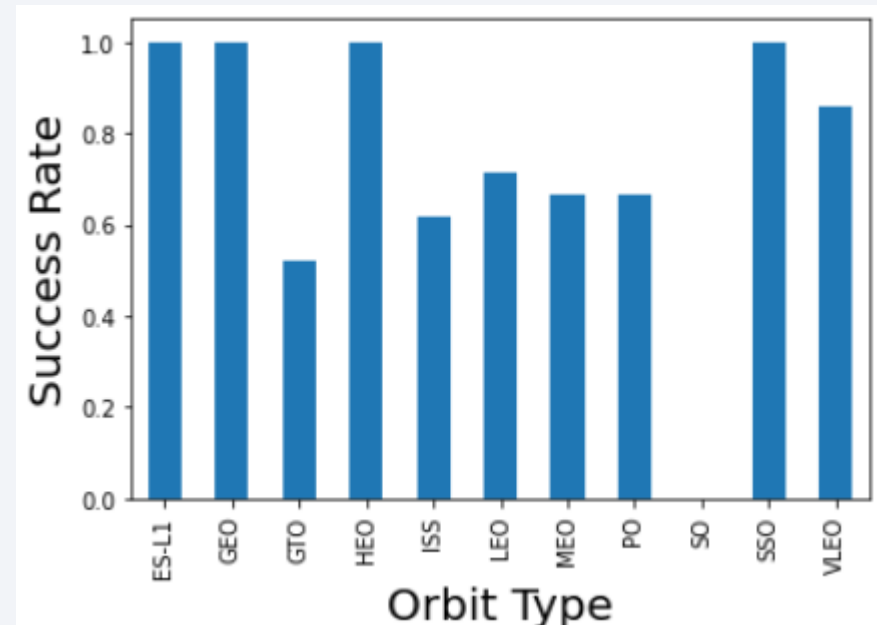
Payload vs. Launch Site

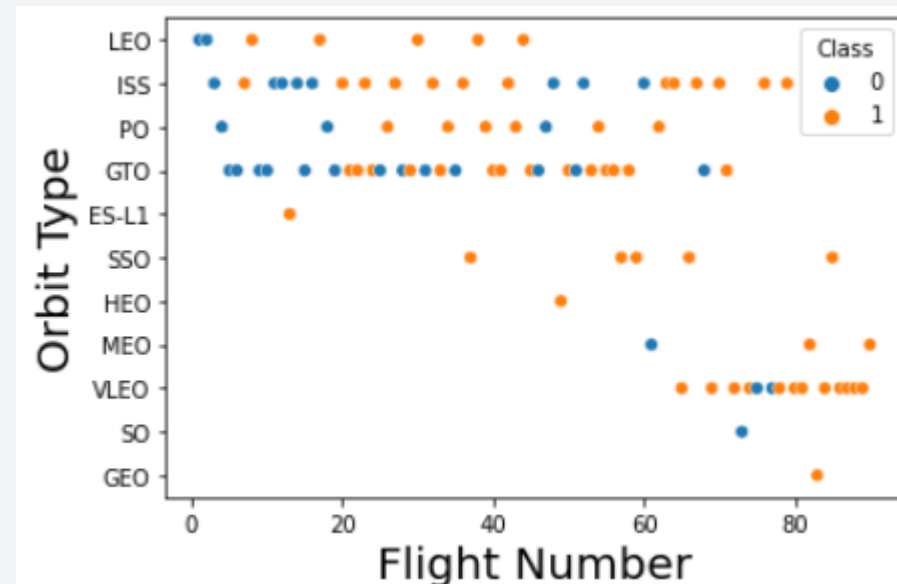
- Observing the data we understand that sites CCAFS SLC 40 and KSC LC 39A have the the successful landing of bigger pay load mass in KG.



Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

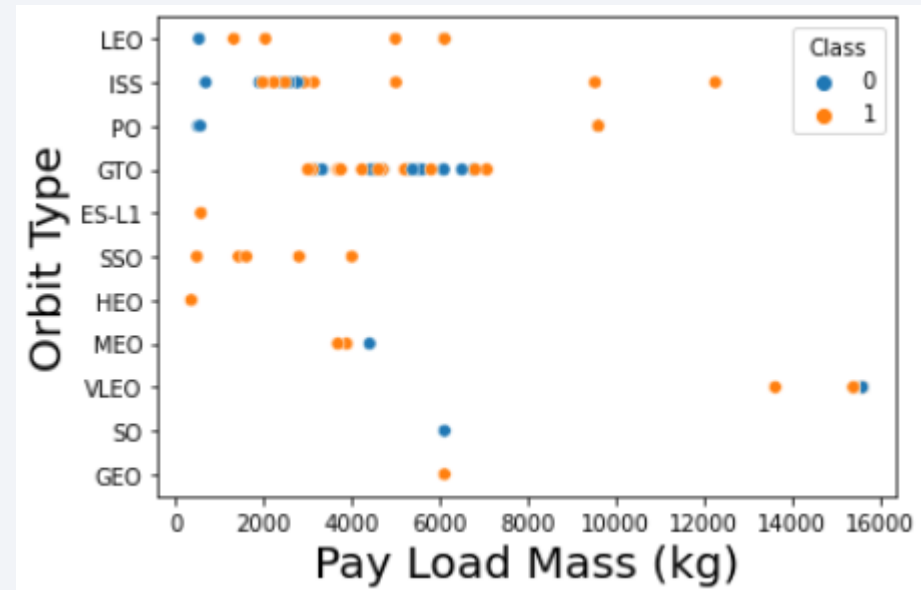
- Orbit types ES-L1, GEO, HEO and SSO have the absolute landing success





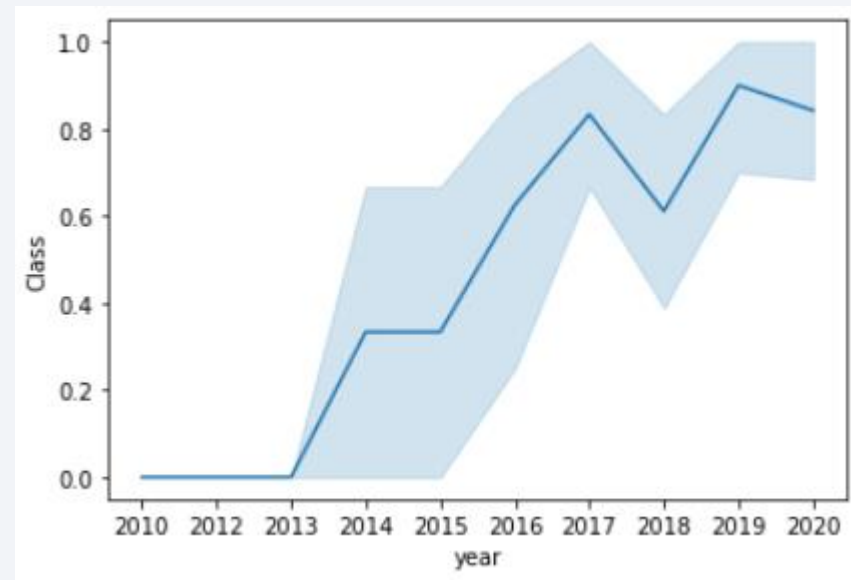
Payload vs. Orbit Type

- Observing the data we understand that the most successful lands need from 2000 to 6000 KG of pay load



Launch Success Yearly Trend

- During the years we observe that the average success rate increases



All Launch Site Names

- Find the names of the unique launch sites

```
%sql select distinct(launch_site) from SPACEXTBL
```

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

Launch Site Names Begin with 'CCA'

- Find 5 records where launch sites begin with 'CCA'

```
%sql select * from SPACEXTBL where launch_site like 'CCA%' limit 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

```
%sql select sum(payload_mass__kg_) from SPACEXTBL where customer = 'NASA (CRS)'
```

| |
|-------|
| 1 |
| 45596 |

Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

- Calculate the average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1

```
%sql select avg(payload_mass__kg_) from SPACEXTBL where booster_version ='F9 v1.1'
```

| |
|------|
| 1 |
| 2928 |

First Successful Ground Landing Date

- Find the dates of the first successful landing outcome on ground pad

```
%sql select DATE from SPACEXTBL where mission_outcome = 'Success' order by DATE limit 1
```

| DATE |
|------------|
| 2010-06-04 |

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

```
%sql select payload from SPACEXTBL where payload_mass__kg_>=4000 and  
payload_mass__kg_<=6000 and mission_outcome = 'Success'
```

| payload |
|---|
| AsiaSat 8 |
| AsiaSat 6 |
| ABS-3A Eutelsat 115 West B |
| Turkmen 52 / MonacoSAT |
| SES-9 |
| JCSAT-14 |
| JCSAT-16 |
| EchoStar 23 |
| SES-10 |
| NROL-76 |
| Boeing X-37B OTV-5 |
| SES-11 / EchoStar 105 |
| GovSat-1 / SES-16 |
| SES-12 |
| Merah Putih |
| Es hail 2 |
| SSO-A |
| GPS III-01 |
| Nusantara Satu, Beresheet Moon lander, S5 |
| RADARSAT Constellation, SpaceX CRS-18 |
| GPS III-03, ANASIS-II |
| ANASIS-II, Starlink 9 v1.0 |
| GPS III-04 , Crew-1 |

Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

- Calculate the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes

```
%sql select count(mission_outcome) from SPACEXTBL
```

| |
|-----|
| 1 |
| 101 |

Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

- List the names of the booster which have carried the maximum payload mass

```
%sql select booster_version from SPACEXTBL where payload_mass__kg_=(select  
max(payload_mass__kg_) from SPACEXTBL) LIMIT 1
```

| booster_version |
|-----------------|
| F9 B5 B1048.4 |

2015 Launch Records

- List the failed landing_outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions, and launch site names for in year 2015

```
%sql select landing__outcome,booster_version,launch_site from SPACEXTBL where  
landing__outcome = 'Failure (drone ship)' and year(DATE) = '2015'
```

| landing__outcome | booster_version | launch_site |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Failure (drone ship) | F9 v1.1 B1012 | CCAFS LC-40 |
| Failure (drone ship) | F9 v1.1 B1015 | 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

```
%sql select landing__outcome,count(landing__outcome)as LANDING_OUTCOME_COUNT from  
SPACEXTBL where DATE between '2010-06-04' and '2017-03-20' group by landing__outcome
```

| landing__outcome | landing_outcome_count |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Controlled (ocean) | 3 |
| Failure (drone ship) | 5 |
| Failure (parachute) | 2 |
| No attempt | 10 |
| Precluded (drone ship) | 1 |
| Success (drone ship) | 5 |
| Success (ground pad) | 3 |
| Uncontrolled (ocean) | 2 |

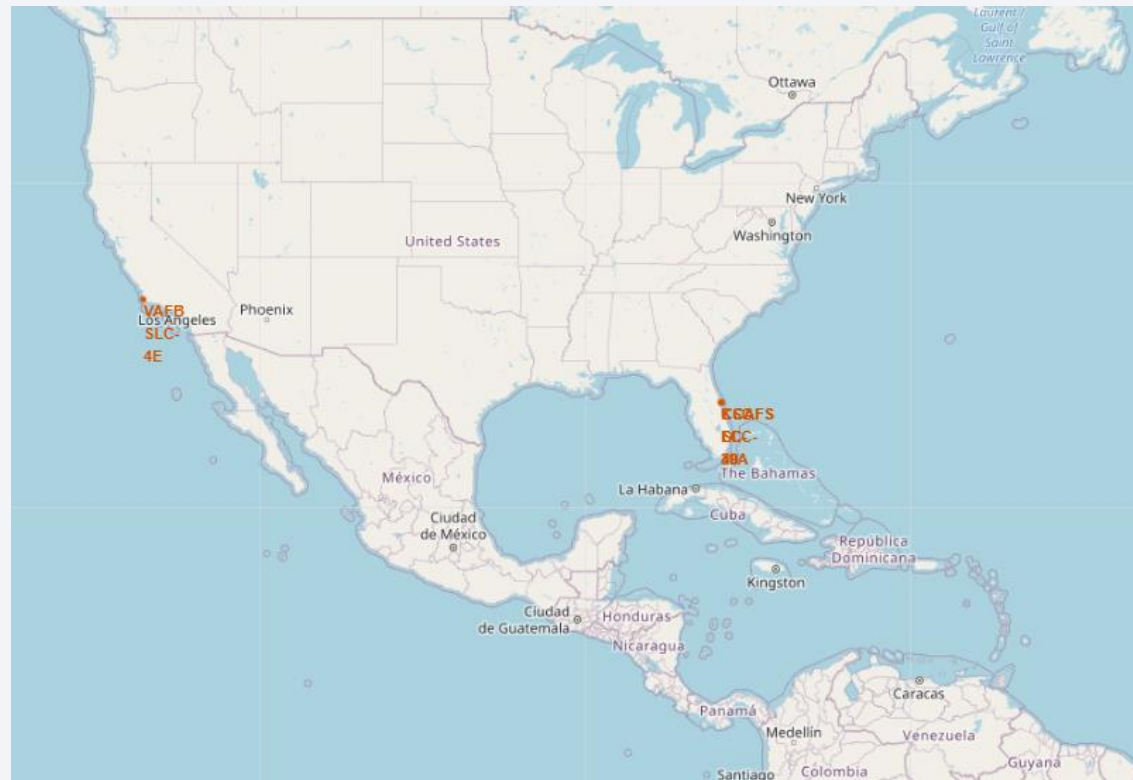
Section 4

Launch Sites Proximities Analysis



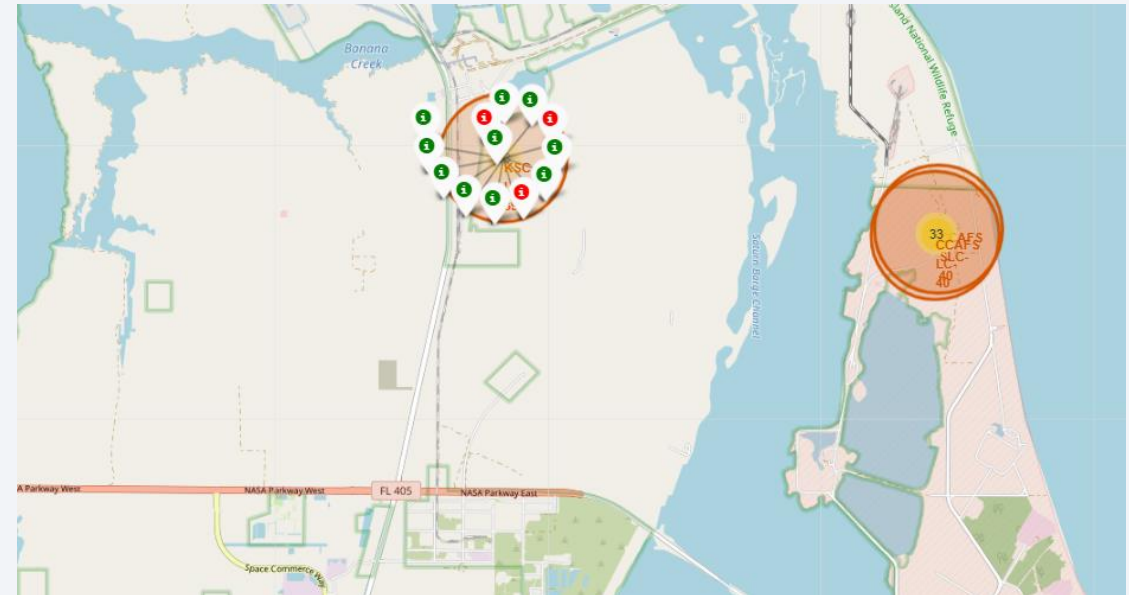
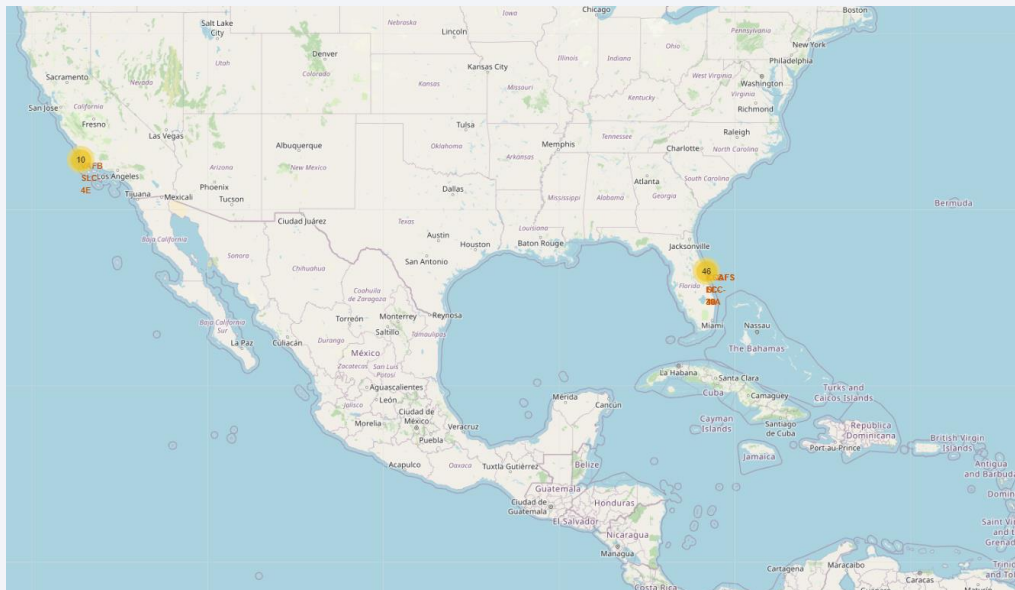
Launch all sites on a map

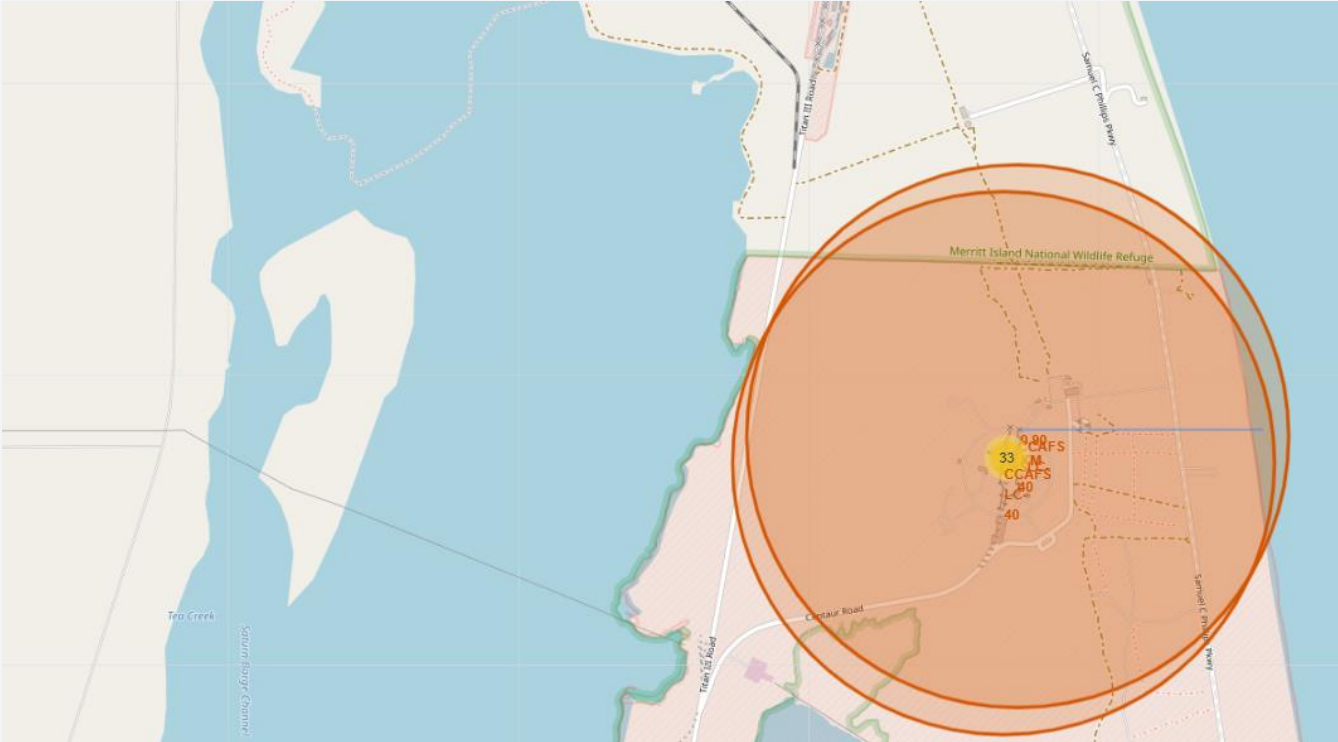
- We use the NASA coordinates to construct the map. With the red circles we highlight the all the launch sites.



Mark the success/failed launches for each site on the map

- With the yellow highlights we observe the total launches of each site
- The green spots specify successful launch in comparison with the red spots





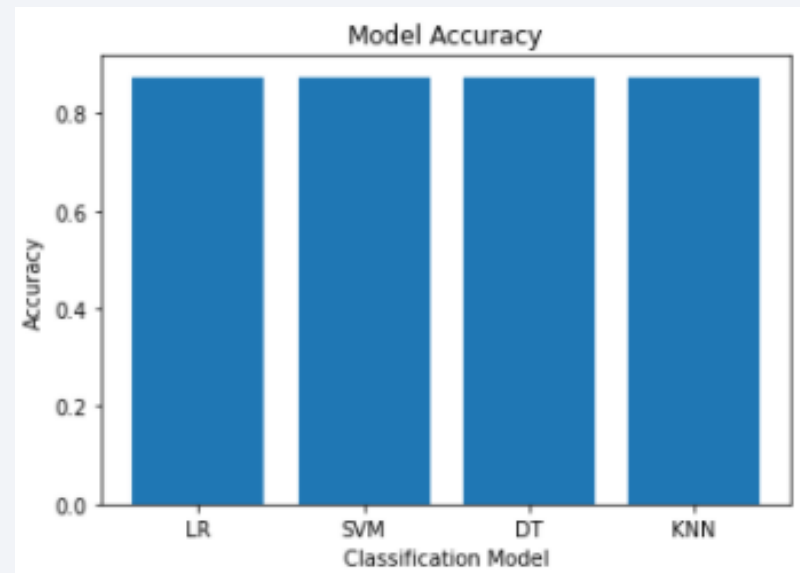


Section 6

Predictive Analysis (Classification)

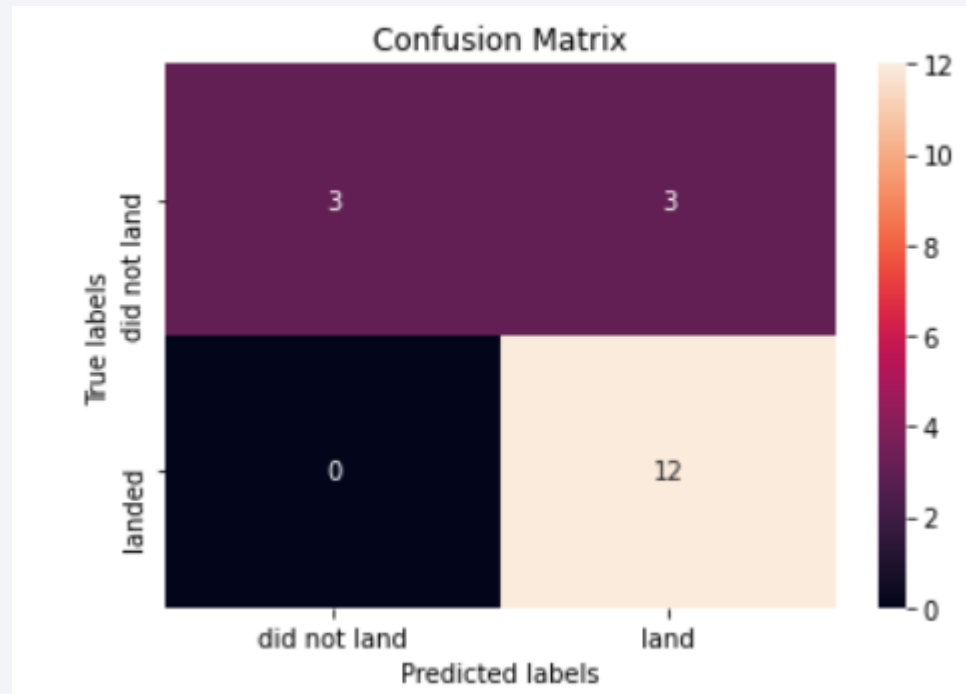
Classification Accuracy

- The accuracy results are practically the same of all the classification models



Confusion Matrix

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



Conclusions

- Completing this analysis we achieved to:
 - Analyze real data from an api
 - Construct explanatory data analysis with simple SQL command and visualization charts
 - Use Folium package to draw a map with different interactions
 - Build different classification models and calculate the accuracy of the best model

Thank you!

