



IBM Developer  
SKILLS NETWORK

# Winning Space Race with Data Science

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# Outline

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

# Executive Summary

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- Summary of methodologies

- Data collection and data wrangling.
- EDA and interactive visual analytics.
- Predictive analysis.
- EDA with data visualization.
- EDA with SQL.
- Building an interactive map with Folium.
- Building a Plotly Dash dashboard.

- Summary of all results

- Evidence of annual increase in success rates
- The KSC LC-39A had the most successful launches from all sites under analysis.
- There is a higher success rate when the payloads are lighter, generally speaking
- The same accuracy was obtained in almost all the models, Logistics Regression, Support Vector Machine, and for K nearest neighbors' (0.83333), the worst was the Decision tree model (0.611111).

# Introduction

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- Project background and context

We will predict if the Falcon 9 first stage will land successfully. 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.

- Problems you want to find answers

The main question is whether the Falcon 9 first stage will land successfully.



Section 1

# Methodology

# Methodology

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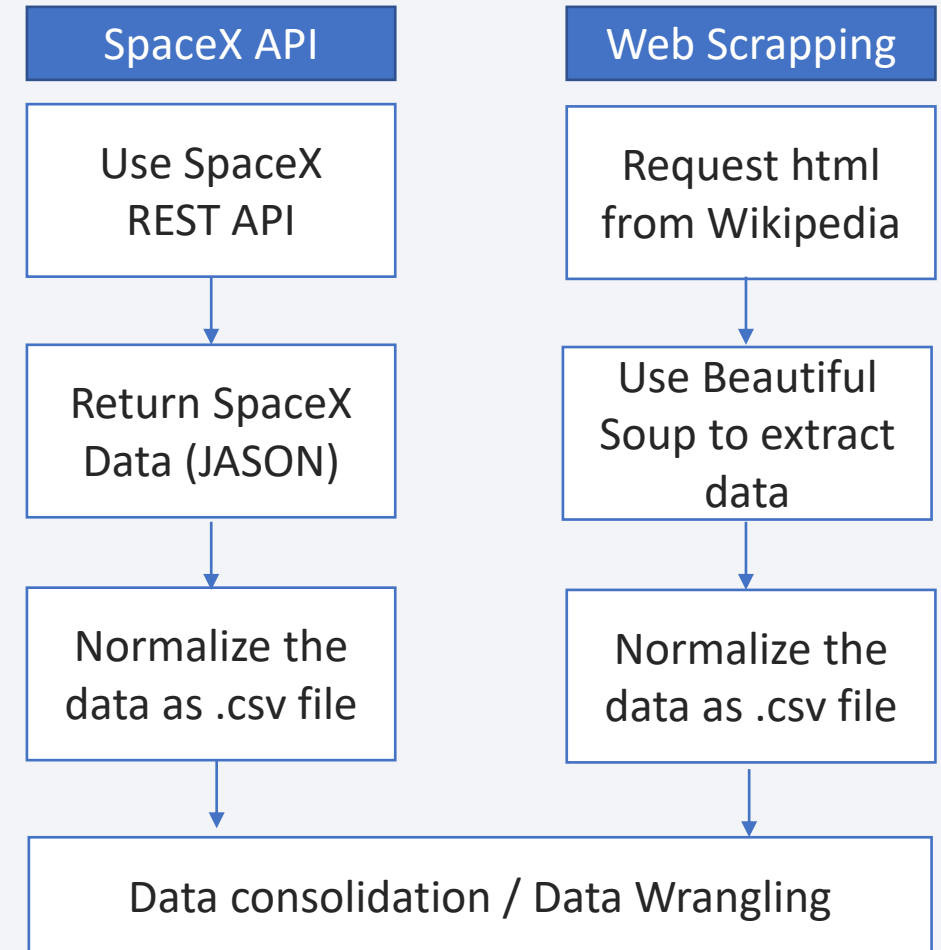
## Executive Summary

- Data collection methodology:
  - SpaceX Rest API
  - Web Scrapping.
- Perform data wrangling
  - Through One Hot Encoding data fields and basic data cleaning (null values / data irrelevant).
- Perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) using visualization and SQL
- Perform interactive visual analytics using Folium and Plotly Dash
- Perform predictive analysis using classification models
  - KNN, SVM, LR, DT models.

# Data Collection

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- Describe how data sets were collected:
  - Get the SpaceX data from the REST API
  - Data in JSON format contains information about the rocket, payload, launch, orbits, and landing.
  - We complete the data collection from Wikipedia by web scraping using BeautifulSoup.



# Data Collection – SpaceX API

- Present your data collection with SpaceX REST calls using key phrases and flowcharts

- Add the GitHub URL:

[Data Collection – SpaceX API - github.com - Jigarcia79](https://github.com/Jigarcia79/Data-Collection-SpaceX-API)

## Step 1 - Request data from SpaceX API

```
1 spacex_url="https://api.spacexdata.com/v4/launches/past"
```

## Step 2 - Converting response to JSON

```
1 response = requests.get(static_json_url).json()
2 data = pd.json_normalize(response)
```

## Step 3 - Getting Relevant Data

```
1 getLaunchSite(data)
2 getPayloadData(data)
3 getCoreData(data)
```

## Step 4 - Filtering the Data

```
1 data_falcon9 = df.loc[df['BoosterVersion']!="Falcon 1"]
```

## Step 5 - Export Data to .csv

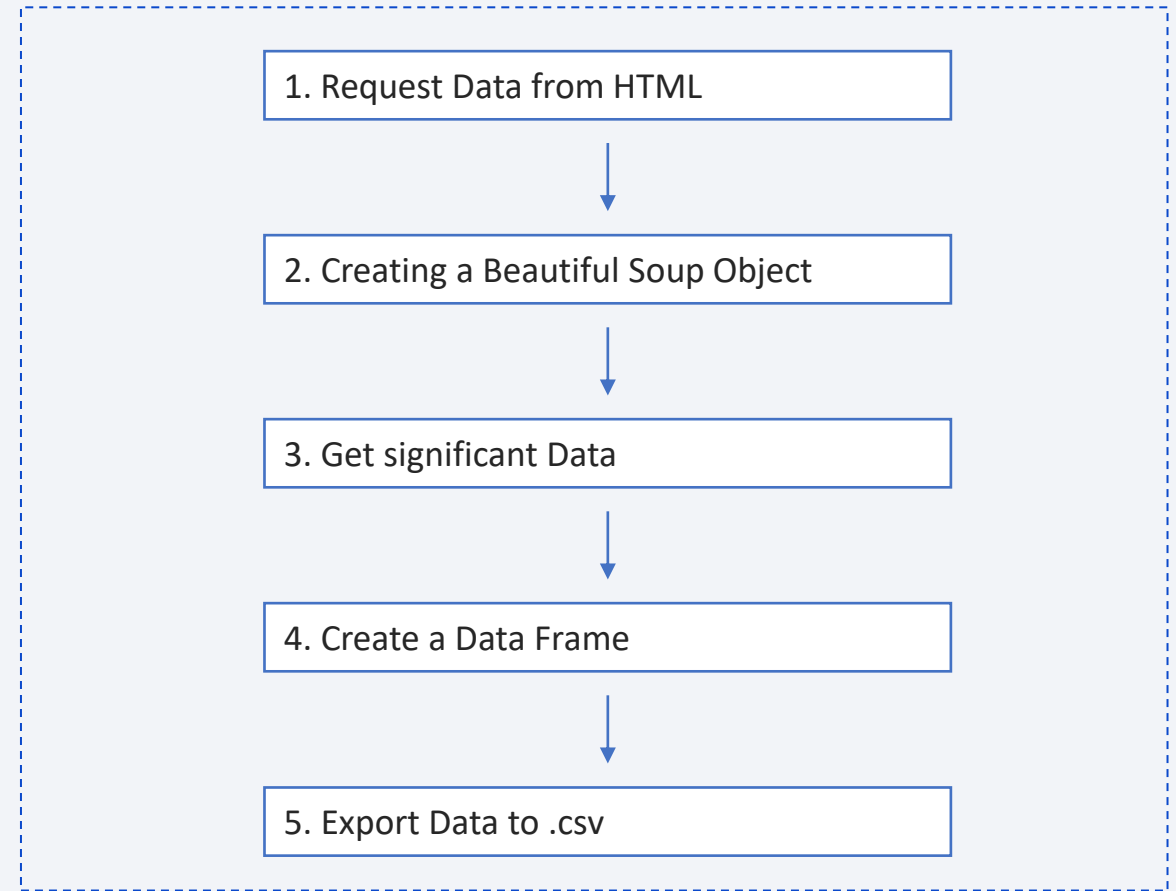
```
1 data_falcon9.to_csv('dataset_part\1.csv', index=False)
```



# Data Collection - Scrapping

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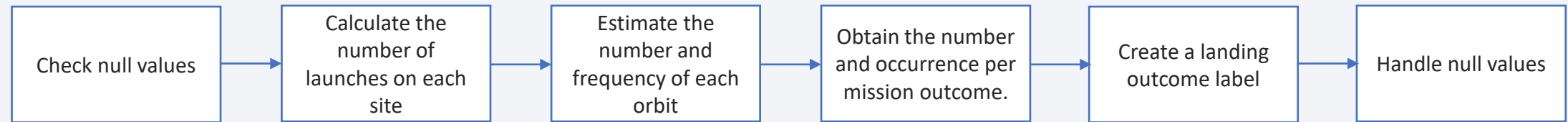
- Web scrapping from Wikipedia
- [Data Collection - Scrapping - github.com - Jigarcia79](https://github.com/Jigarcia79/Data-Collection-Scrapping)



# Data Wrangling

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## EDA Analysis



- [Data Wrangling - github.com - Jigarcia79](https://github.com/Jigarcia79/Data-Wrangling)

# EDA with Data Visualization

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- Summarize what charts were plotted and why you used those charts
  - Flight Number vs Launch Site scatter plot
  - Payload vs Launch Site scatter plot
  - Success Rate vs Orbit Type bar chart
  - Flight Number vs Orbit Type scatter plot
  - Payload vs Orbit Type scatter plot
  - Launch Success Yearly Trend line chart
- [EDA with Data Visualization - github.com - Jigarcia79](#)

# EDA with SQL

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- Using bullet point format, summarize the SQL queries you 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. Use a subquery
  - 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
- [EDA with SQL - github.com - Jigarcia79](#)

# Build an Interactive Map with Folium

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- Markers have been added on the map to highlight optimal locations for building launch sites.
- [Interactive Map with Folium - github.com - Jigarcia79](#)

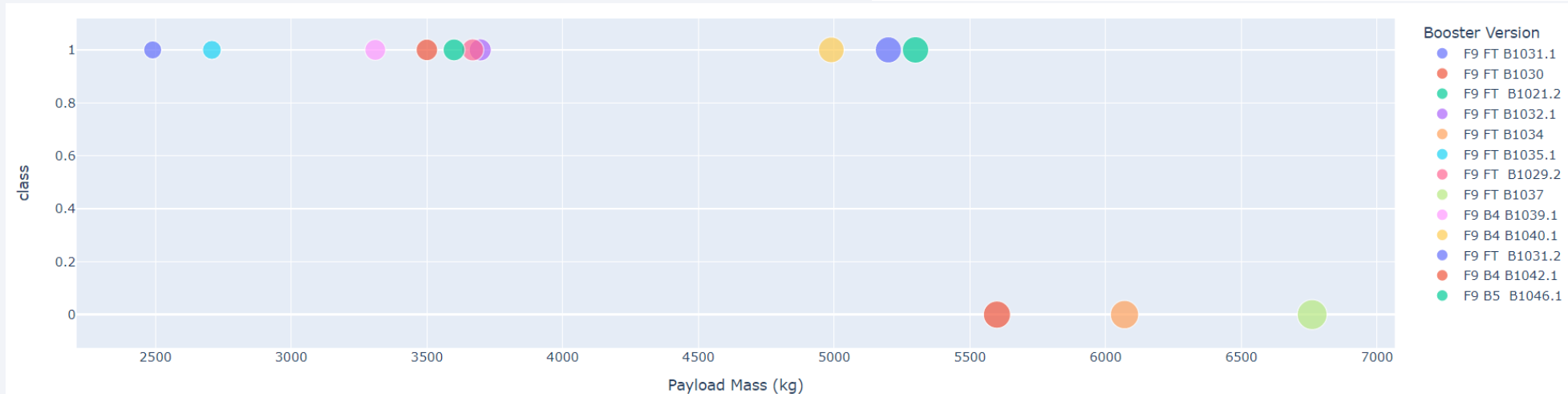


# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

Total Success Launches By all sites



Total Success Launches for site KSC LC-39A



- [Dashboard with Plotly Dash - github.com - Jigarcia79](https://github.com/Jigarcia79)

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

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- Summarize how you built, evaluated, improved, and found the best performing classification model:
  - A logistic regression model was built to evaluate the success rate of landing falcon 9 rockets.
  - Data was split into Test and Train data
  - Several models were built, such as Regression, Decision Tree Classifier and K-nearest neighbour Classifier
  - Models were evaluated and tweaked using hyperparameter tuning.
- [Predictive Analysis \(Classification\) - github.com - Jigarcia79](#)

# Results

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- Exploratory data analysis results
  - A year-over-year increase in success rates
  - A linear relationship between success rates and years.
- Interactive analytics demo in screenshots
  - KSC LC-39A had the most successful launches from all sites.
  - There is a higher success rate when the payloads are lighter.
- Predictive analysis results
  - The same accuracy was obtained in almost all the models, Logistics Regression, Support Vector Machine, and for K nearest neighbors' (0.83333), the worst was the Decision tree model (0.611111).



The background of the slide is an abstract composition. It features a dark blue base color. Overlaid on this are numerous diagonal streaks in shades of red and cyan. A faint, light blue grid pattern is also visible, particularly in the lower half of the image. The overall effect is dynamic and technological.

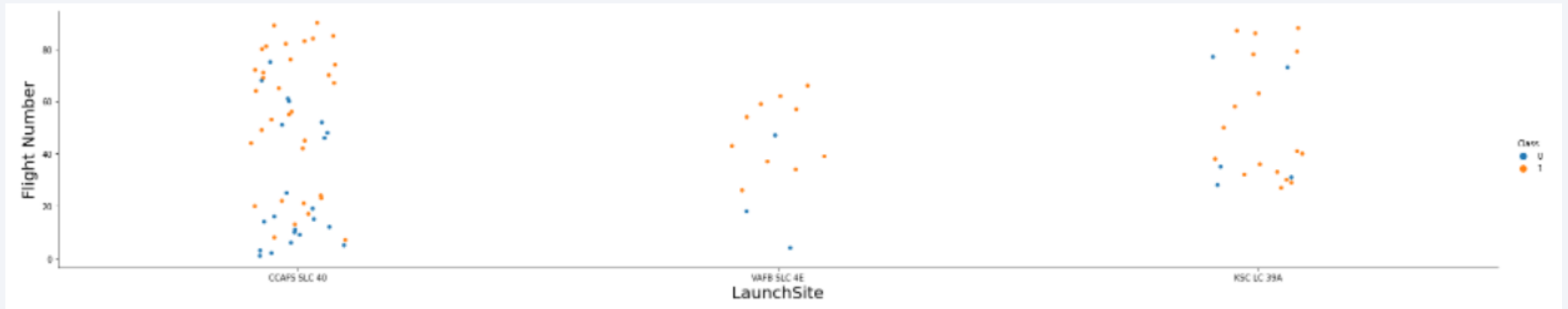
Section 2

# Insights drawn from EDA



# Flight Number vs. Launch Site

- Scatter plot of Flight Number vs. Launch Site

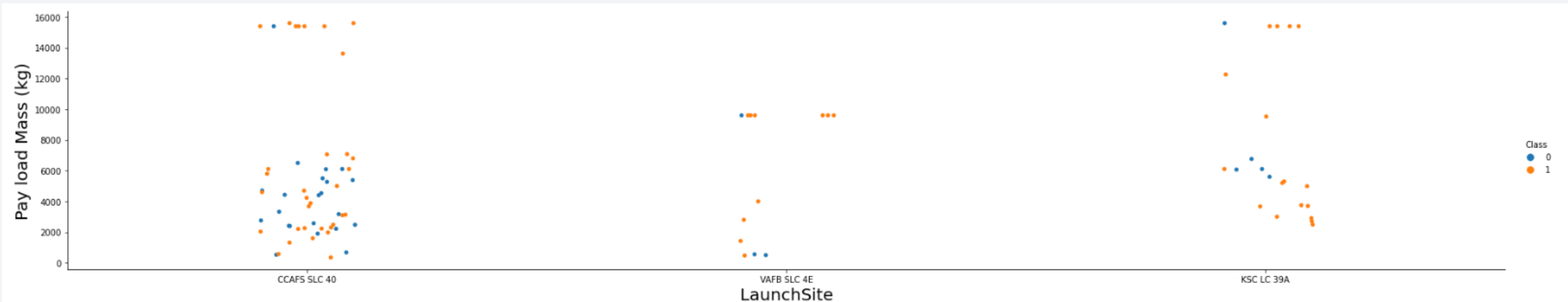


- Launches from the site of CCAFS SLC 40 are significantly higher than the other two sites under analysis.
- Apparently, the success rate in the launch site VAFB SLC 4E is higher than the others.



# Payload vs. Launch Site

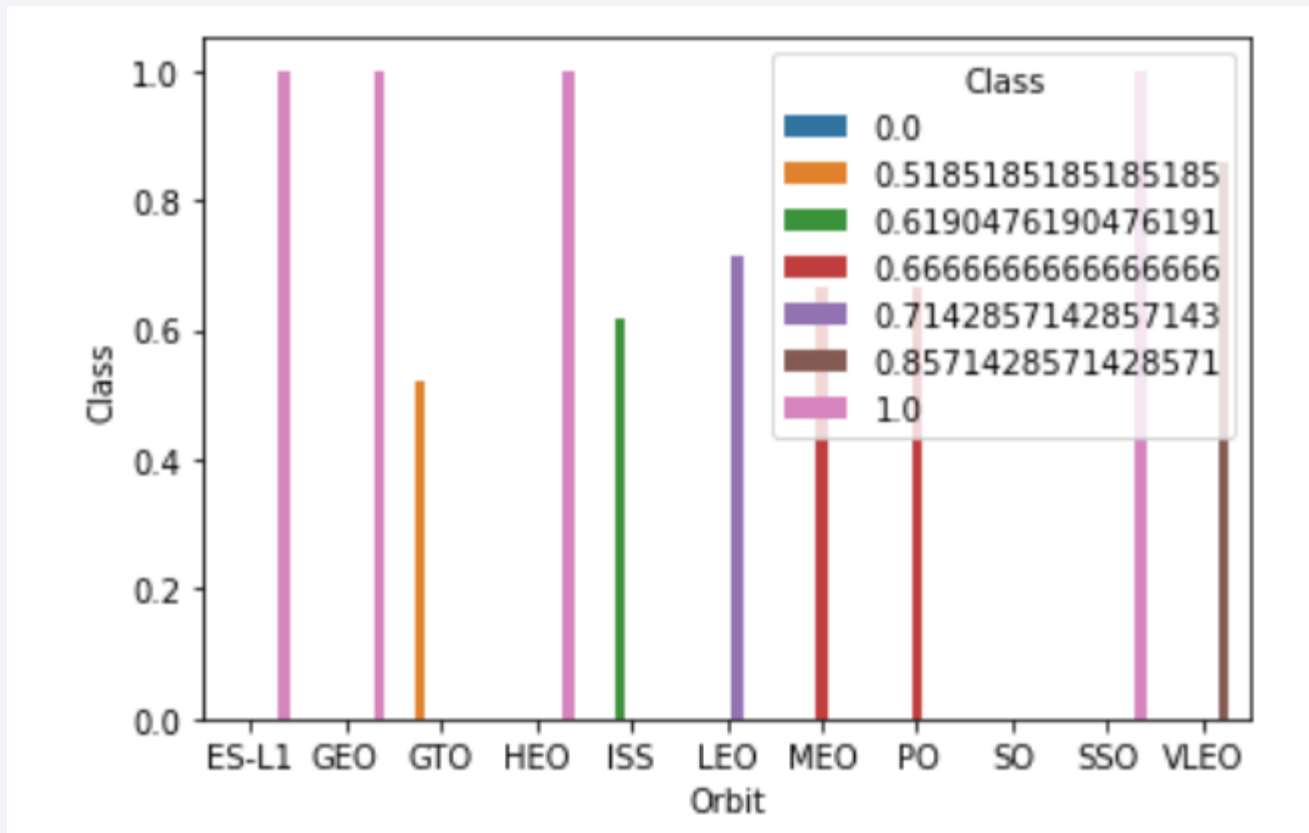
- Scatter plot of Payload vs. Launch Site



- Now if you observe Payload Vs. Launch Site scatter point chart you will find for the VAFB-SLC launchsite there are no rockets launched for heavypayload mass(greater than 10000).

# Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

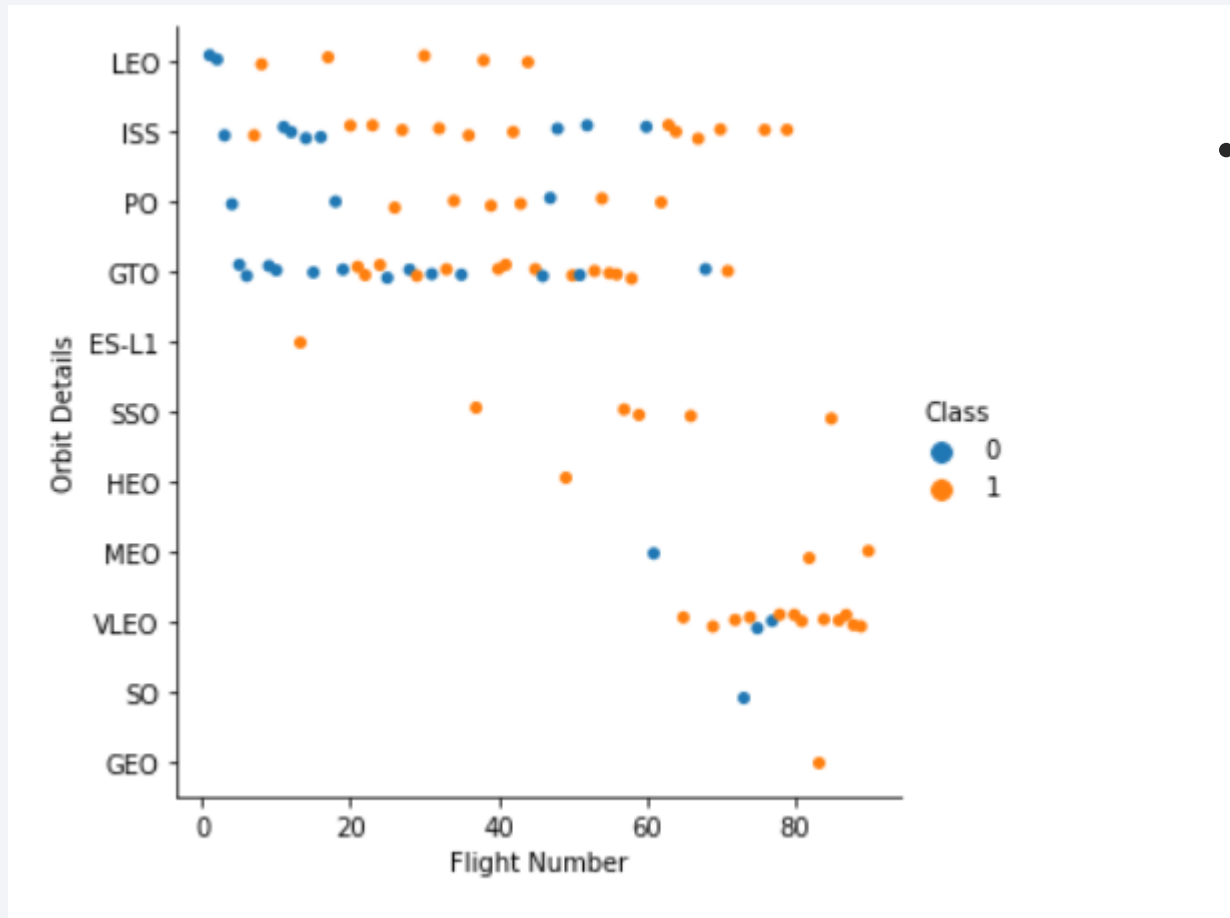
- Bar chart between the success rate of each orbit type.



- The orbit types ES-L1, GEO, HEO and SSO are among the highest success rate.

# Flight Number vs. Orbit Type

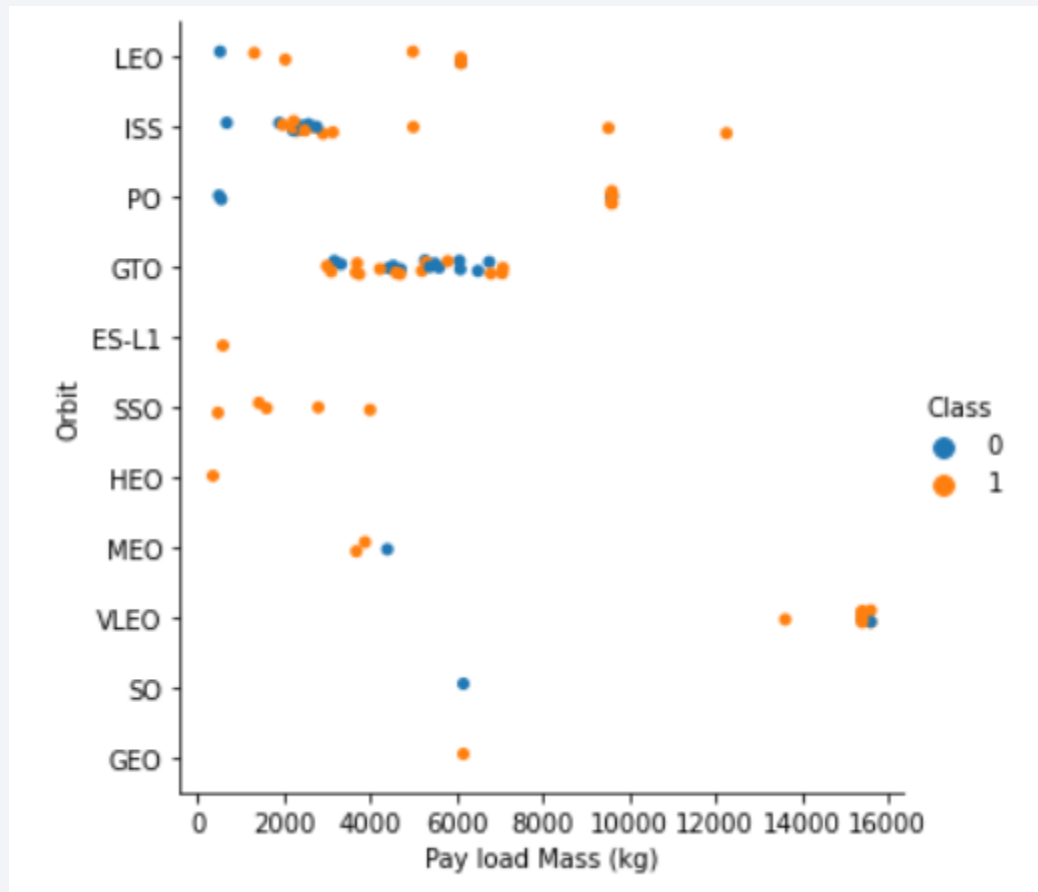
- Show a scatter point of Flight number vs. Orbit type



- In the LEO orbit the Success appears related to the number of flights; on the other hand, there seems to be no relationship between flight number when in GTO orbit.

# Payload vs. Orbit Type

- Show a scatter point of payload vs. orbit type

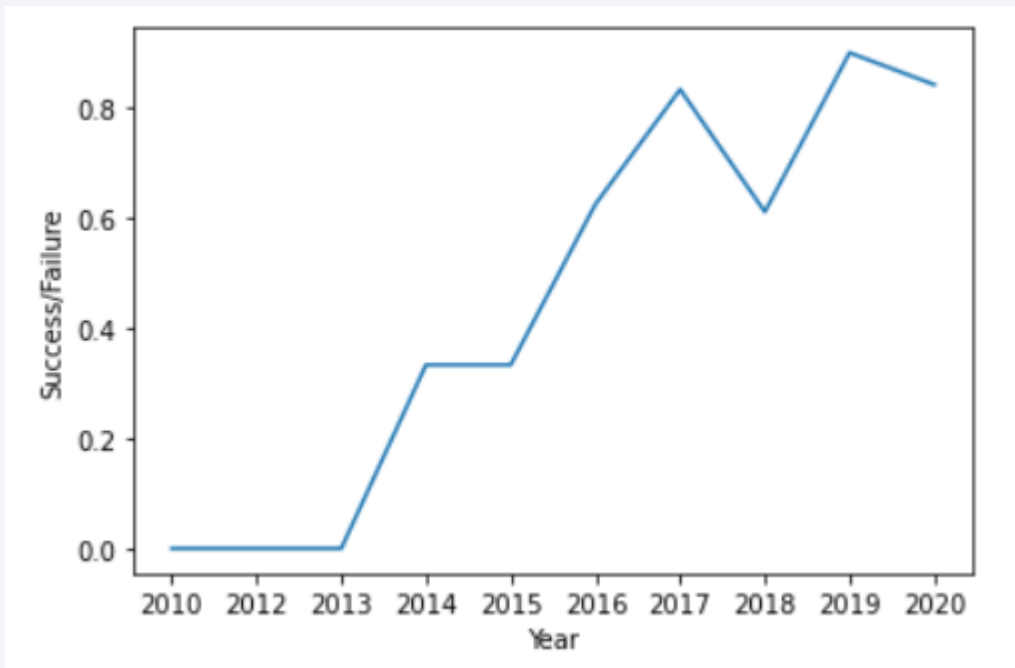


- With heavy payloads the successful landing or positive landing rate are more for Polar, LEO and ISS.
- However, for GTO we cannot distinguish this well as both positive landing rate and negative landing(unsuccesful mission) are both there here.

# Launch Success Yearly Trend

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- Show a line chart of yearly average success rate



- We can observe that the success rate since 2013 kept increasing till 2020



# All Launch Site Names

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- Find the names of the unique launch sites

```
%sql SELECT Distinct LAUNCH_SITE FROM SPACEX
```

```
* ibm_db_sa://srb41116:***@2f3279a5-73d1-4859-88f0-a6c3e6b4b907.c3n41cmd0nqn timerk39u98g.databases.appdomain.cloud:30756/bludb  
Done.
```

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

- The dataset shows that there are 4 unique launch sites

# Launch Site Names Begin with 'CCA'

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

```
%sql SELECT * FROM SPACEX WHERE LAUNCH_SITE LIKE 'CCA%' LIMIT 5
```

```
* ibm_db_sa://srb41116:***@2f3279a5-73d1-4859-88f0-a6c3e6b4b907.c3n41cmd0nqnkrk39u98g.databases.appdomain.cloud:30756/bludb  
Done.
```

DATE	time__utc_	booster_version	launch_site	payload	payload_mass_kg_	orbit	customer	mission_outcome	landing__outcome
2010-04-06	18:45:00	F9 v1.0 B0003	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon Spacecraft Qualification Unit	0	LEO	SpaceX	Success	Failure (parachute)
2010-08-12	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)
2012-08-10	00:35:00	F9 v1.0 B0006	CCAFS LC-40	SpaceX CRS-1	500	LEO (ISS)	NASA (CRS)	Success	No attempt
2013-01-03	15:10:00	F9 v1.0 B0007	CCAFS LC-40	SpaceX CRS-2	677	LEO (ISS)	NASA (CRS)	Success	No attempt
2013-03-12	22:41:00	F9 v1.1	CCAFS LC-40	SES-8	3170	GTO	SES	Success	No attempt

# Total Payload Mass

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- Calculate the total payload carried by boosters from NASA

```
%sql SELECT SUM(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) FROM SPACEX WHERE CUSTOMER='NASA (CRS)'
```

```
* ibm_db_sa://srb41116:***@2f3279a5-73d1-4859-88f0-a6c3e6b4b907.c3n41cmd0nqnrk39u98g.databases.appdomain.cloud:30756/bludb  
Done.
```

1
22007

- The total payload (sum of all payloads) carried by boosters launched by NSA (CRS) is 22,007kg

# 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 SPACEX WHERE BOOSTER_VERSION='F9 v1.1'
```

```
* ibm_db_sa://srb41116:***@2f3279a5-73d1-4859-88f0-a6c3e6b4b907.c3n41cmd0nqnrk39u98g.databases.appdomain.cloud:30756/bludb  
Done.
```

1
3676

- The average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1 is 3,676kg

# First Successful Ground Landing Date

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

```
%sql SELECT min(DATE) FROM SPACEX WHERE LANDING__OUTCOME='Success (ground pad)'
```

```
* ibm_db_sa://srb41116:***@2f3279a5-73d1-4859-88f0-a6c3e6b4b907.c3n41cmd0nqn timerk39u98g.databases.appdomain.cloud:30756/bludb  
Done.
```

1
2017-01-05

- The date when the first successful landing outcome in ground pad was achieved occurred on 2017-01-05



## 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 BOOSTER_VERSION FROM SPACEX WHERE PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_ between 4000 and 6000 AND LANDING__OUTCOME='Success (drone ship)'
```

```
* ibm_db_sa://srb41116:***@2f3279a5-73d1-4859-88f0-a6c3e6b4b907.c3n41cmd0nqnrk39u98g.databases.appdomain.cloud:30756/bludb  
Done.
```

booster_version
F9 FT B1022
F9 FT B1031.2

# Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

---

- Calculate the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes

```
%sql SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SPACEX WHERE MISSION_OUTCOME LIKE '%Success%' OR MISSION_OUTCOME LIKE '%Failure%'
```

```
* ibm_db_sa://srb41116:***@2f3279a5-73d1-4859-88f0-a6c3e6b4b907.c3n41cmd0nqn timerk39u98g.databases.appdomain.cloud:30756/bludb  
Done.
```

1
45

# Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

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

```
%sql SELECT BOOSTER_VERSION FROM SPACEX WHERE PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_ = (SELECT MAX(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) FROM SPACEX)
```

```
* ibm_db_sa://srb41116:***@2f3279a5-73d1-4859-88f0-a6c3e6b4b907.c3n41cmd0nqnrk39u98g.databases.appdomain.cloud:30756/bludb  
Done.
```

booster_version
F9 B5 B1048.4
F9 B5 B1049.4
F9 B5 B1049.5
F9 B5 B1060.2
F9 B5 B1058.3

# 2015 Launch Records

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

```
%sql SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE(MONTH("DATE"), 'MM'), 'MONTH') AS MONTH_NAME, \
LANDING__OUTCOME AS LANDING__OUTCOME, \
BOOSTER_VERSION AS BOOSTER_VERSION, \
LAUNCH_SITE AS LAUNCH_SITE \
FROM SPACEX WHERE LANDING__OUTCOME = 'Failure (drone ship)' AND "DATE" LIKE '%2015%'
```

```
* ibm_db_sa://srb41116:***@2f3279a5-73d1-4859-88f0-a6c3e6b4b907.c3n41cmd0nqnrk39u98g.databases.appdomain.cloud:30756/bludb
Done.
```

month_name	landing__outcome	booster_version	launch_site
OCTOBER	Failure (drone ship)	F9 v1.1 B1012	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 "DATE", COUNT(LANDING__OUTCOME) as COUNT FROM SPACEX \
WHERE "DATE" BETWEEN '2010-06-04' and '2017-03-20' AND LANDING__OUTCOME LIKE '%Success%' \
GROUP BY "DATE" \
ORDER BY COUNT(LANDING__OUTCOME) DESC
```

\* ibm\_db\_sa://srb41116:\*\*\*@2f3279a5-73d1-4859-88f0-a6c3e6b4b907.c3n41cmd0nqn timer 39u98g.databases.appdomain.cloud:30756/bludb  
Done.

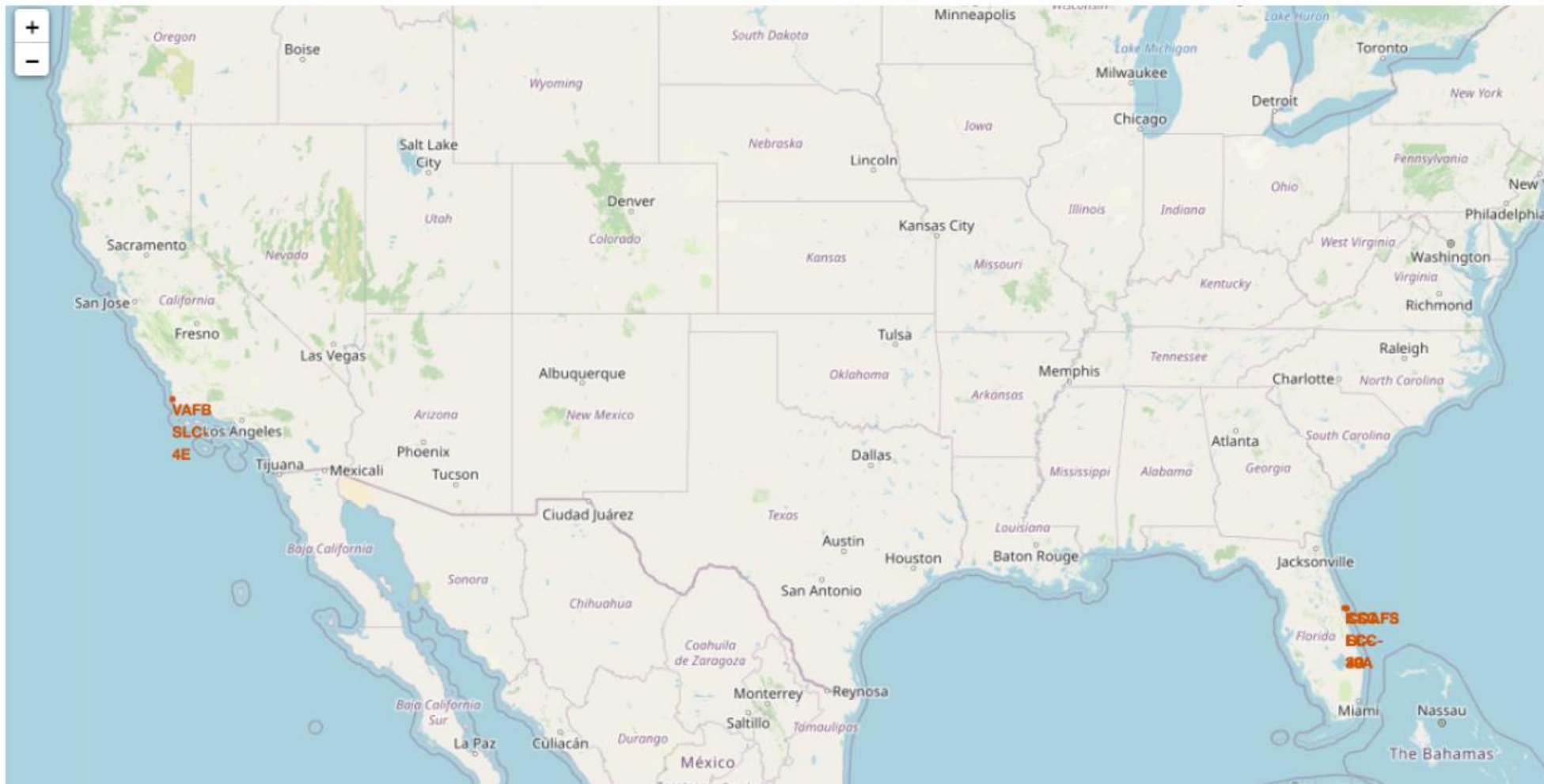
DATE	COUNT
2016-06-05	1
2016-08-04	1
2017-01-05	1
2017-03-06	1

A satellite view of Earth from space, showing the curvature of the planet and city lights at night. The background is a deep blue gradient.

Section 3

# Launch Sites Proximities Analysis

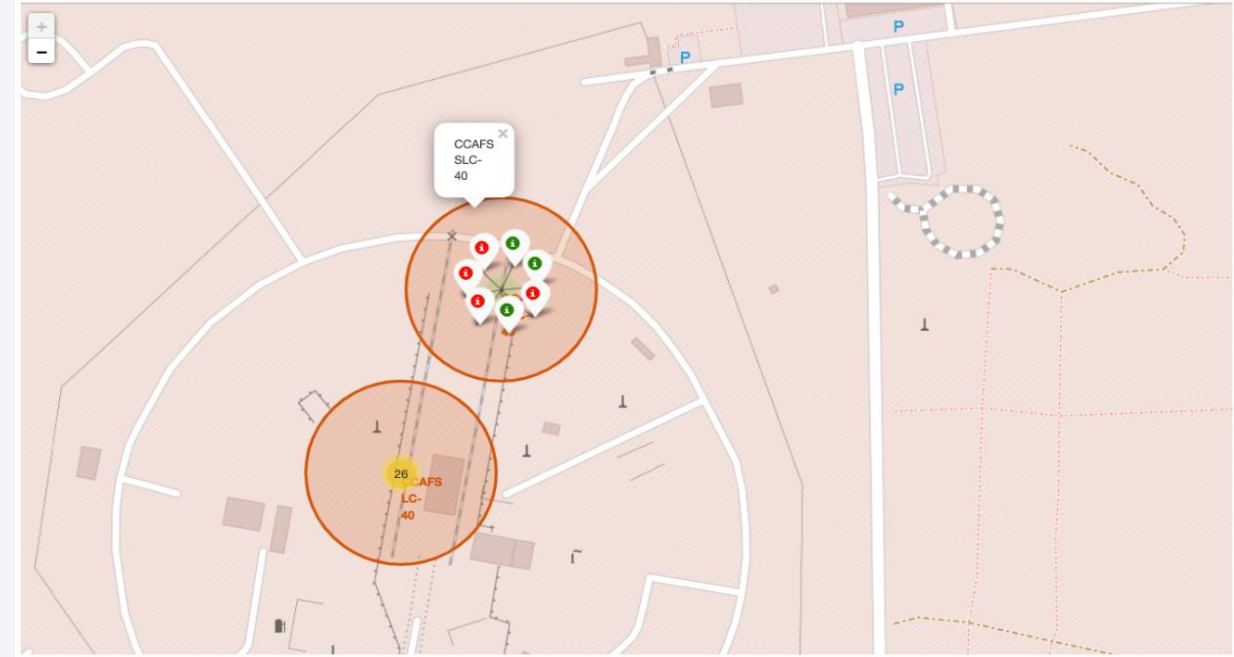
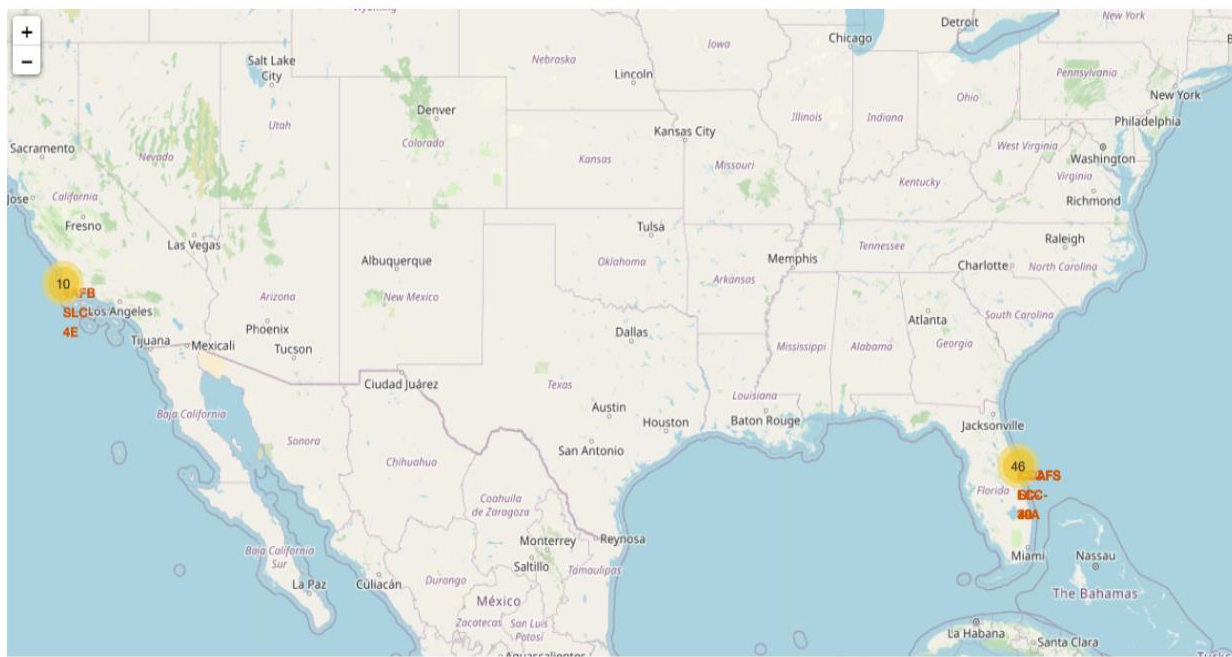
# Mark all launch sites on a map



- All launch sites are far from the equator.
- All launch sites are near the coast.



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



- Red dots indicate unsuccessful launches from the site CCAFS SLC-40



# Calculate the distances between a launch site to its proximities



- The CCAFS SLC-40 launch site is about 0.9 km from the coastline.

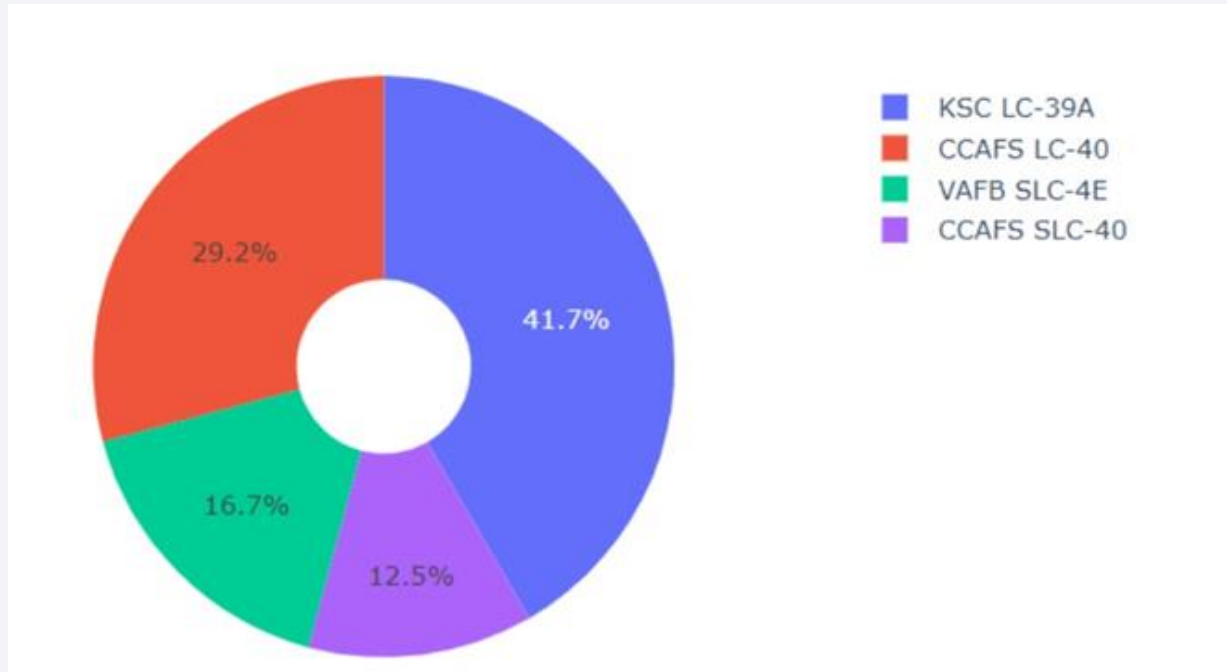


Section 4

# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

# Total success launches by all sites

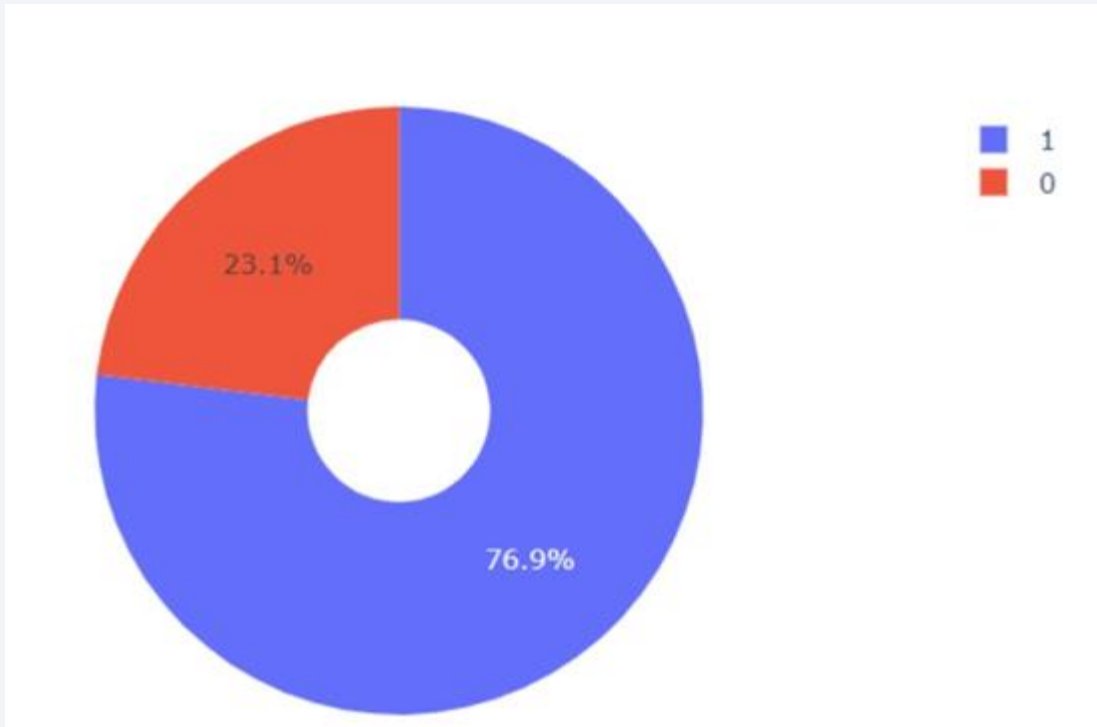
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- The KSC LC – 39A launch site has the highest success rate (41.7%).
- The CCAFS SLC-40 launch site has the lowest success rate (12.5%)

# Success rate by site

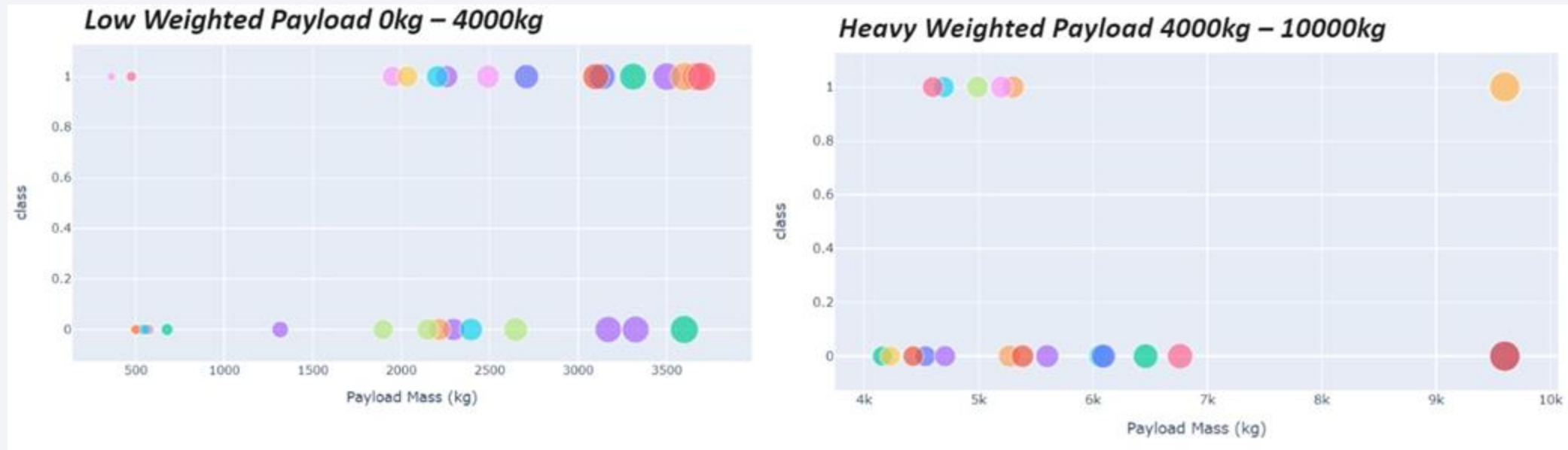
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- The success rate of the KSC LC - 39A launch site is equal to 76.9%.



# Payload vs launch outcome

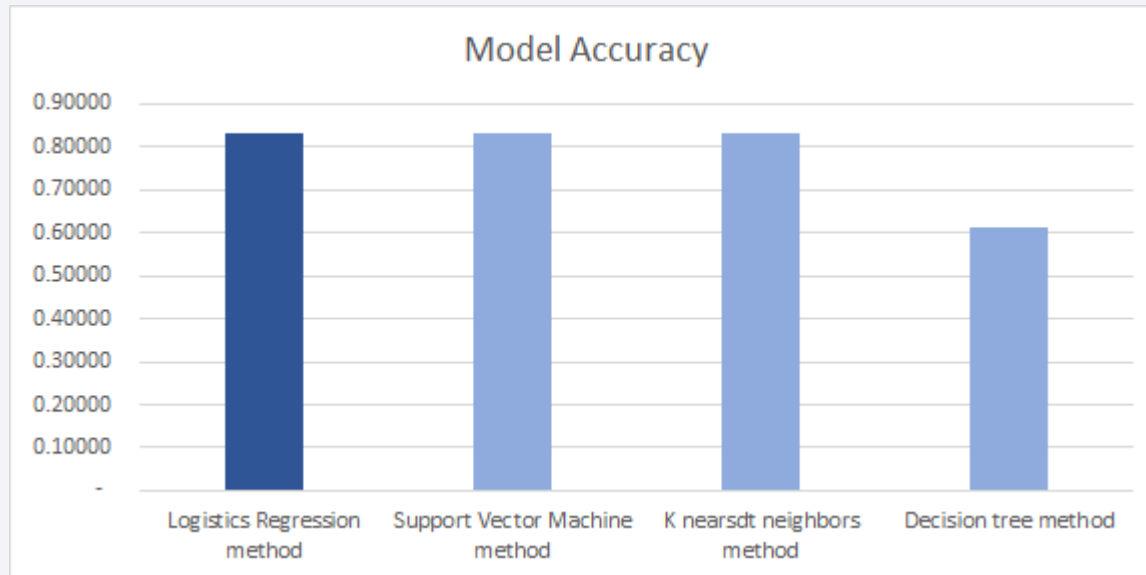


- According to the established ranges, it appears that the lower the weight of the load, the higher the launch success rate.

Section 5

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

# Classification Accuracy

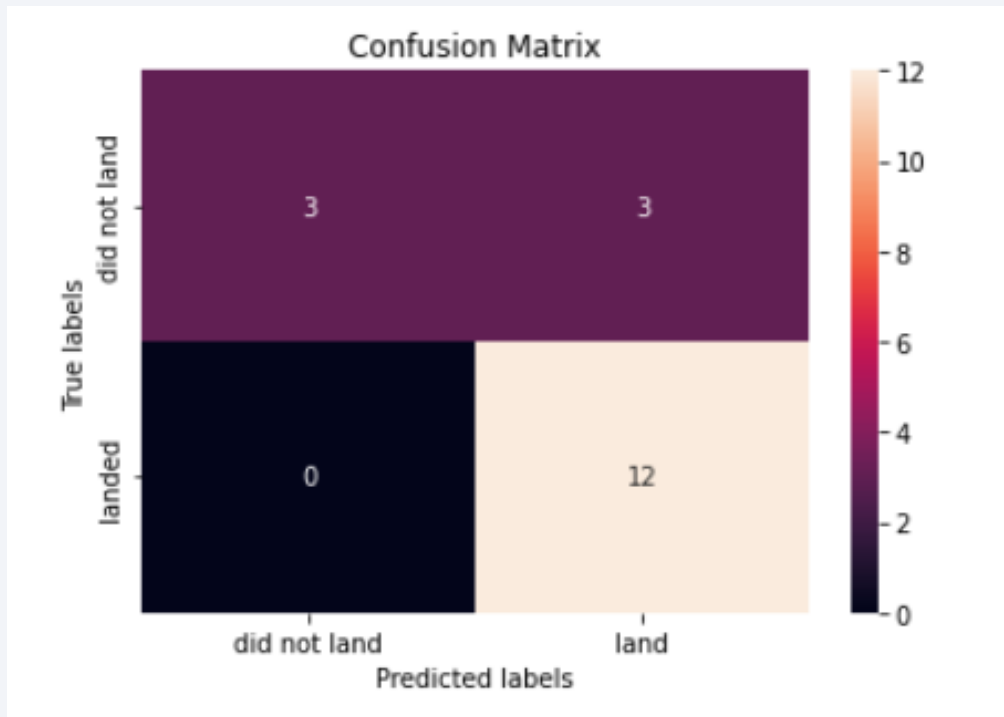


	Model	Accuracy
1	Logistics Regression method	0.83333
2	Support Vector Machine method	0.83333
3	K neardsdt neighbors method	0.83333
4	Decision tree method	0.61111

The same accuracy was obtained in almost all the models, Logistics Regression, Support Vector Machine, and for K nearest neighbors' (0.83333), the worst was the Decision tree model (0.611111).

# Confusion Matrix - Logistic Regression

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- The confusion matrix for the logistic regression model, show:
  - The logistic regression model predicts 0 False Negatives and 3 False Positive.
  - In the other hand, we have 3 True Positives and 12 True Negatives.



# Conclusions

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- The Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machine, and K nearest neighbors' models has the best performance for predict.
- There is evidence that the lower the weight of the load, the higher the success rate of the launch.
- The launch site KSC LC-39A had the highest success rate of the four sites.

Thank you!

