

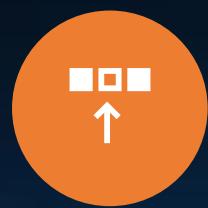
# Winning Space Race with Data Science

Abdulrahman Bello  
29<sup>th</sup> January 2025



# Outline

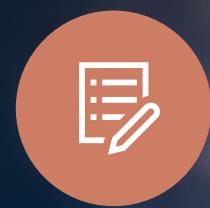
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EXECUTIVE  
SUMMARY



INTRODUCTION



METHODOLOGY



RESULTS



CONCLUSION



APPENDIX

# Executive Summary

This project analyses SpaceX Falcon 9 launches using **data collection, exploratory analysis, visualization, interactive mapping, and predictive modeling** to identify factors influencing successful landings.

## Key Findings:

**VAFB SLC-4E** has the highest launch success rate.

**Payload Mass & Success:** Higher payloads in **LEO, Polar, and ISS** orbits have higher success rates.

**Orbit & Success:** **ES-L1, GEO, HEO, and SSO** have the highest success rates, while **GTO** has the lowest.

**Success Trend:** The overall launch success rate has increased significantly since 2013

# Introduction



SpaceX advertises Falcon 9 rocket launches on its website with a cost of 62 million dollars; other providers cost upward of 165 million dollars each, much of the savings is because SpaceX can reuse the first stage.

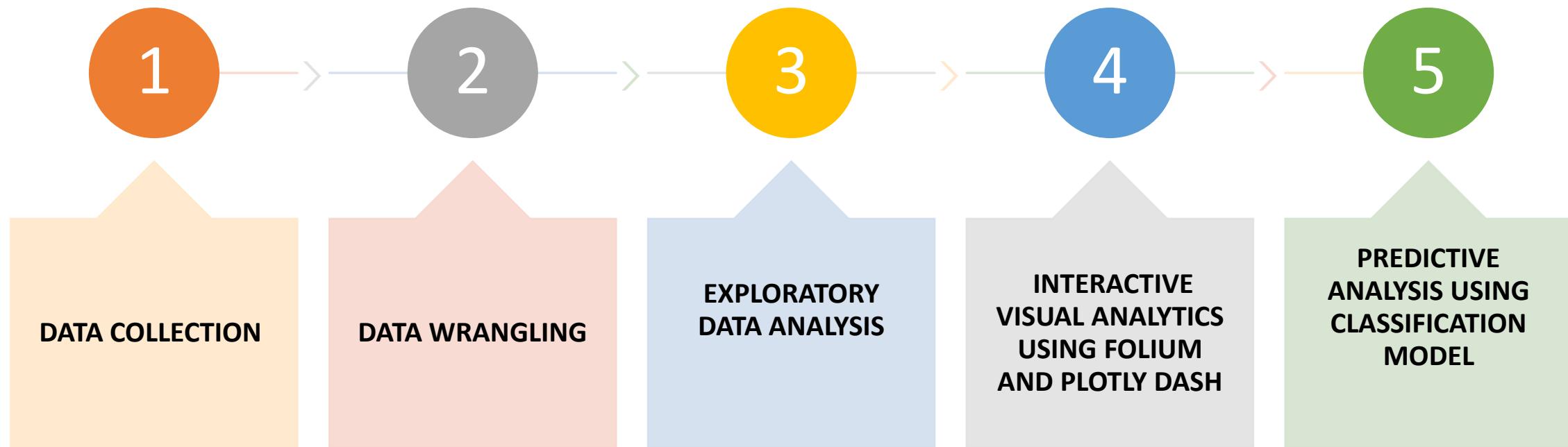


if we can determine if the first stage will land, we can determine the cost of a launch. This information can be used if an alternate company wants to bid against SpaceX for a rocket launch

Section 1

# Methodology

# Methodology

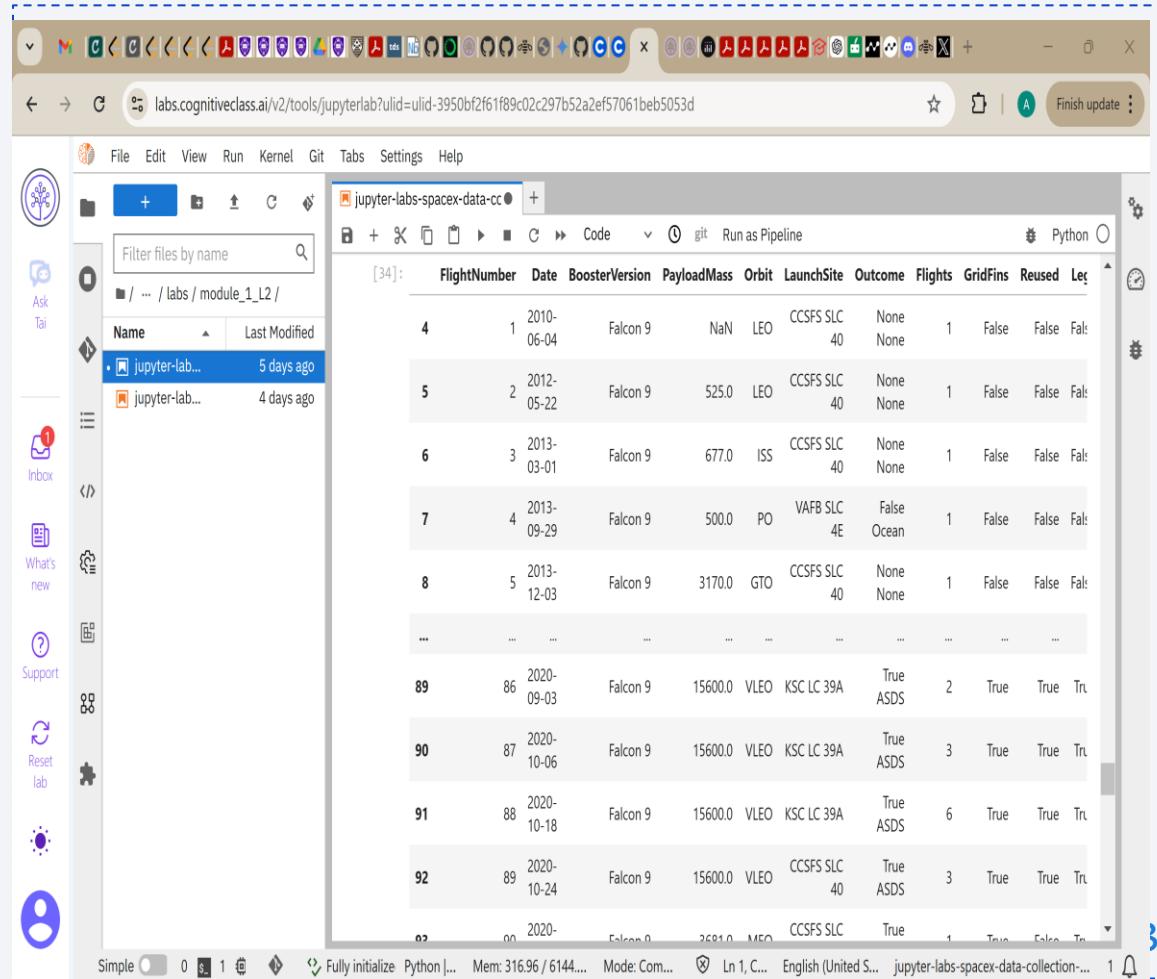


# Data Collection

- Request to the SpaceX API(<https://api.spacexdata.com/v4/launches/past>)
- Clean the data
- Extract a Falcon 9 launch records HTML table from Wikipedia using BeautifulSoup

# Data Collection – SpaceX API

- SpaceX API  
(<https://api.spacexdata.com/v4/launches/past>)
- Request and parse the SpaceX launch data using the GET request
- Load into a dataframe
- Github url:  
[https://github.com/lnuaabdul/Spacex\\_data/blob/main/jupyter-labs-spacex-data-collection-api.ipynb](https://github.com/lnuaabdul/Spacex_data/blob/main/jupyter-labs-spacex-data-collection-api.ipynb)



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook environment with a sidebar containing icons for Ask, Tail, Inbox, What's new, Support, and Reset lab. The main area displays a DataFrame titled 'jupyter-labs-spacex-data-cc' with 34 rows of data. The columns are: FlightNumber, Date, BoosterVersion, PayloadMass, Orbit, LaunchSite, Outcome, Flights, GridFins, Reused, Leg, and a partially visible column. The data includes various flights from 2010 to 2020, using different boosters like Falcon 9 and VLEO, and launching from sites like SLC, KSC LC 39A, and MEO.

FlightNumber	Date	BoosterVersion	PayloadMass	Orbit	LaunchSite	Outcome	Flights	GridFins	Reused	Leg
4	2010-06-04	Falcon 9	NaN	LEO	CCSFS SLC 40	None	1	False	False	Fal...
5	2012-05-22	Falcon 9	525.0	LEO	CCSFS SLC 40	None	1	False	False	Fal...
6	2013-03-01	Falcon 9	677.0	ISS	CCSFS SLC 40	None	1	False	False	Fal...
7	2013-09-29	Falcon 9	500.0	PO	VAFB SLC 4E	False Ocean	1	False	False	Fal...
8	2013-12-03	Falcon 9	3170.0	GTO	CCSFS SLC 40	None	1	False	False	Fal...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	2020-09-03	Falcon 9	15600.0	VLEO	KSC LC 39A	True ASDS	2	True	True	Tru...
90	2020-10-06	Falcon 9	15600.0	VLEO	KSC LC 39A	True ASDS	3	True	True	Tru...
91	2020-10-18	Falcon 9	15600.0	VLEO	KSC LC 39A	True ASDS	6	True	True	Tru...
92	2020-10-24	Falcon 9	15600.0	VLEO	CCSFS SLC 40	True ASDS	3	True	True	Tru...
93	2020-11-01	Falcon 9	2681.0	MEO	CCSFS SLC	True	1	True	False	Tru...

# Data Collection - Scraping

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- > perform an HTTP GET method to request the Falcon9 Launch HTML page, as an HTTP response.
- > Create beautifulSoup object from the response.
- > Extract all column/variable names from the HTML table header
-  Create a data frame by parsing the HTML tables

# Data Wrangling

- Exploratory Data Analysis was performed such as
  - Calculating the number of launches on each site
  - number and occurrence of each orbit
  - number occurrence of mission outcome of the orbits
- Creation of a landing outcome label from Outcome column

# EDA with Data Visualization

- Performed exploratory data analysis and feature engineering using `numpy` and `pandas` and `matplotlib` to plot charts

Some of these charts include:

- **Categorical plot:** visualize the relationship between flight number and launch site
- **Scatter plot:** to show correlation between two independent variables
- **Bar chart:** to visually check if there are any relationship between success rate and orbit type.
- **Line plot:** show trends and changes over time

Github link: [EDA with visualization.](#)

# EDA with SQL

Some of the queries carried out are to:

- Display the names of the unique launch sites in the space mission
- 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 records which will display the month names, failure landing\_outcomes in drone ship ,booster versions, launch\_site for the months 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.

Github url: [EDA using sqlite](#)

# Interactive Map with Folium

- launch sites Maps, success/failed launches for each site and distance to its proximities.
- This was achieved using objects such as
  - ❑ Markers: to mark locations on the map
  - ❑ Circles: add a highlighted circle area with a text label on a specific coordinate
  - ❑ Marker cluster: simplify a map containing many markers having the same coordinate.
  - ❑ MousePosition: to get the coordinates of a point on the map as we hover
  - ❑ Polyline: to draw line between two locations
- GitHub URL :[folium map](#)

# Dashboard with Plotly Dash

Added a Launch Site Drop-down Input Component



Added a callback function to render pie-chart based on selected site dropdown

Added a Range Slider to Select Payload

Added a callback function to render the scatter plot



These plots are added to show the total success launches and observe how payload may be correlated with mission outcomes for selected site(s).

From a dashboard point of view, we want to be able to easily select different payload range and see if we can identify some visual patterns. a dropdown menu to let us select different launch sites.



GitHub URL: [spacex dash app](#)

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

Models such as logistic regression, decision tree, SVM, and KNN. They were trained and hyperparameters are selected using the function GridSearchCV . and used to predict. Evaluation metrics were used to check accuracy of each model

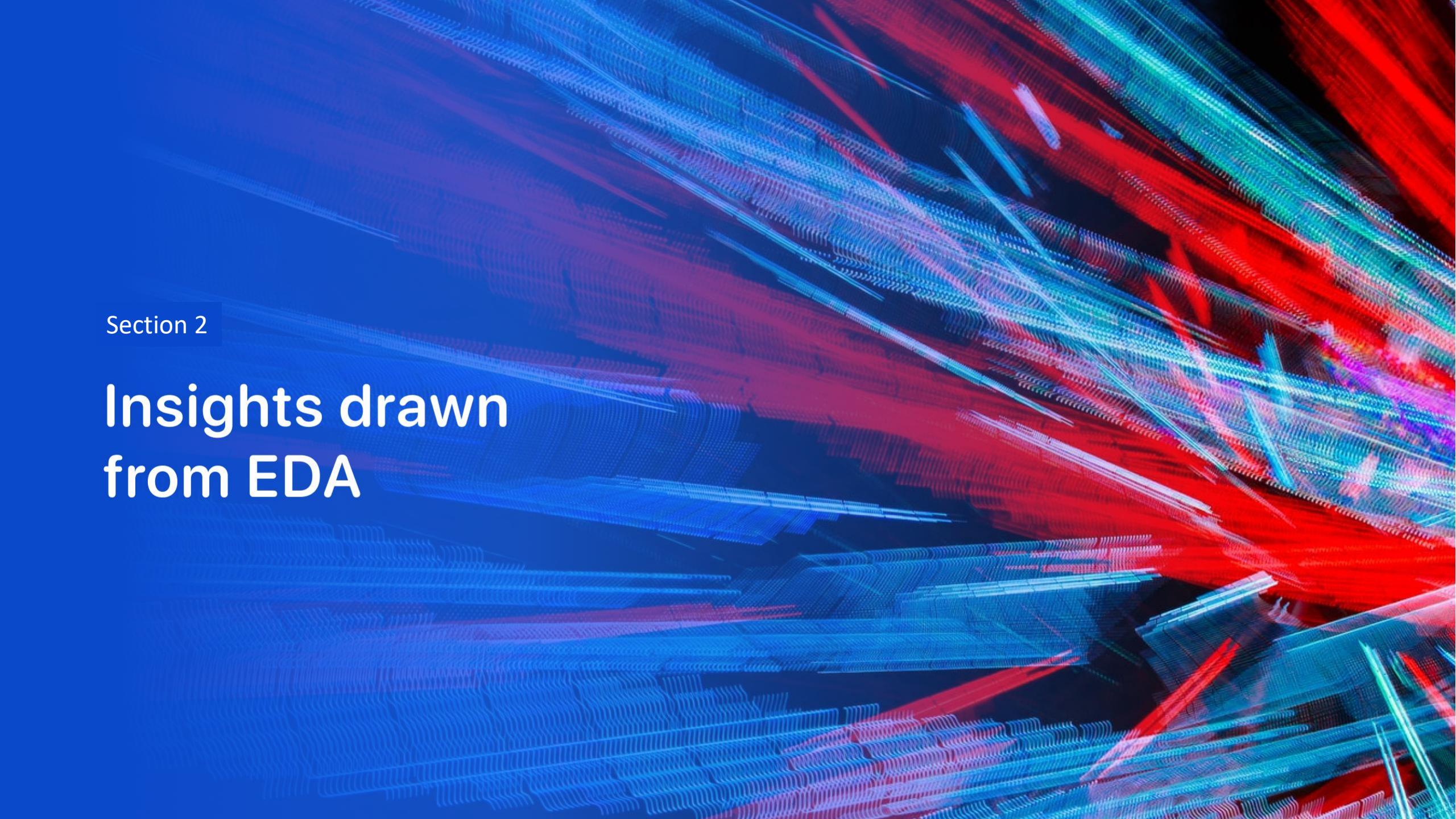
We split the data into training and testing data using the function train\_test\_split. Then we apply the different models and GridSearchCV which Allows us to test parameters of classification algorithms and find the best one. The accuracy score is calculated and a confusion matrix is plotted

GitHub URL: [SpaceX\\_MachineLearningPrediction](#)

# RESULTS

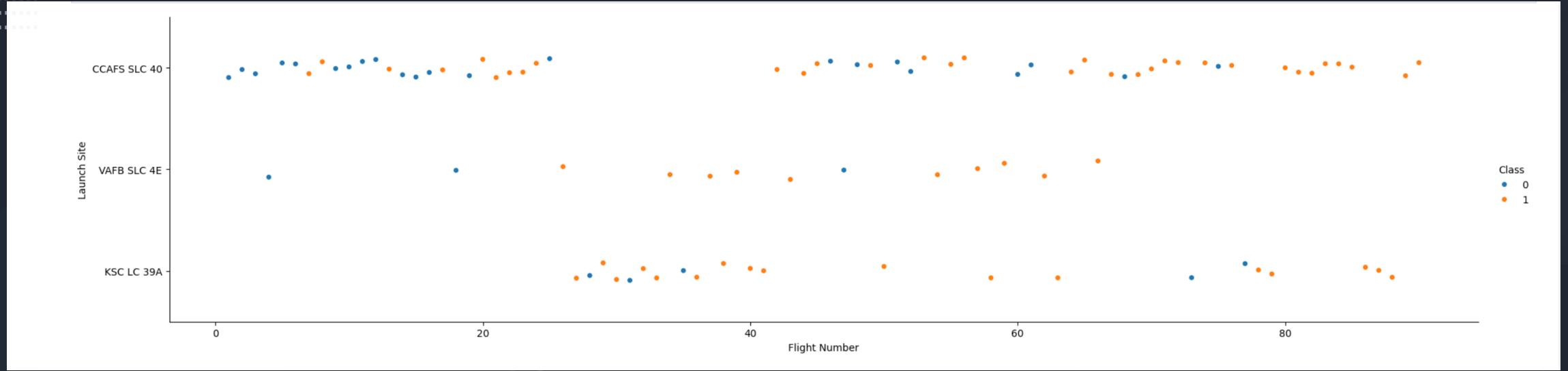


model	accuracy	tuned hyperparameters
KNN	0.94	{'algorithm': 'auto', 'n_neighbors': 5, 'p': 1}
DecisionTree	0.89	{'criterion': 'entropy', 'max_depth': 4, 'max_features': 'sqrt', 'min_samples_leaf': 1, 'min_samples_split': 2, 'splitter': 'best'}
Logistic Regression	0.94	{'C': 0.01, 'penalty': 'l2', 'solver': 'lbfgs'}
SVM	0.94	{'C': 1.0, 'gamma': 0.03162277660168379, 'kernel': 'sigmoid'}

The background of the slide features a complex, abstract digital visualization. It consists of numerous thin, glowing lines that create a sense of depth and motion. The lines are primarily blue and red, with some green and purple highlights. They form a grid-like structure that curves and twists across the frame, resembling a 3D wireframe or a network of data points. The overall effect is futuristic and dynamic, suggesting concepts like data flow, digital communication, or complex systems.

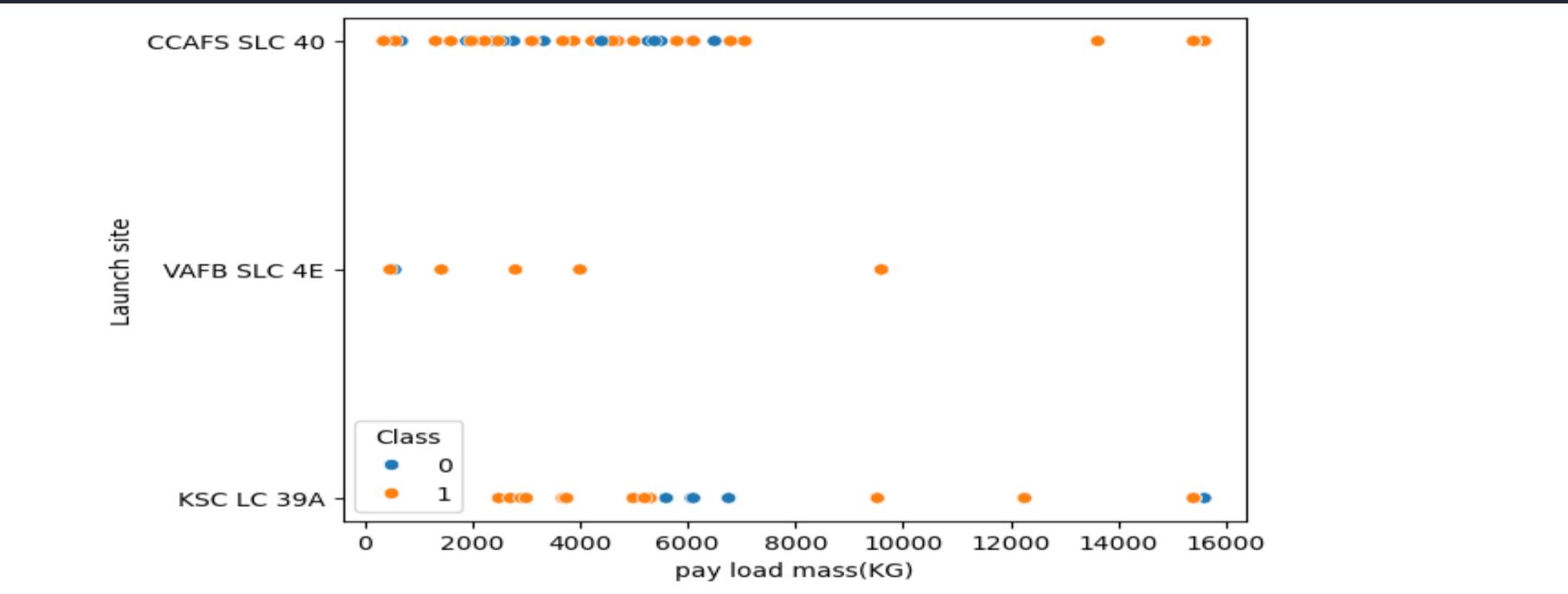
Section 2

## Insights drawn from EDA



# Flight Number vs. Launch Site

- VAFB SLC 4E has the highest launch success rate
- With more flight number, the success launch in each site increases

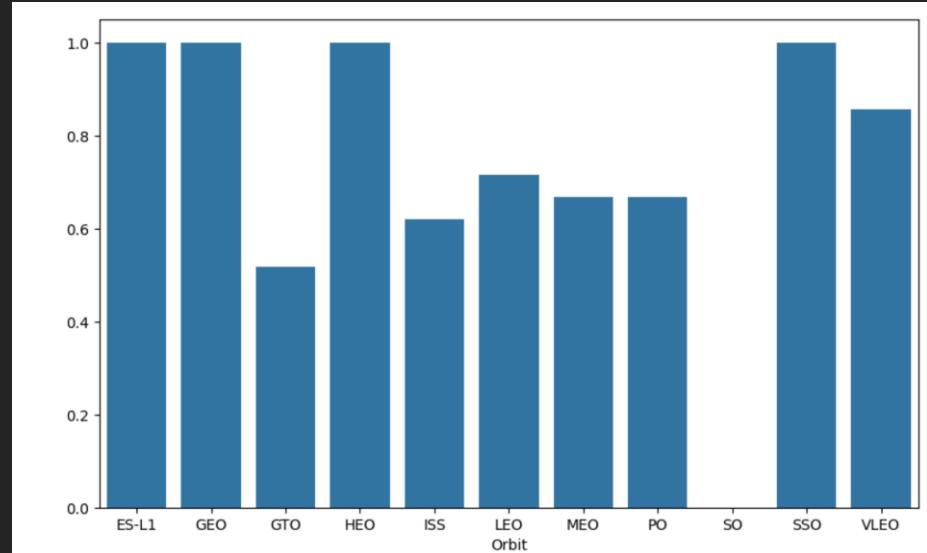


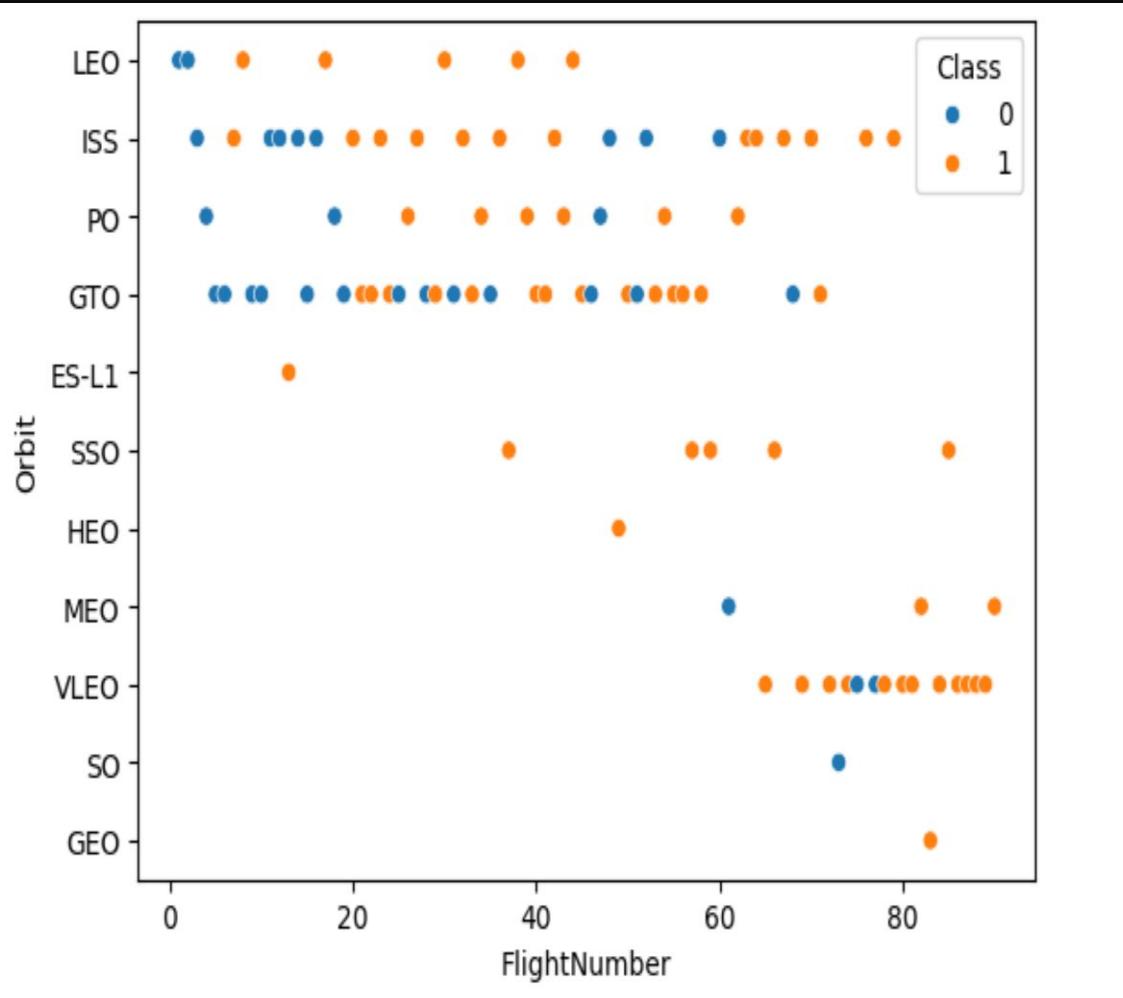
# Payload vs. Launch Site

If you observe payload mass vs. Launch site scatter point chart you will find for the VAFB-SLC launchsite there are no rockets launched for heavy payload mass(greater than 10000).

## Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

ES-L1,GEO,HEO and SSO have the highest success rates with GTO having the lowest.





## Flight Number vs. Orbit Type

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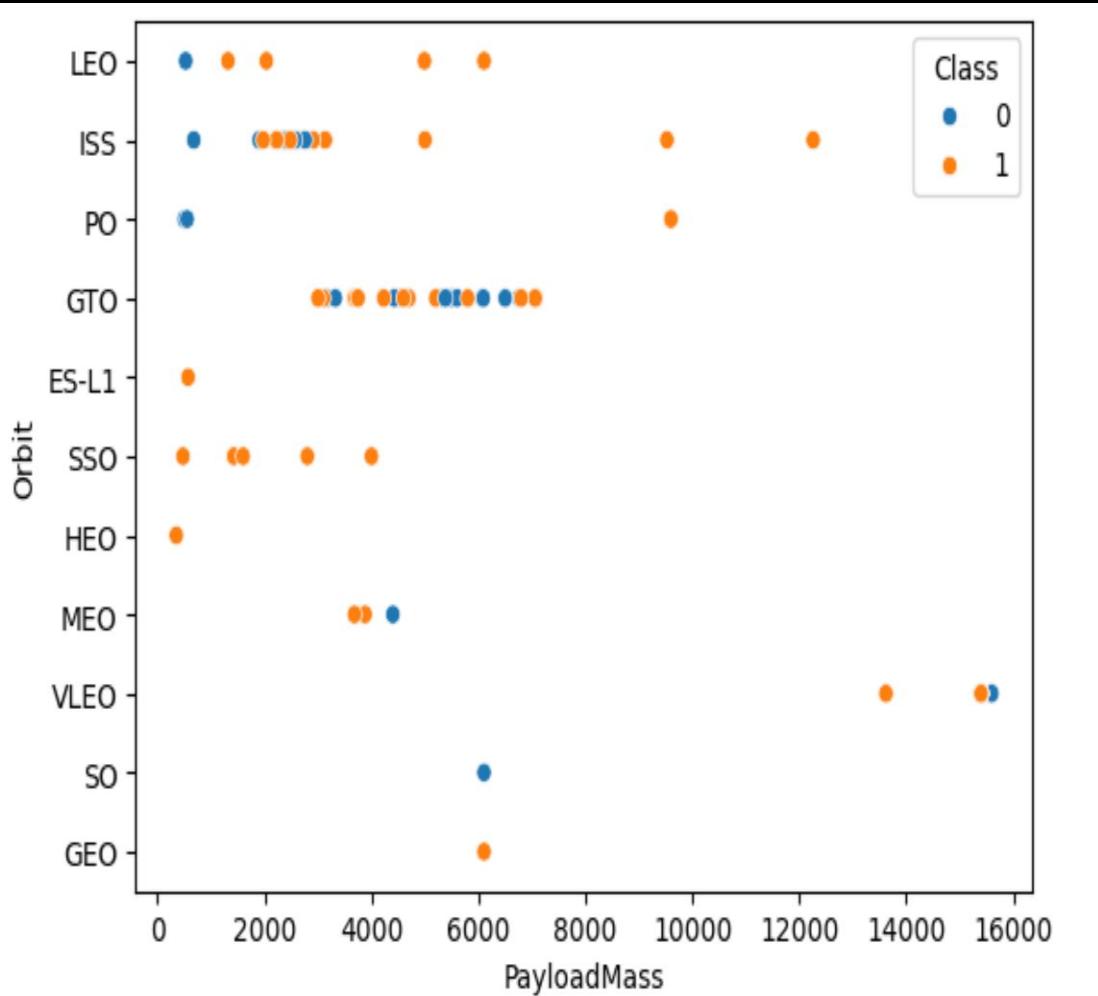
Observe that in the LEO orbit, success seems to be related to the number of flights. Conversely, in the GTO orbit, there appears to be no relationship between flight number and success.

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# Payload vs. Orbit Type

With heavy payloads the successful landing or positive landing rate are more for polar, leo and ISS.

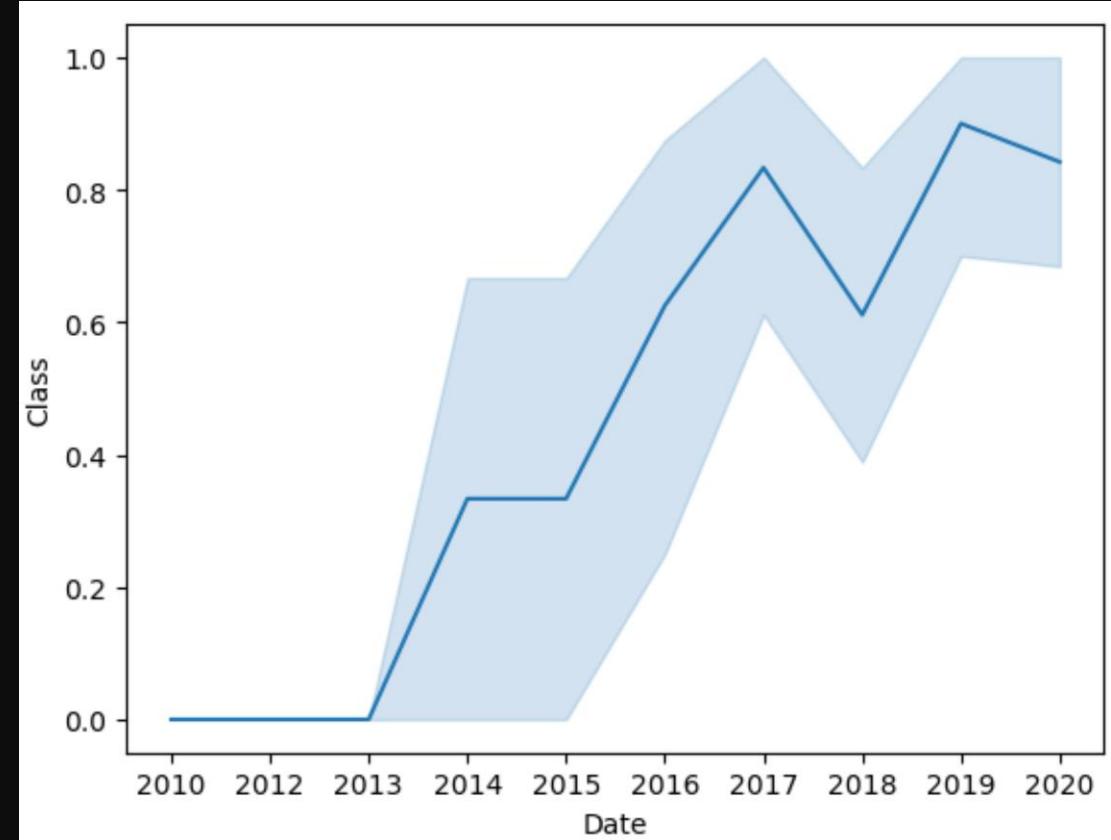
However, for GTO, it's difficult to distinguish between successful and unsuccessful landings as both outcomes are present.



# Launch Success Yearly Trend

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You can observe that the success rate since 2013 kept increasing with a slight pullback in 2018 and kept rising till 2020



# All Launch Site Names

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

# Launch Site Names Begin with 'CCA'

Launch sites that begin with 'CCA' from the table. The result was limited to the first five occurrence.

- CCAFS LC-40

A photograph of a rocket launching from a launch pad. The rocket is positioned vertically in the center of the frame, with its engines at the base producing a bright, glowing orange and yellow flame. A massive, billowing plume of white smoke and steam rises from the base, partially obscuring the rocket. The background is a dark, hazy blue-grey, suggesting either dawn or dusk, or perhaps a cloudy sky. To the right of the launch tower, a tall metal lattice structure stands vertically.

# Total Payload Mass

The total payload carried by boosters from NASA is  
**45596**



# Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

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the average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1 is **2928.4**



# First Successful Ground Landing Date

The date of the first successful landing outcome on ground pad is  
**22<sup>nd</sup> December, 2015**

# Successful Drone Ship Landing with Payload between 4000 and 6000

- F9 FT B1022
- F9 FT B1026
- F9 FT B1029.1
- F9 FT B1021.2
- F9 FT B1036.1
- F9 B4 B1041.1
- F9 FT B1031.2

# Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

Mission_Outcome	count(Mission_Outcome)
Failure (in flight)	1
Success	98
Success	1
Success (payload status unclear)	1

# Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

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

Booster_Version
F9 B5 B1048.4
F9 B5 B1049.4
F9 B5 B1051.3
F9 B5 B1056.4
F9 B5 B1048.5
F9 B5 B1051.4
F9 B5 B1049.5
F9 B5 B1060.2
F9 B5 B1058.3
F9 B5 B1051.6
F9 B5 B1060.3
F9 B5 B1049.7

# 2015 Launch Records

Month	Landing_Outcome	Booster_Version	Launch_Site
01	Failure (drone ship)	F9 v1.1 B1012	CCAFS LC-40
04	Failure (drone ship)	F9 v1.1 B1015	CCAFS LC-40

- List of failed landing\_outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions, and launch site names for in year 2015

# Rank Landing Outcomes Between 2010-06-04 and 2017-03-20

- Ranking 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

Landing_Outcome	count(Landing_Outcome)
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

The background of the slide is a photograph taken from space at night. It shows the curvature of the Earth against the dark void of space. City lights are visible as numerous small white and yellow dots, primarily concentrated in the lower right quadrant where the United States appears. In the upper left quadrant, the green and blue glow of the aurora borealis (Northern Lights) is visible in the atmosphere.

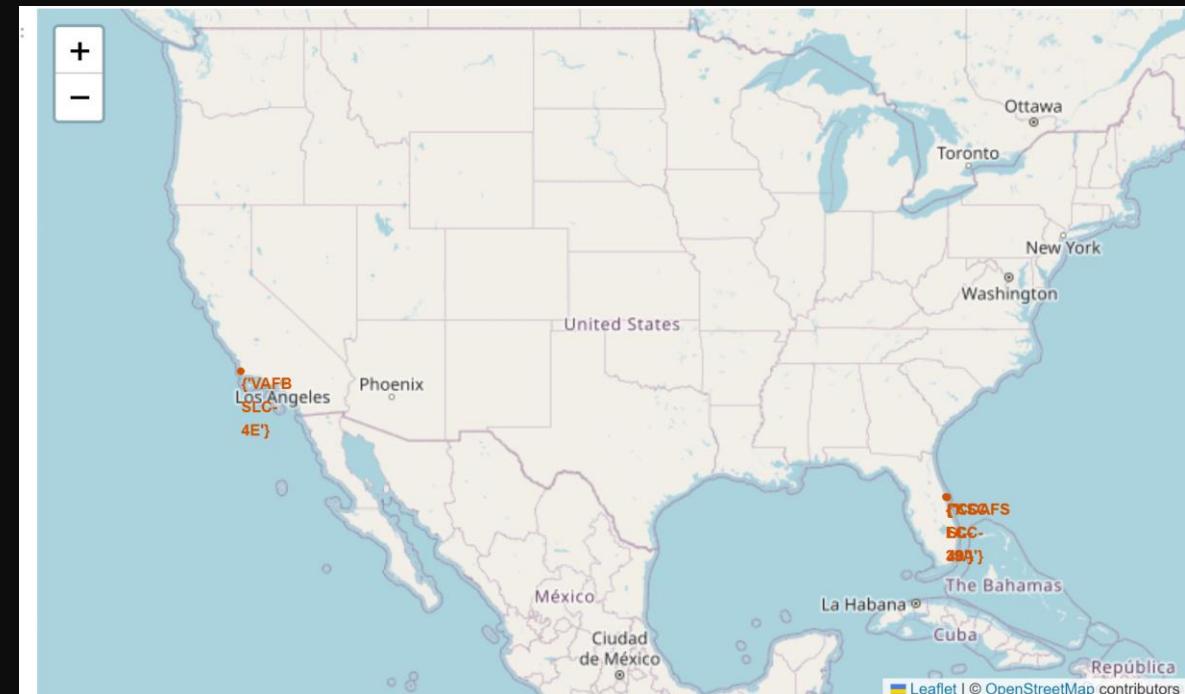
Section 3

# Launch Sites Proximities Analysis

# LAUNCH SITES MAP

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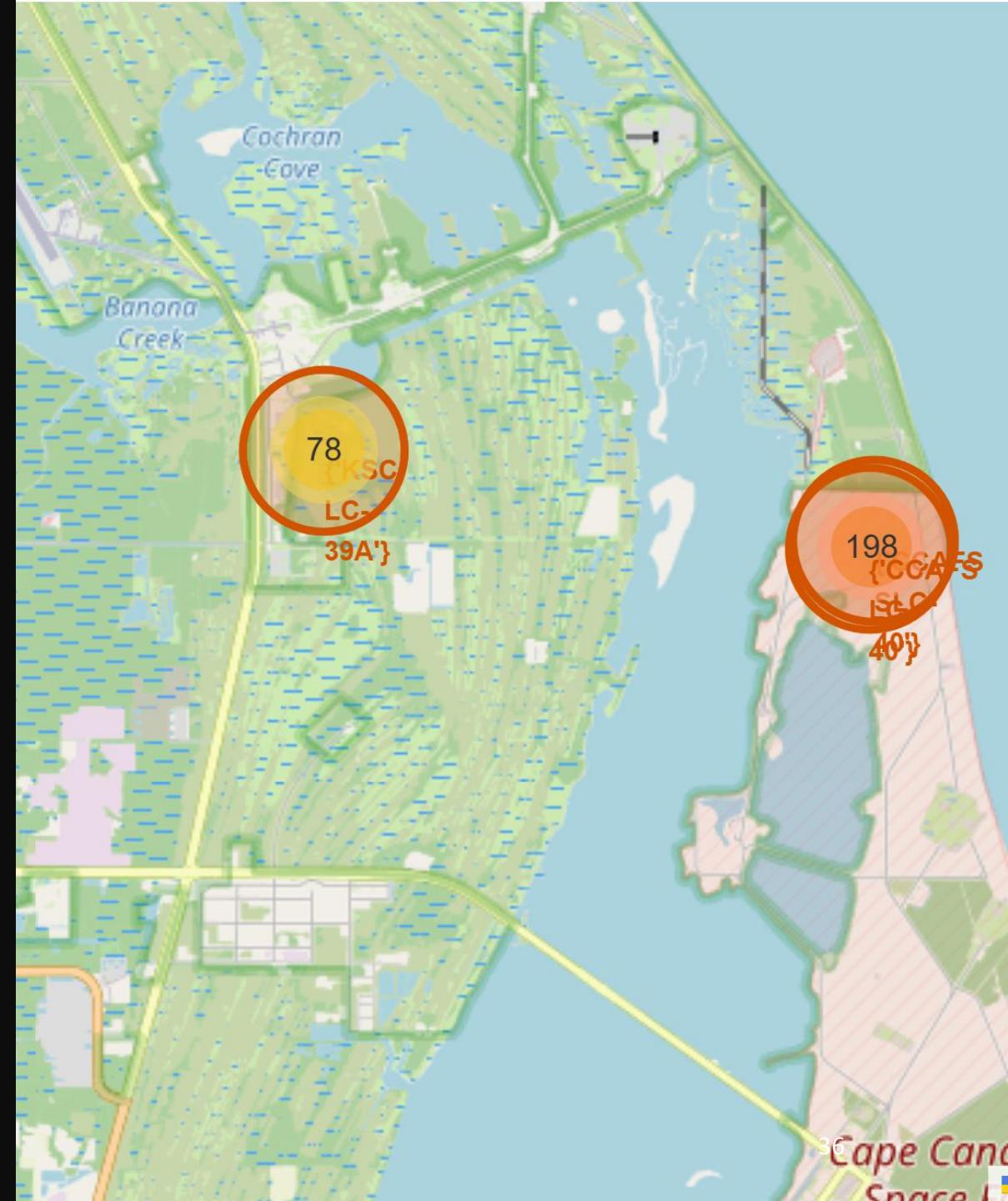
As you can see, the launch sites have been marked on the map using their respective coordinates.



# COLOR-LABELED MARKERS

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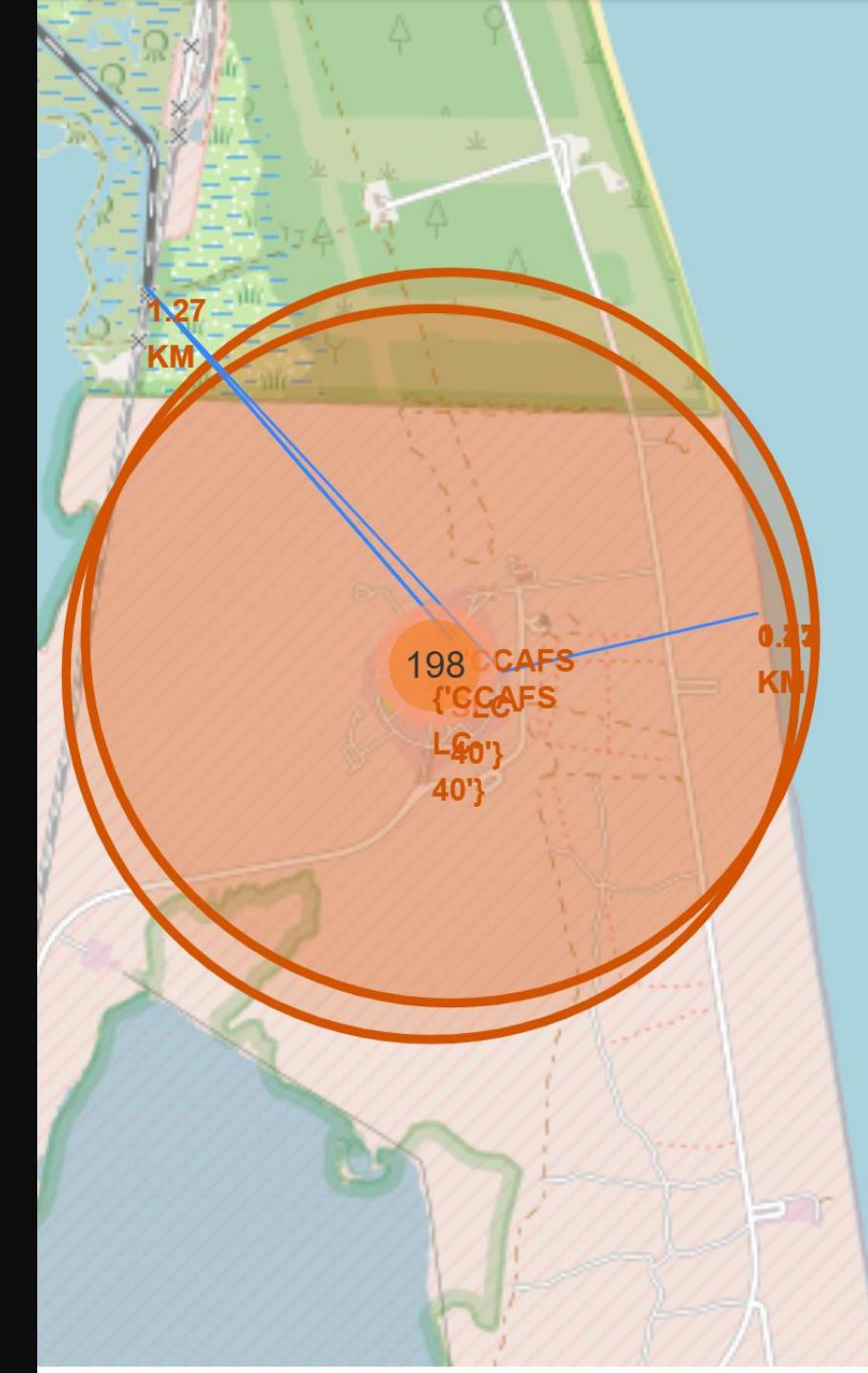
- Color-labeled markers in marker clusters, you should be able to easily identify which launch sites have relatively high success rates.
- 



# LAUNCH SITE DISTANCE TO PROXIMITIES

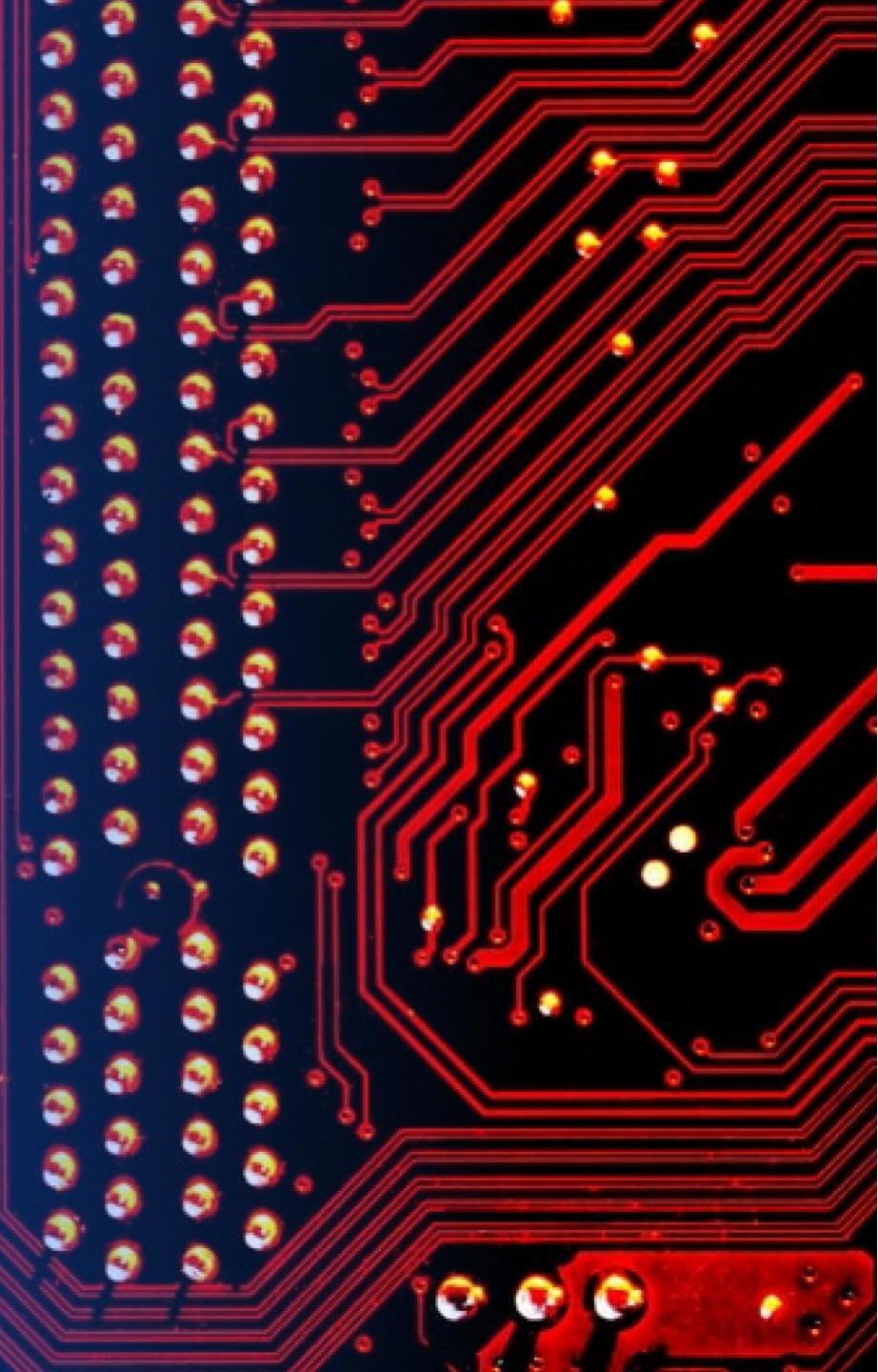
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- The distance from CCAFS –slc40 to the coastline is **0.9km**
  - The distance to rail line is **1.27km**
- 



Section 4

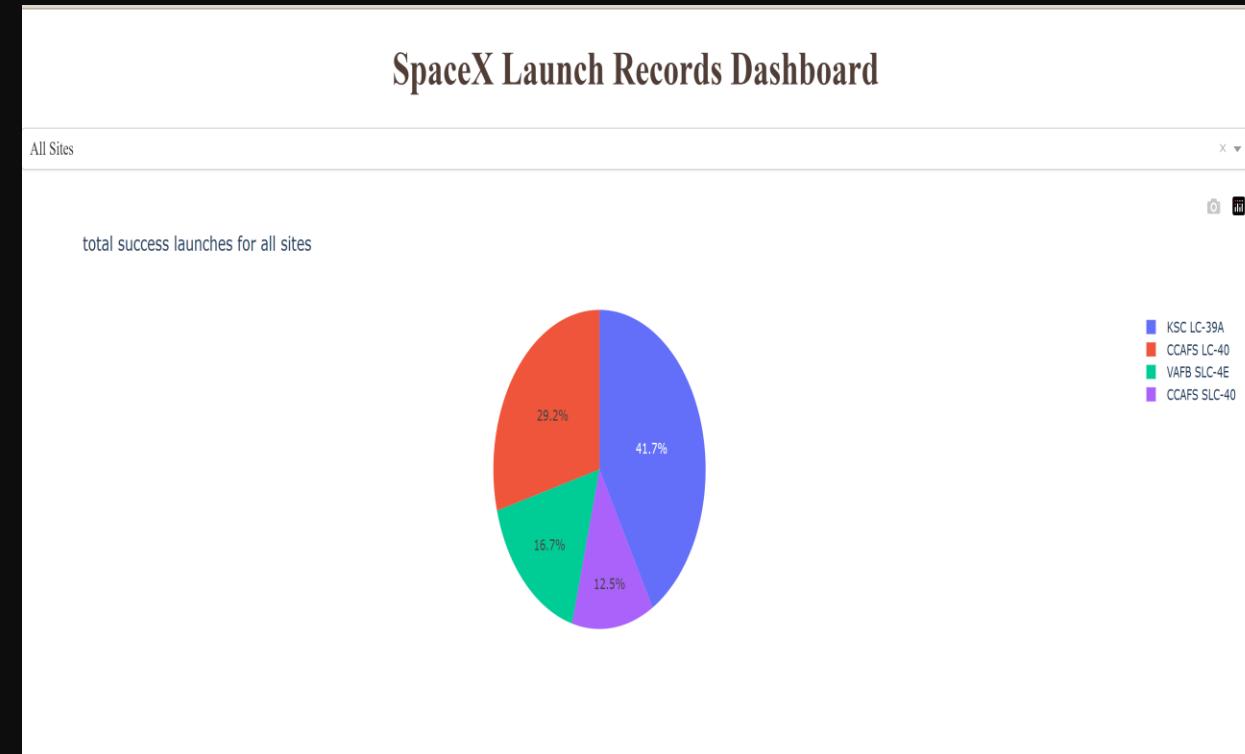
# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash



# Dashboard PIE-CHART

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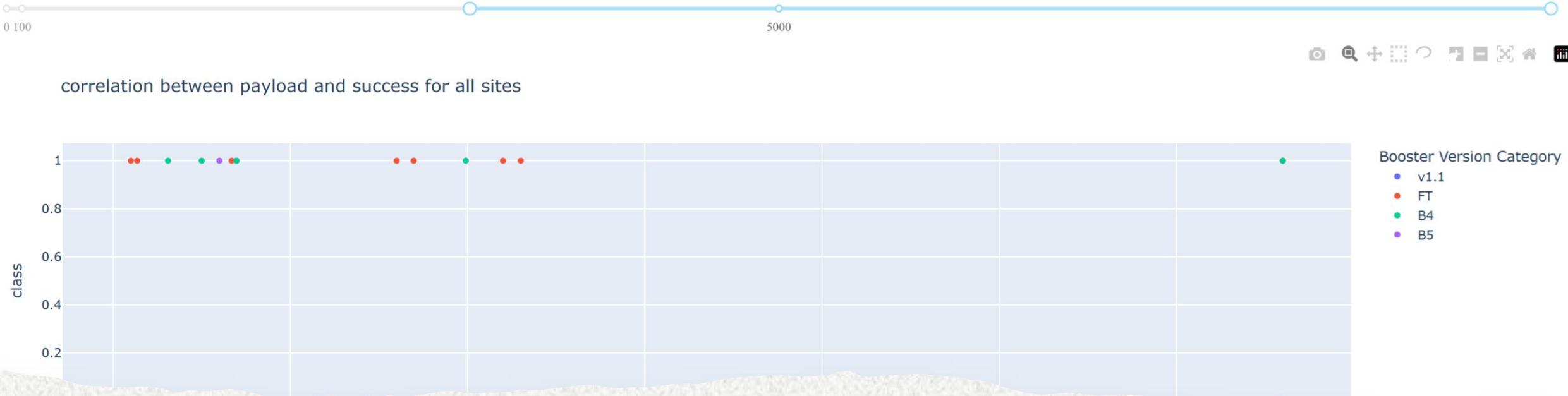
The image attached by the side is a launch success count for all sites, in a pie chart.





## PIE-CHART FOR LAUNCH SITE WITH HIGHEST SUCCESS RATE

- The picture above Show the screenshot of the piechart for the launch site with highest launch success ratio(KSC LC-39A)
- Success rate: 76.9%
- Failure rate: 23.1%



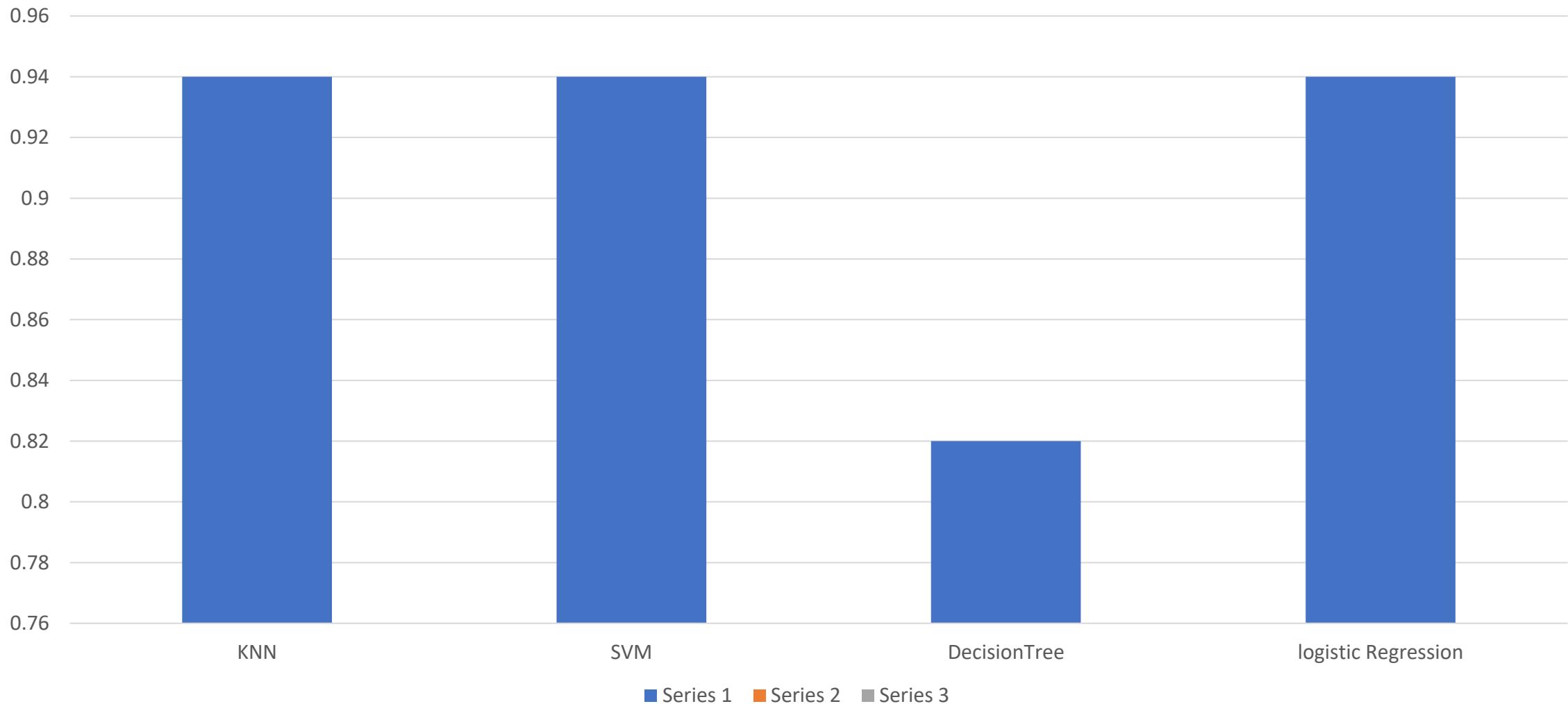
Payload vs. Launch Outcome scatter plot for all sites, with different payload selected in the range slider

- Show screenshots of Payload vs. Launch Outcome scatter plot for all sites, with different payload selected in the range slider
- The range slider allows for selection of a specific range of payload

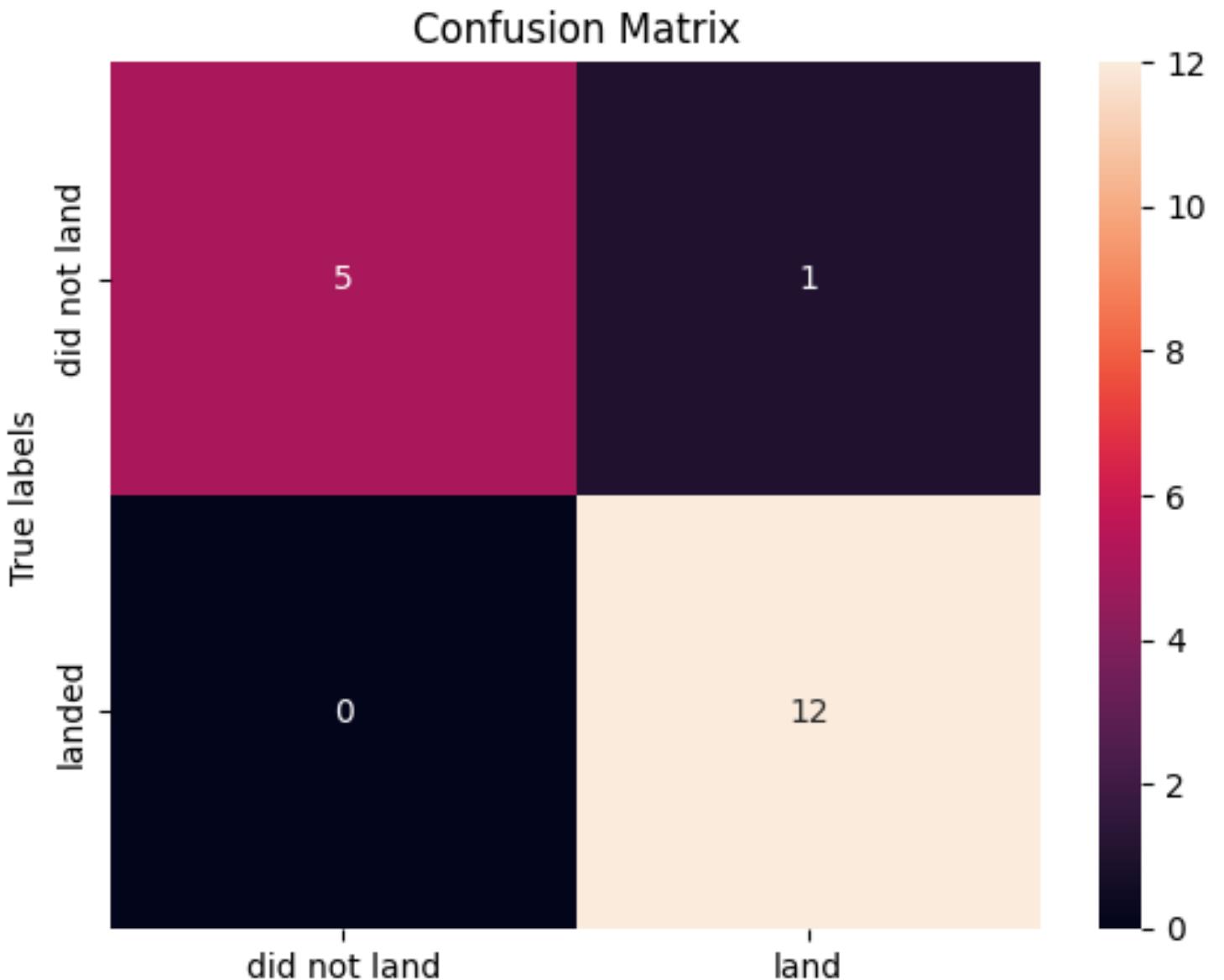
Section 5

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

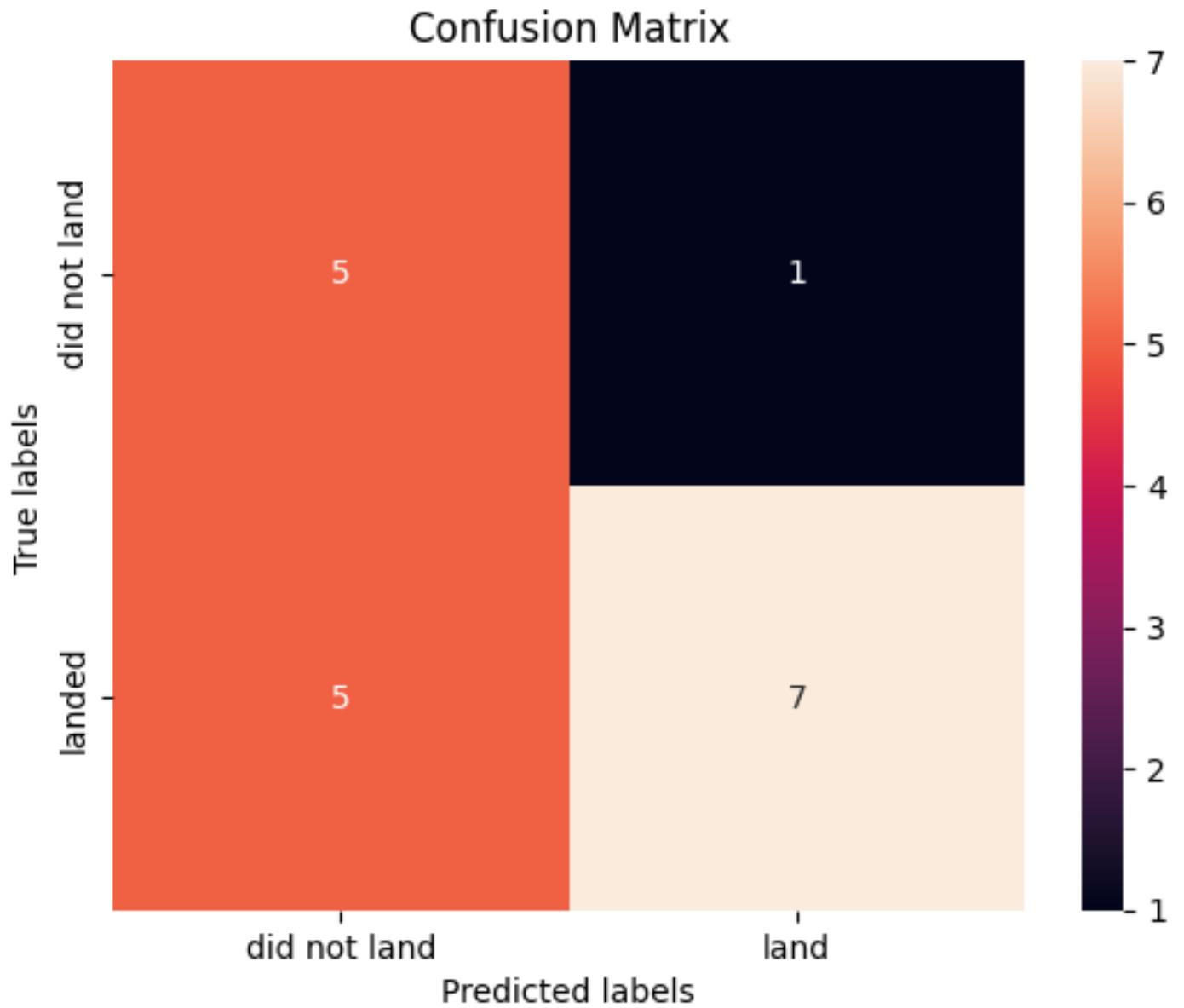
# CLASSIFICATION ACCURACY



# Confusion Matrix for KNN,SVM and logistic Regression



# Confusion Matrix for Decision tree



# Conclusions

- **Summary of Key Insights:**
- Success rates vary by **launch site, orbit type, and payload mass.**
- **Flight number impacts success** in some orbits but not others.
- **GIS mapping** highlights the proximity of launch sites to railways and coastlines.
- **Interactive dashboards** allow for deeper exploration of launch outcomes.
-  **Model Performance:**
- **Logistic Regression = Best accuracy**
- **Decision Tree = least accuracy**
-  **Future Work:**
- Test **Random Forest & Neural Networks** for better accuracy.
- **Factor in weather conditions** for improved predictions.
- **Optimize payload-orbit combinations** to boost success rates

Thank you!

