



DEPI



SPACE_Y PROJECT

Our Team



Shokri
Mohamed



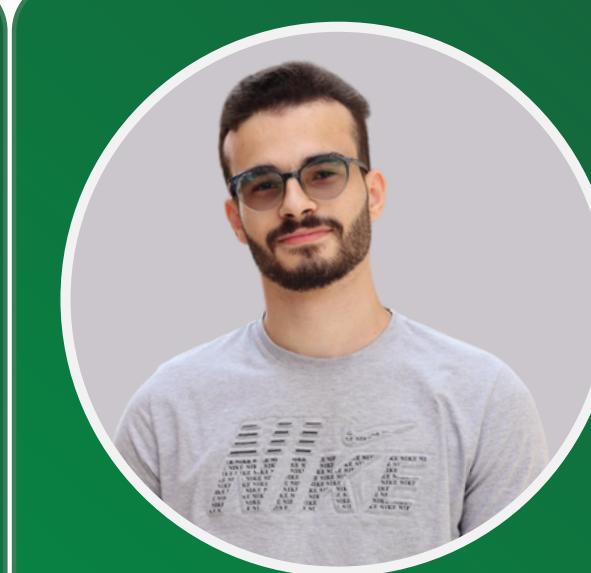
Mohamed
Elsayed



Mahmoud
Ashraf



Mohammed
Waseem

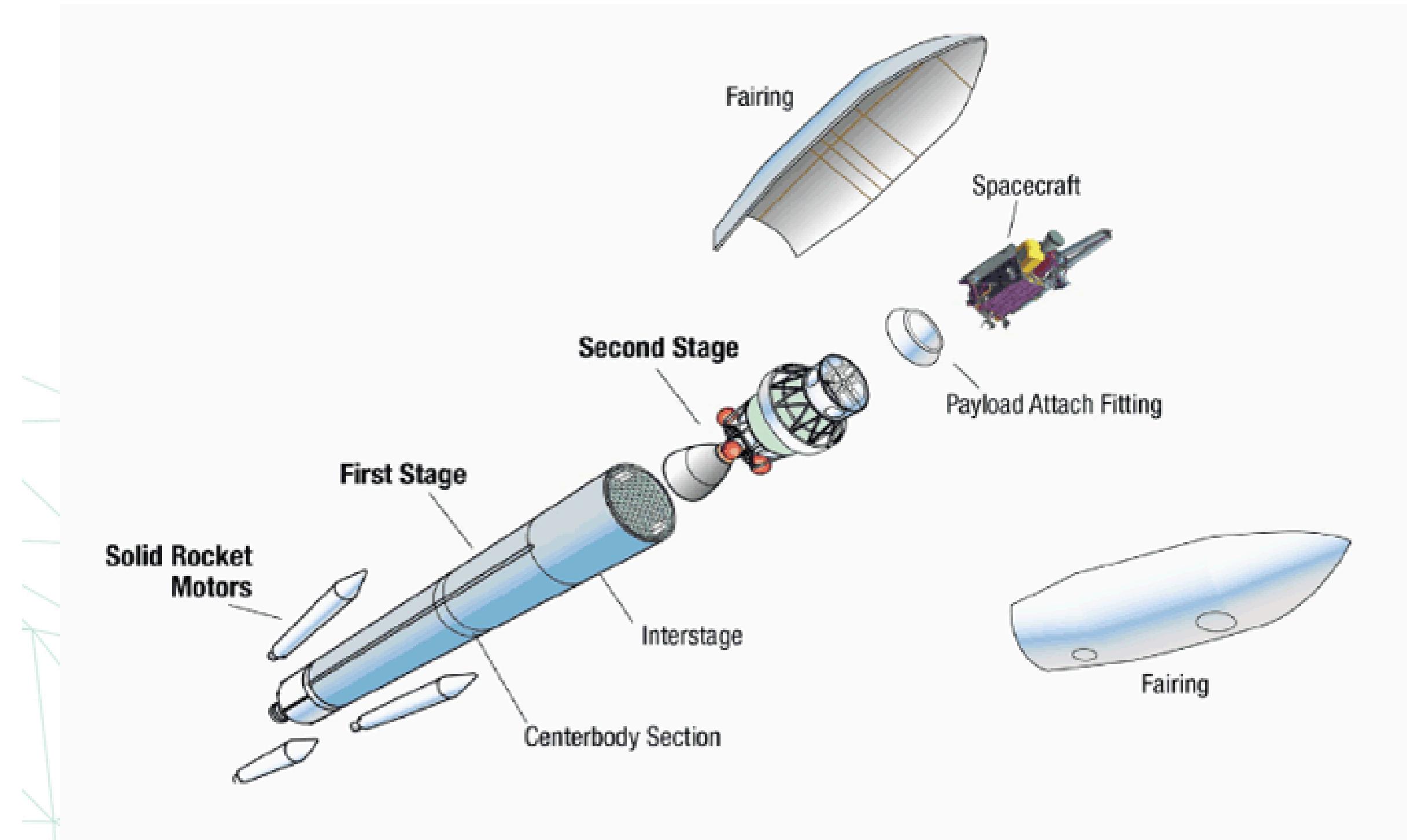


Hossam
Elsherbiny



Ibrahim
Ali

Scenario



My Role in Data Wrangling

- My primary responsibility in the Space Y project was focused on Data Wrangling.
- Data Wrangling involves cleaning, organizing, and structuring raw data to make it usable for analysis and insights.
- I combined and prepared datasets from various SpaceX sources to ensure all the necessary data was available in a clear and structured format.

Why Data Wrangling is Critical

- Data Wrangling is a fundamental process because raw data often comes in complex and unstructured formats.
- By cleaning and organizing the data, we ensure that the project has a solid foundation for accurate analysis.
- I ensured that relevant data like rocket types, payload mass, and launch outcomes were easily accessible in one dataset.

Main and Supporting Datasets

- The core of my work involved processing a main dataset with past SpaceX launches.
 - Supporting datasets included:
 - Rockets dataset for booster details
 - Payload dataset for mass and orbit details
 - Launchpads dataset for site locations

Merging Data for Better Insights

- I used merge operations to integrate supporting datasets into the main launches dataset.
- New columns like BoosterVersion, LaunchSite, and PayloadMass were added to enrich the data.
- This process made it easier to analyze key factors affecting each launch.

Working with Nested Data

- Some datasets, like payloads and cores, had nested data (lists inside each launch).
- I used data explosion techniques to convert these lists into rows, making each payload and core analyzable individually.
- This allowed us to compute metrics like total payload mass for each launch.

Summary of My Contributions

Key Contributions:

- Cleaned and organized data from multiple SpaceX datasets
- Merged essential data points like booster versions, payload mass, and launch sites
- Handled complex data structures to make the data ready for analysis

Key Processing Steps Overview

Merging launch site information

This involves combining coordinates and names of launch sites for accurate data representation.



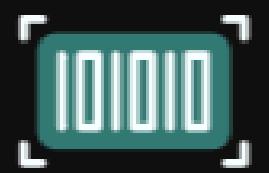
Creating landing outcome information

This step focuses on detailing the results of landing operations for future reference and analysis.



Processing payload data

In this step, mass and orbit information of the payload is processed to ensure compatibility with the mission.



Converting landing pad codes

Landing pad codes are translated into actual names to facilitate better understanding and communication.



Adding core information

Core details including block and serial numbers are integrated into the processing steps.



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• •
• •

Filtering only Falcon 9 launches

This step ensures the analysis is concentrated solely on Falcon 9 data, eliminating irrelevant information.

Focus on Falcon 9 Launches

Reordering and renaming columns for clarity

This process enhances the organization of the data, making it easier to interpret and analyze.

Fixing date formats

Correcting date formats improves consistency and readability of the launch data.

Handling missing payload mass data

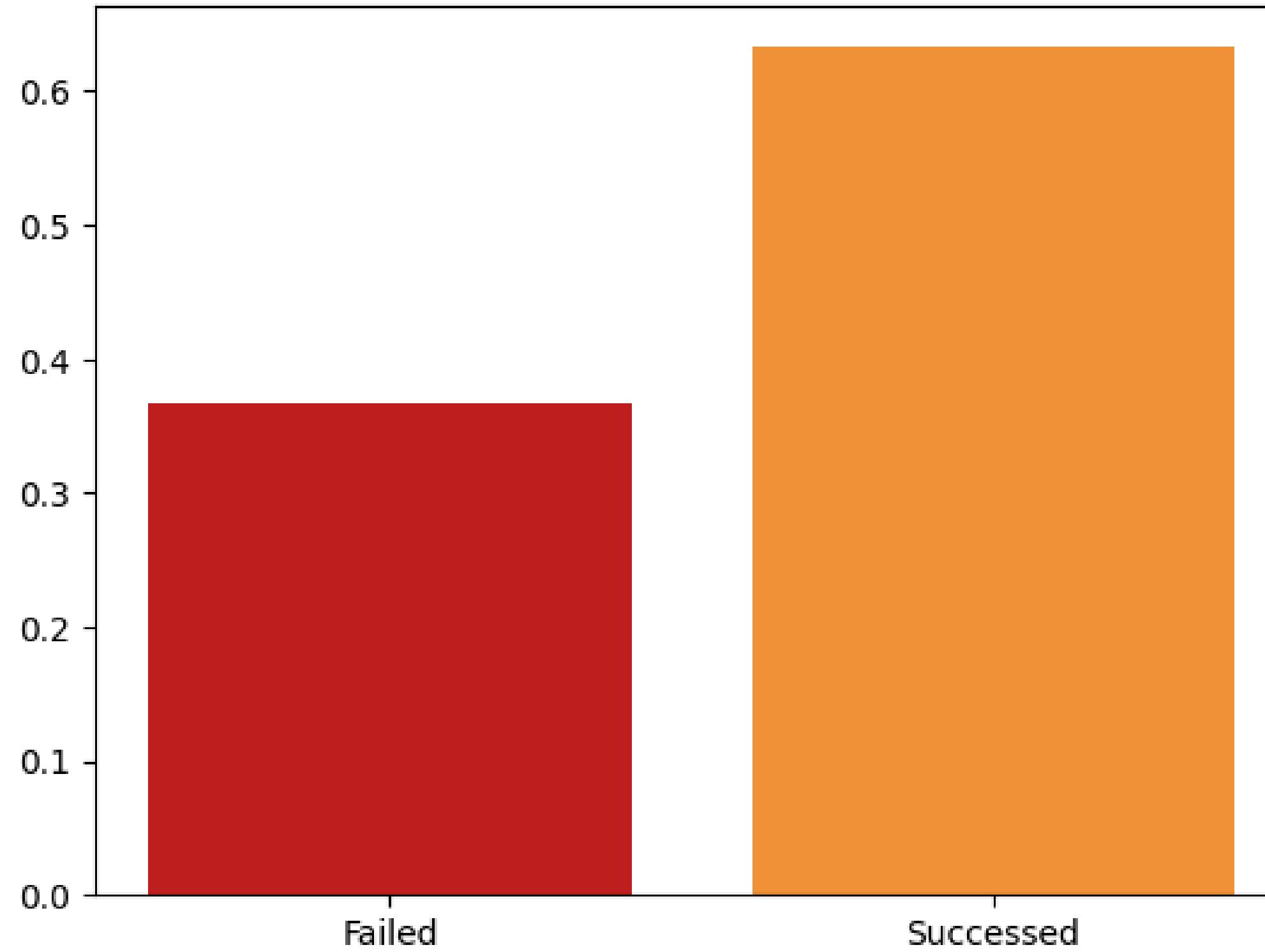
Addressing gaps in payload mass data is crucial for accurate analysis of launch metrics.



Final Dataset Overview

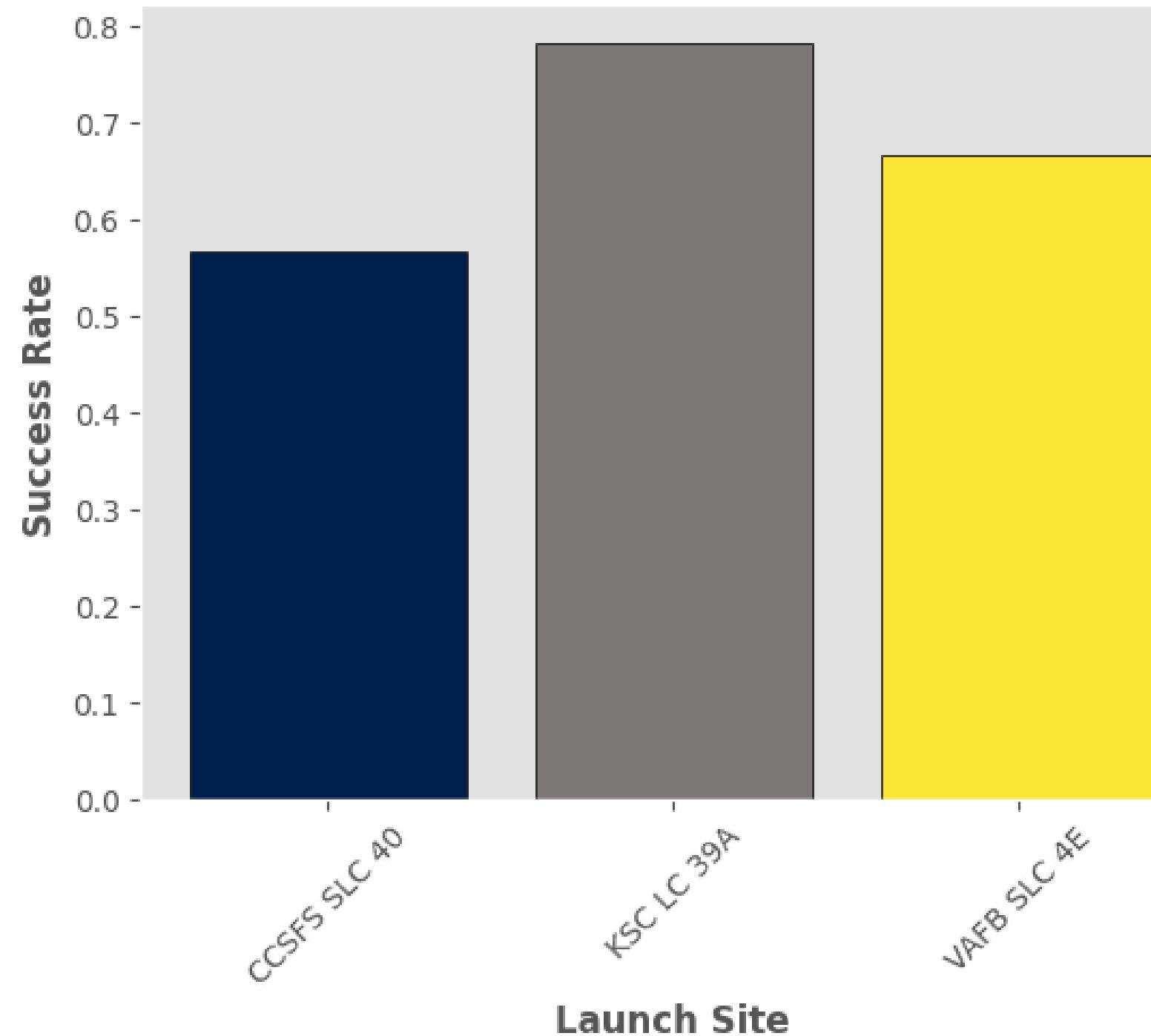
Comprehensive Information about Falcon 9 Launches
The end result is a clean dataset with comprehensive
information about each Falcon 9 launch.

what is the percentage of the
successful landings



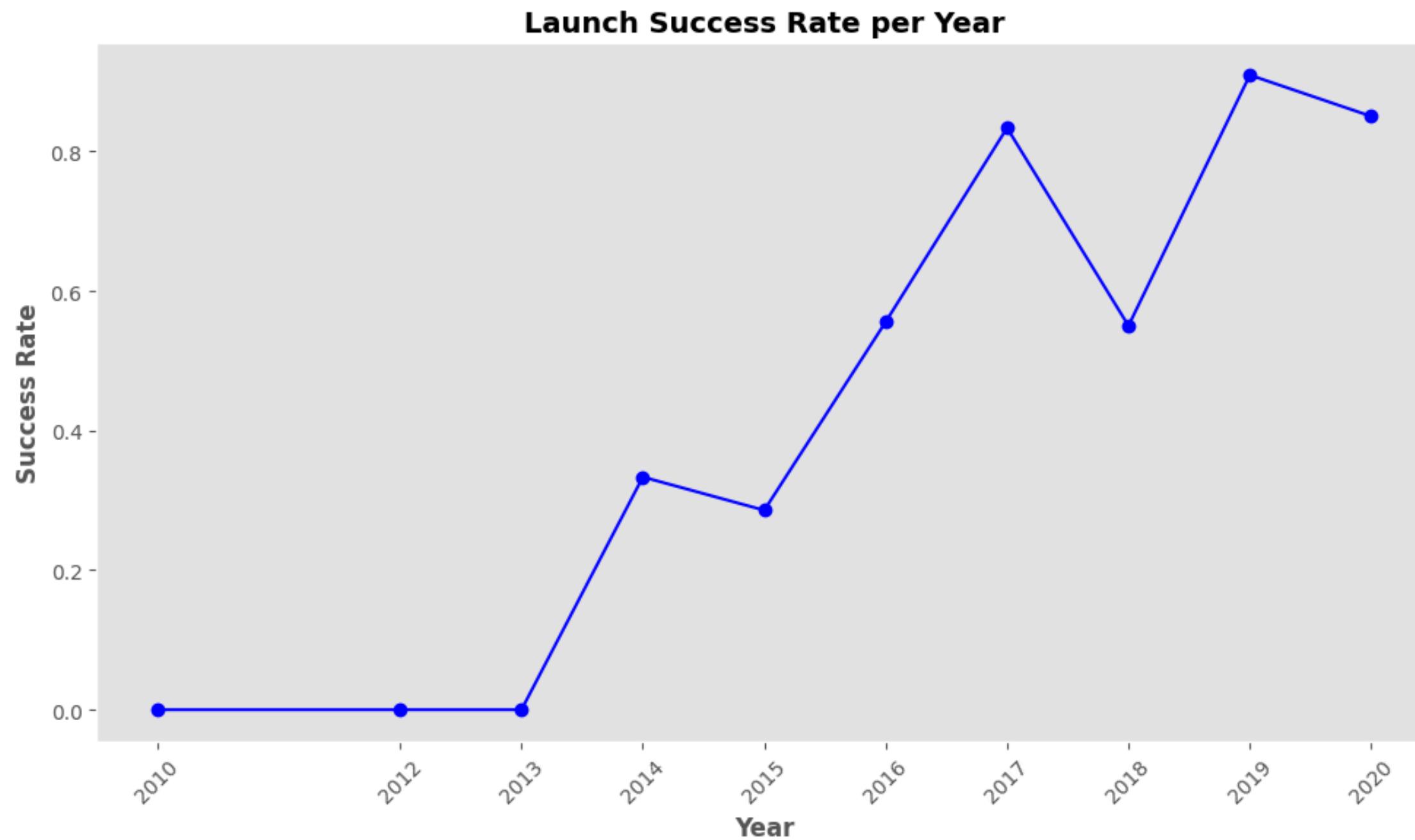
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What is the success rate of each launching site ?



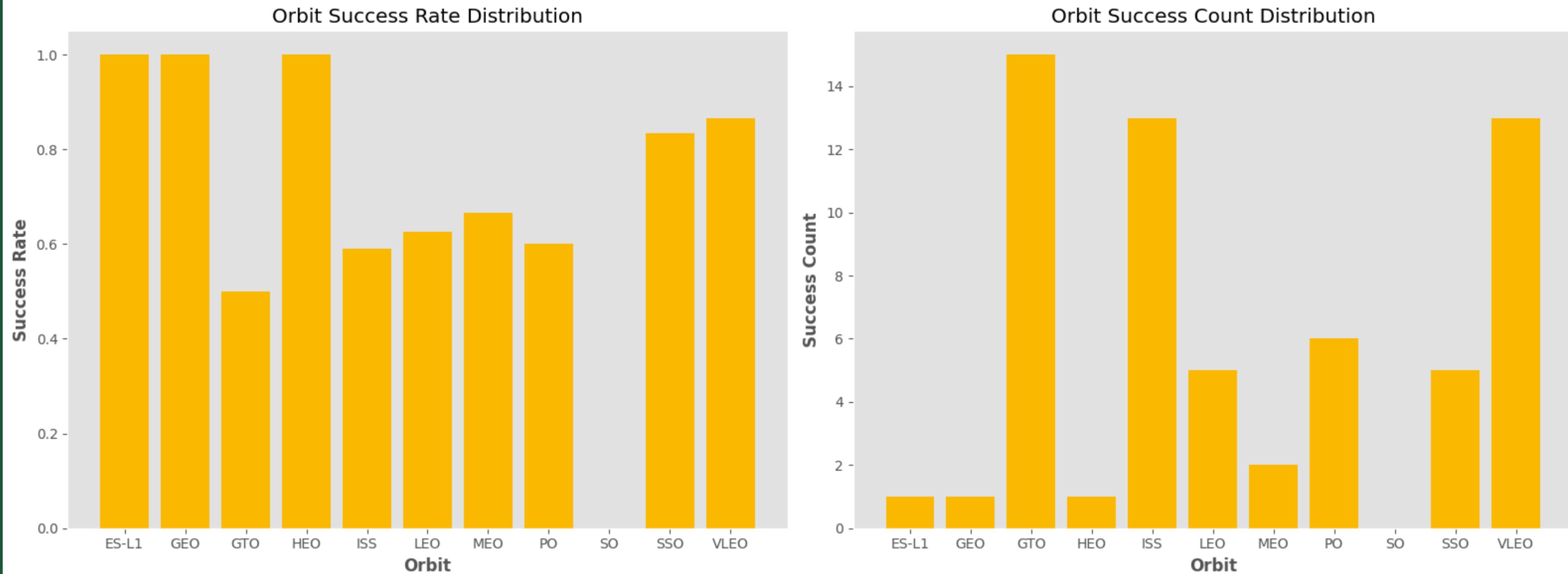
LaunchSite	sum	count	SuccessRate
CCSFS SLC 40	34	60	0.566667
KSC LC 39A	18	23	0.782609
VAFB SLC 4E	10	15	0.666667

What is the success rate across the years ?

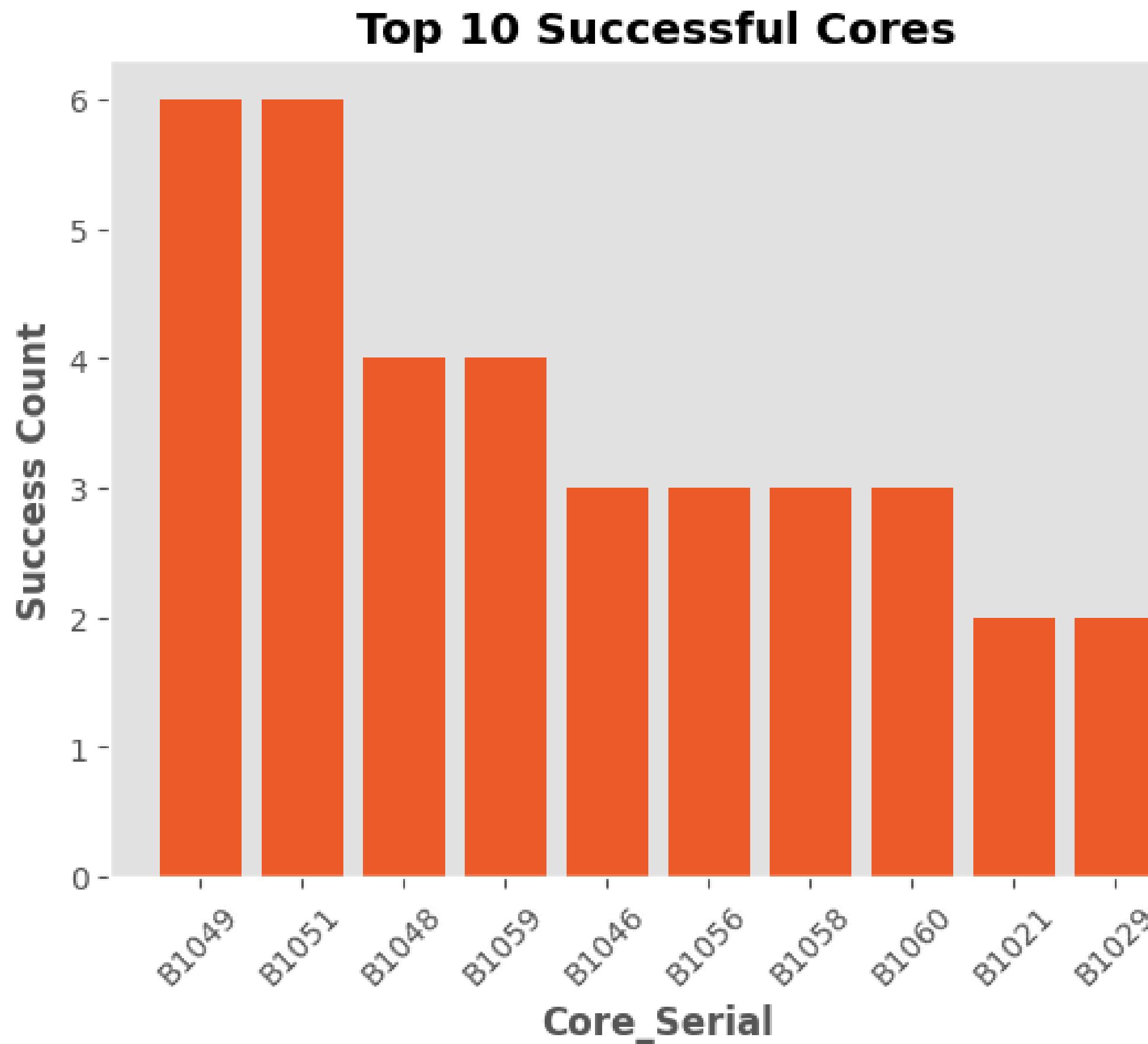


Date	Class
2010	0.000000
2012	0.000000
2013	0.000000
2014	0.333333
2015	0.285714
2016	0.555556
2017	0.833333
2018	0.550000
2019	0.909091
2020	0.850000

What Is the Correlation Between Orbit Type and Mission Success?



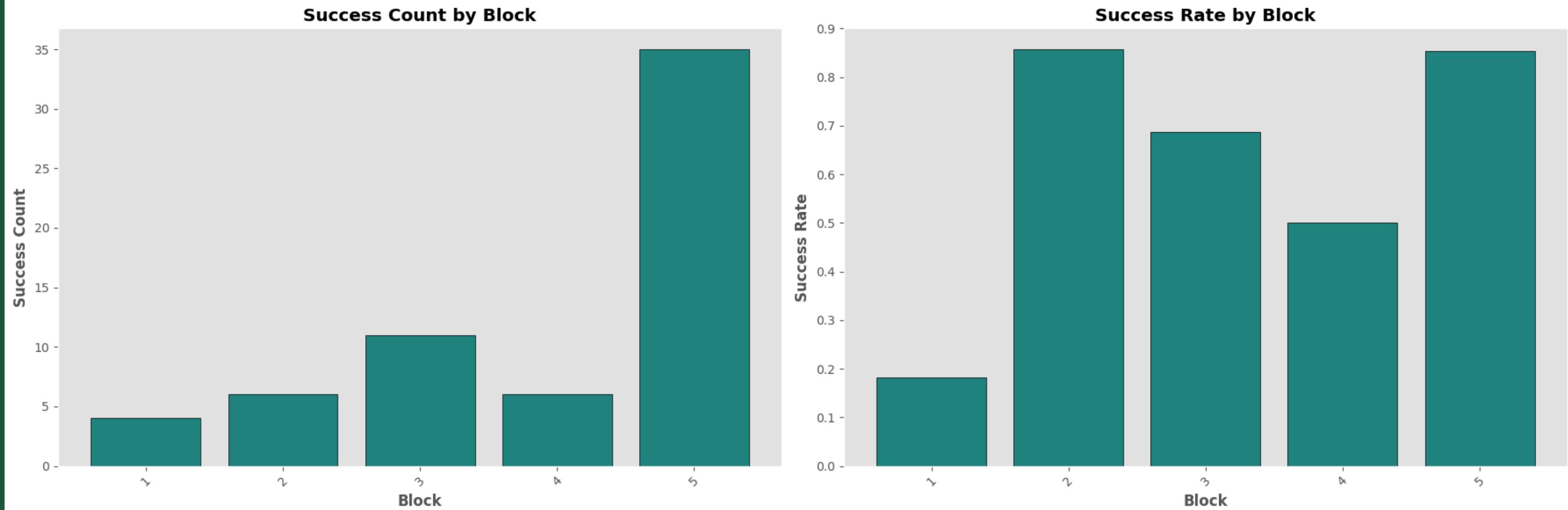
What are the top 10 types of cores that led to successful landings



Serial	Class
B1049	6
B1051	6
B1048	4
B1059	4
B1046	3
B1056	3
B1058	3
B1060	3
B1021	2
B1029	2

• • •
• • •
• • •
• • •

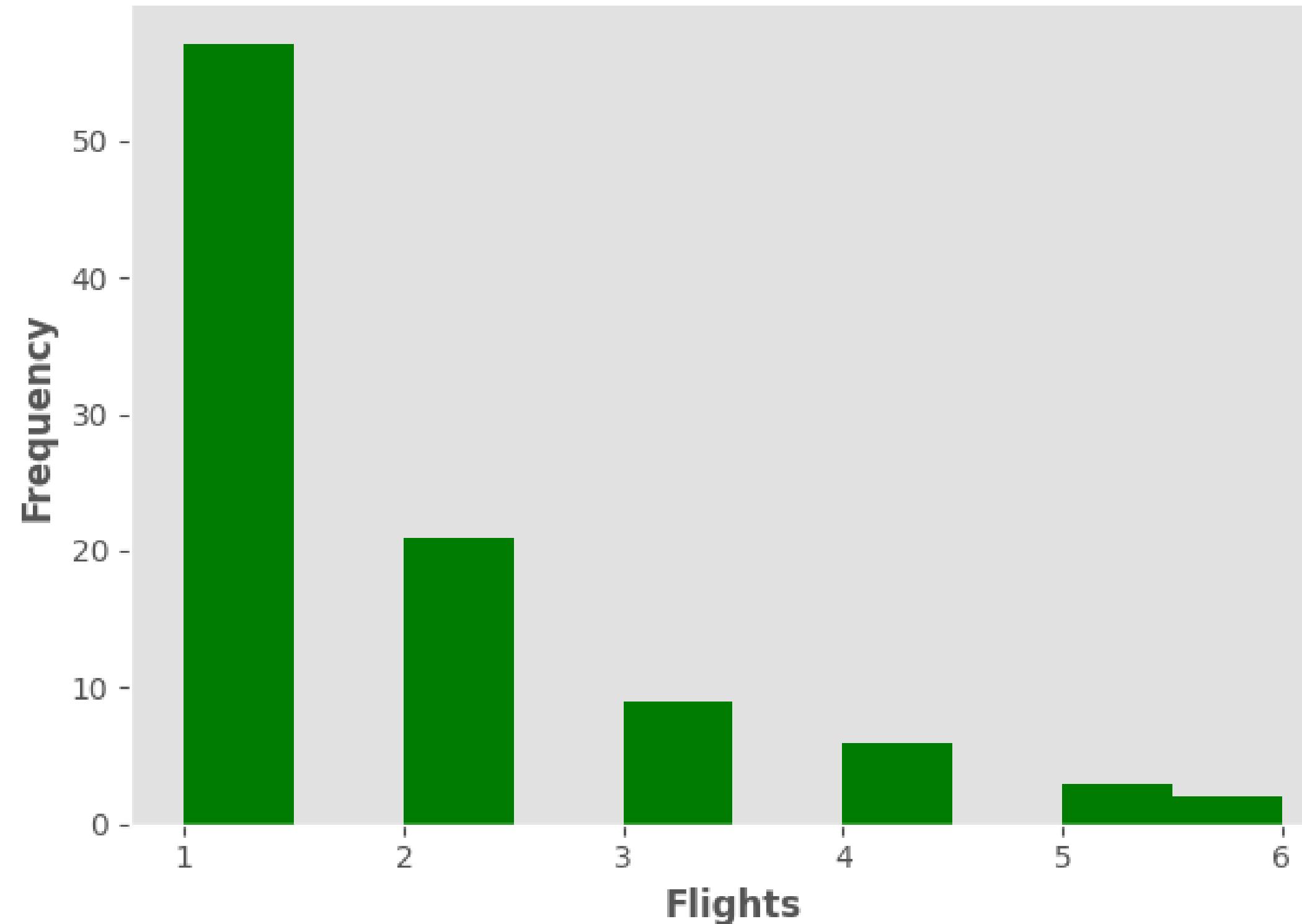
What are the blocks of these cores ?



this means if we want to launch a core it has to be of block 5

is there any reusable cores?

Reusability of the cores



Interactive Visualization



interactive
Maps using
folium



Dashboard
using Dash

Map using folium

Objectives

- determine the location of launchsites
 - Launch site Success Count
 - Calculate Proximities
-

Map using folium

Elements Used

- Map object
- Plugins
 - Marker Cluster
 - Mouse Position
- Features
 - DivIcon

Map using folium

Operation

- Creating the Map object using initial location which is taken to be the mean of all sites location
- Creating 3 Circles for each LaunchSite with marker on It in form of text which is the name of the LS
- add a marker Cluster
- add markers for success with green color and ones for failures with red color.

Map using folium

Operation

- Create a mouse position object and add it to the map.
- Create a distance function
- Use mouse locations to determine proximity locations
- Use Distance function to calculate proximity distance



Does it Work ? !

Dashboard Using Dash

Objectives

- Display the Success rate of Each site using pie chart.
- Payloadmass Distribution with Success / Failure according to Booster version.

Dashboard using Dash Elements



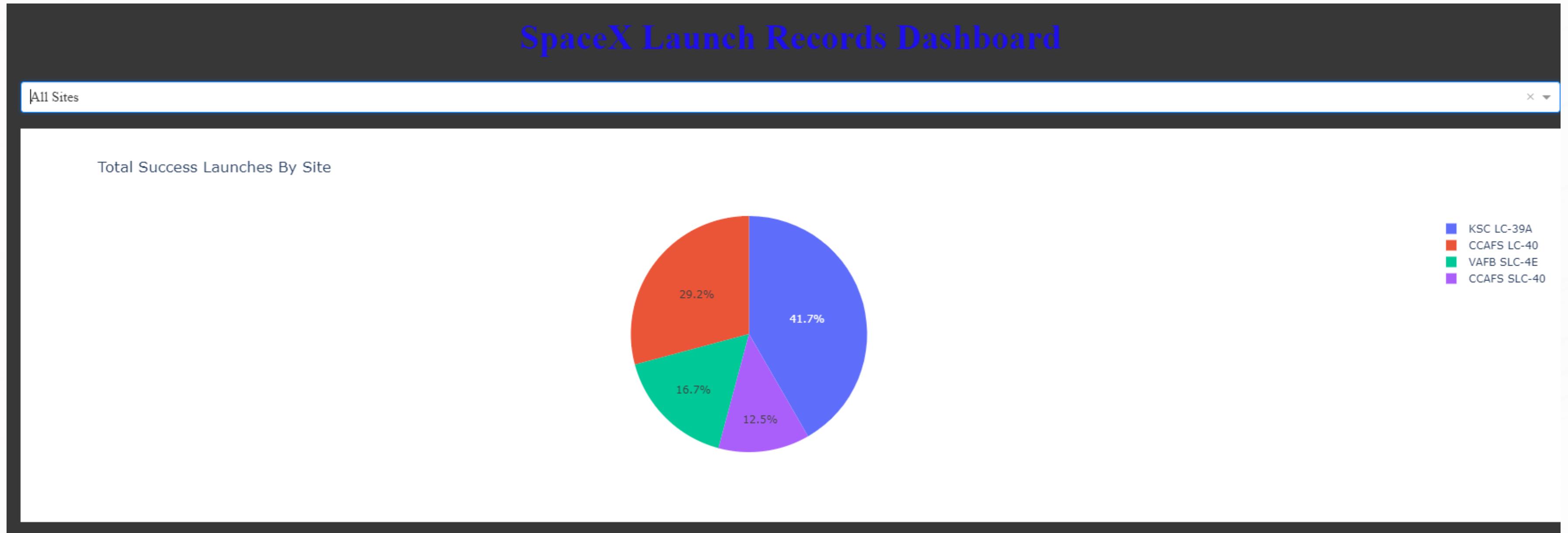
- Dash Library ,HTML ,dcc
- Input / OutPut for Callback
- plotly express for plotting

Dashboard using Dash

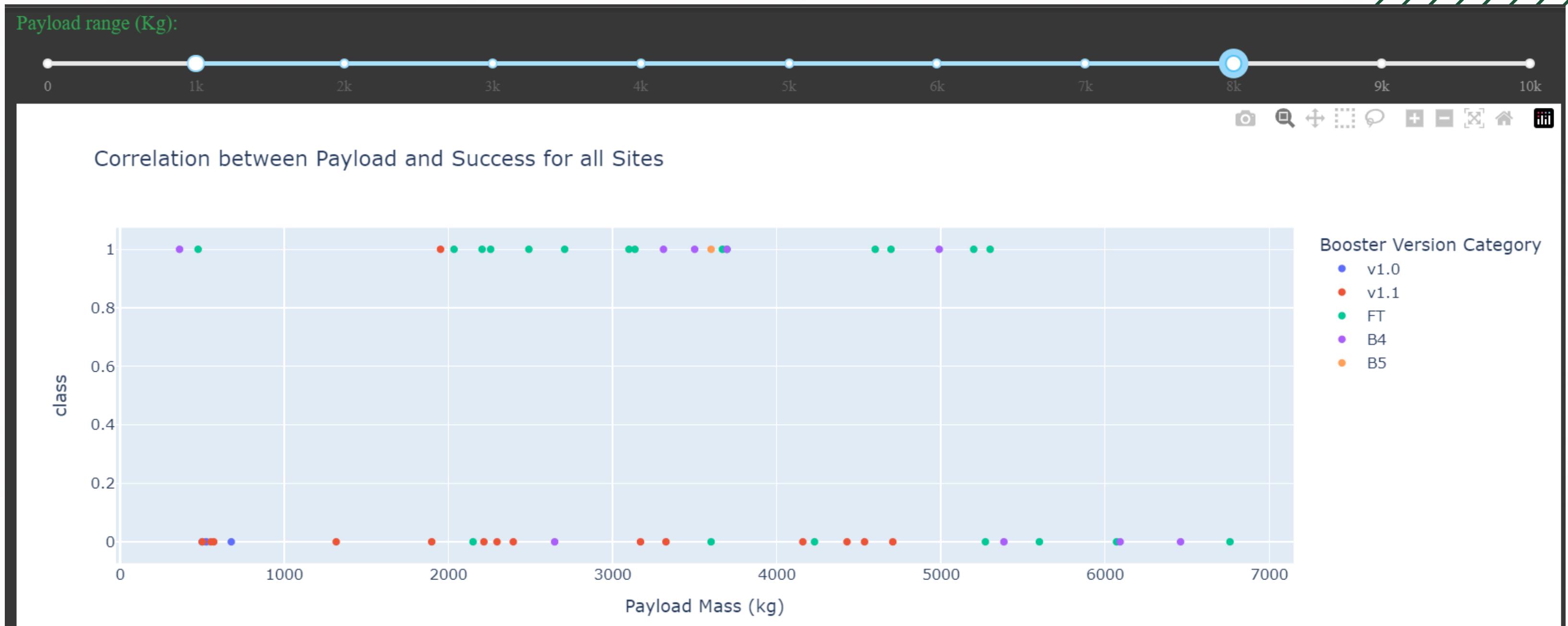
Operation

- Create a Dash Instant
- make layout
 - title
 - Dropdown box
 - slider
 - Graphs for PieChart and Scatter plot

Dashboard using Dash



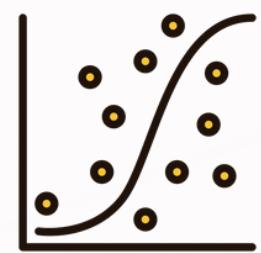
Dashboard using Dash



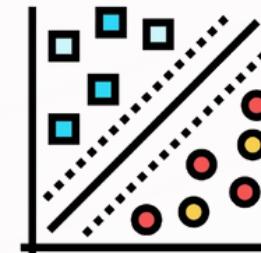


Does it Work ? !

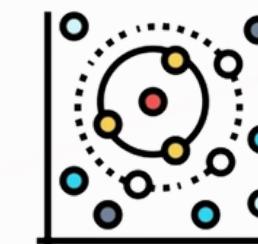
ML Algorithms



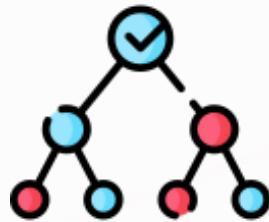
*Logistic
Regression*



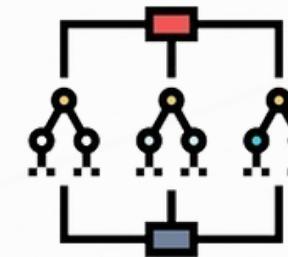
*Support Vector
Machine (SVM)*



*K-Nearest
Neighbors (KNN)*



Decision Tree



Random Forest

Preprocessing Phase

01

Split the data into features
(X) and target (y)

02

Convert categorical features
into numerical and use
standardization

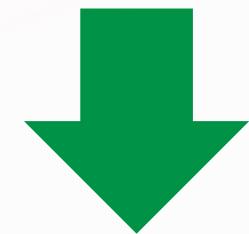
03

Split the data into train
and test

04

Use Grid Search to find the
best hyperparameters for
each model

Flight_Number	BoosterVersion	PayloadMass	Orbit	LaunchSite	Outcome	Flights	GridFins	Reused	Legs	LandingPad	Block	ReusedCount	Serial	Longitude	Latitude	
0	1	Falcon 9	5694.158673	LEO	CCSFS SLC 40	None - None	1	False	False	False	NaN	1.0	0	B0003	-80.577366	28.56185
1	2	Falcon 9	5694.158673	LEO	CCSFS SLC 40	None - None	1	False	False	False	NaN	1.0	0	B0004	-80.577366	28.56185
2	3	Falcon 9	525.000000	LEO	CCSFS SLC 40	None - None	1	False	False	False	NaN	1.0	0	B0005	-80.577366	28.56185
3	4	Falcon 9	800.000000	ISS	CCSFS SLC 40	None - None	1	False	False	False	NaN	1.0	0	B0006	-80.577366	28.56185
4	5	Falcon 9	677.000000	ISS	CCSFS SLC 40	None - None	1	False	False	False	NaN	1.0	0	B0007	-80.577366	28.56185



Flight_Number	PayloadMass	Flights	GridFins	Reused	Legs	Block	ReusedCount	Longitude	Latitude	...	B1060	B1062	SLC 40	SLC 4E	LC 39A	JRTI- 1	OCISLY	LZ- 1	
0	14	2395.0	1	1	0	1	1.0	0	-80.577366	28.561857	...	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
1	17	1898.0	1	1	0	1	1.0	0	-80.577366	28.561857	...	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
2	19	2477.0	1	1	0	1	1.0	0	-80.577366	28.561857	...	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
3	20	2034.0	1	1	0	1	1.0	0	-80.577366	28.561857	...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
4	21	553.0	1	1	0	1	1.0	0	-120.610829	34.632093	...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Logistic Regression

Best Hyperparameters

C: 0.1

Penalty: L2

Solver: lbfgs

Metrics

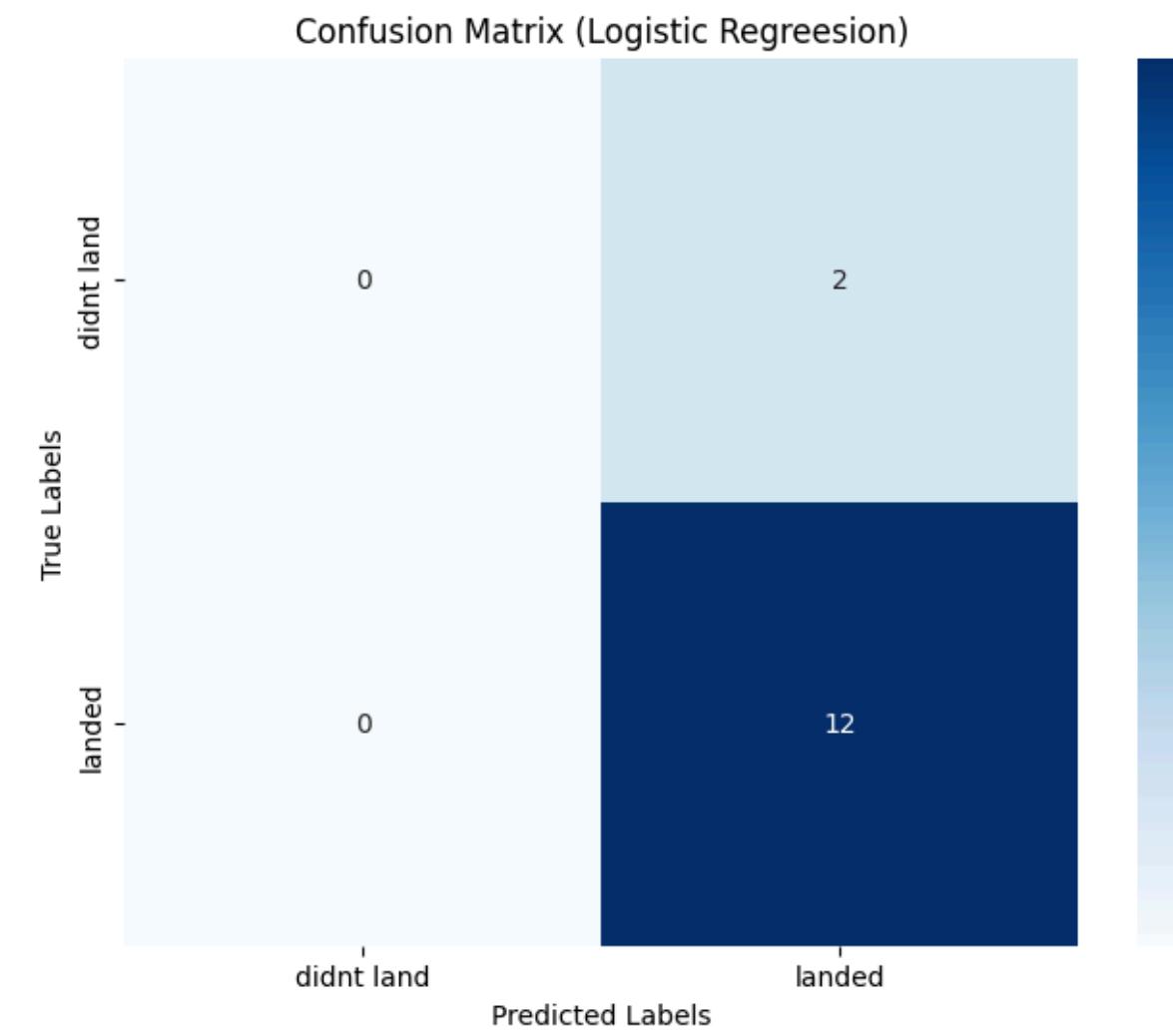
Training accuracy: 0.85

Testing accuracy: 0.86

Precision: 0.86

Recall: 1.00

F1 Score: 0.92



Support Vector Machine (SVM)

Best Hyperparameters

C: 0.001

gamma: 0.001

kernel: linear

Metrics

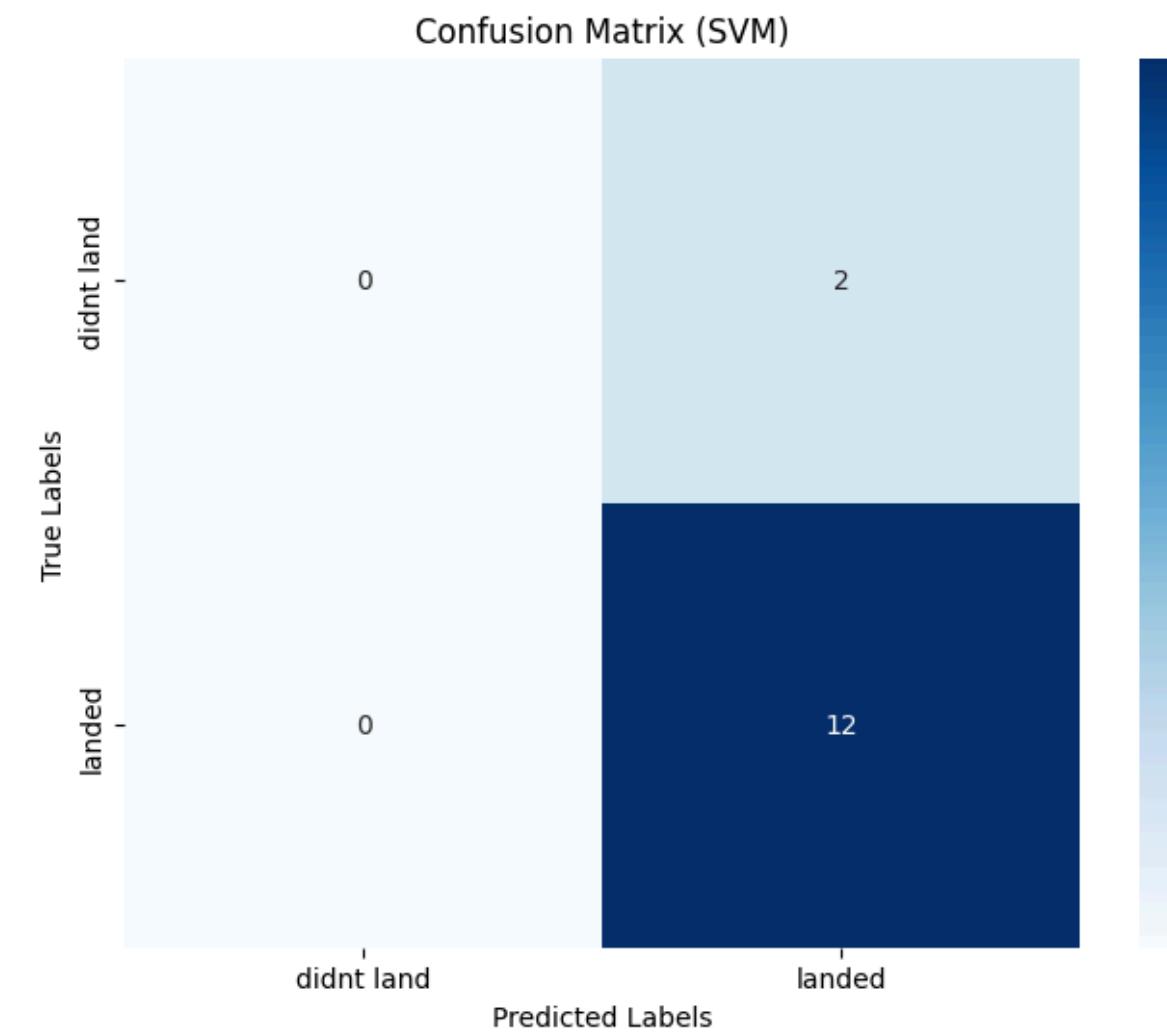
Training accuracy: 0.85

Testing accuracy: 0.86

Precision: 0.86

Recall: 1.00

F1 Score: 0.92



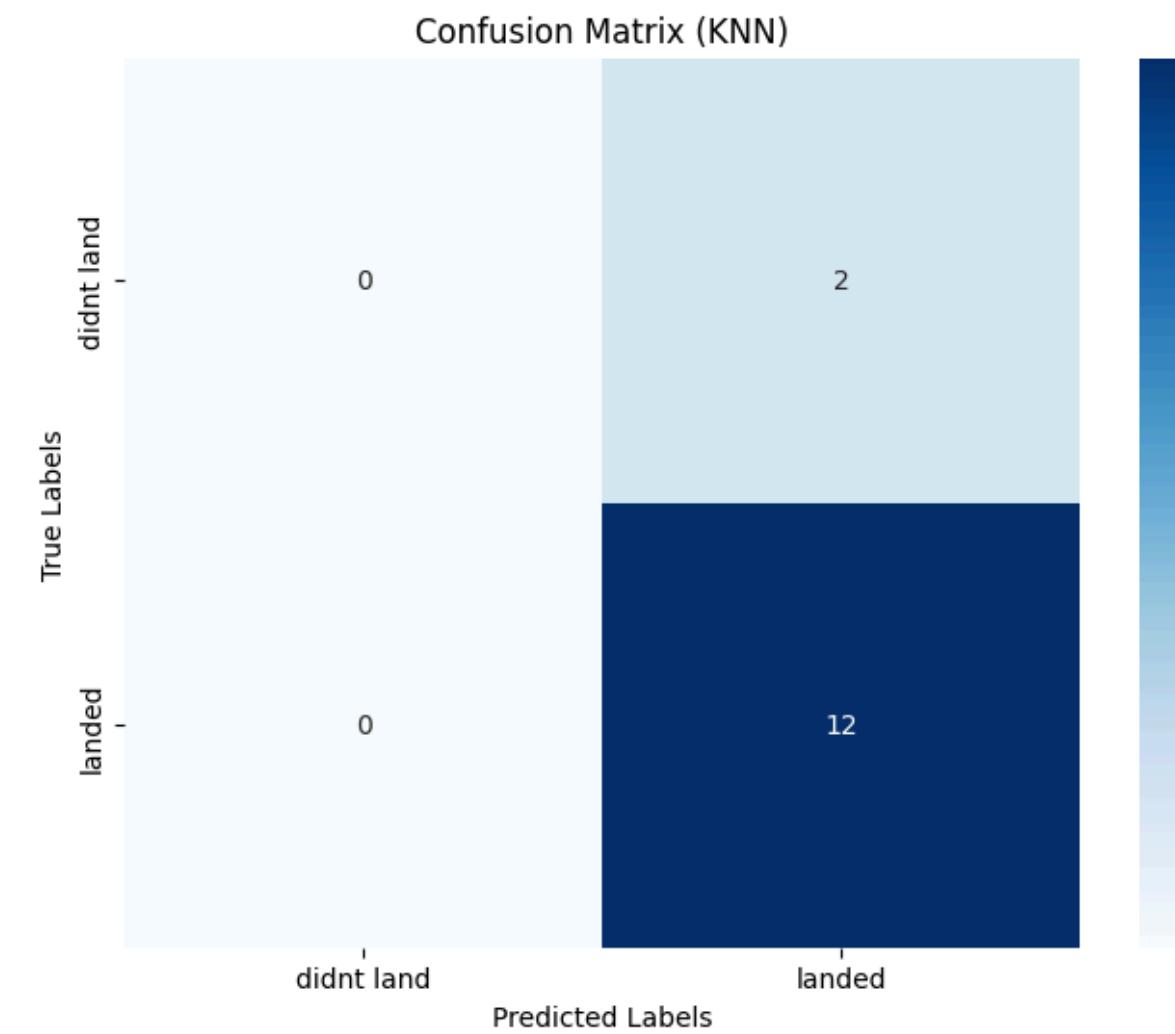
K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)

Best Hyperparameters

algorithm: auto
n_neighbors: 3
p: 2

Metrics

Training accuracy: 0.85
Testing accuracy: 0.86
Precision: 0.86
Recall: 1.00
F1 Score: 0.92



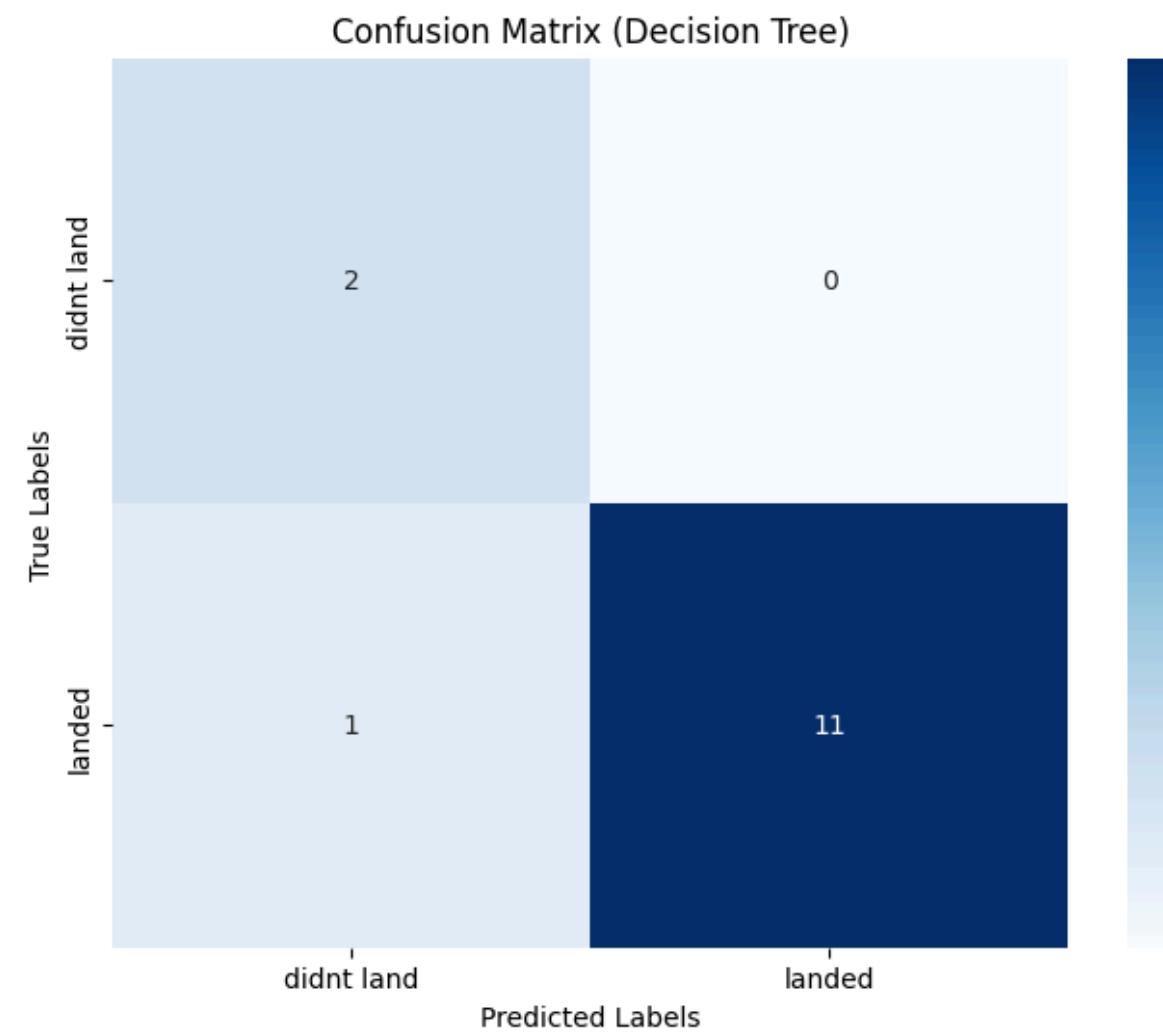
Decision Tree

Best Hyperparameters

criterion: entropy
max_depth: 6
max_features: sqrt
min_samples_leaf: 2
min_samples_split: 10
splitter: best

Metrics

Training_accuracy: 0.9267
Testing_accuracy: 0.93
Precision: 1.00
Recall: 0.92
F1 Score: 0.96



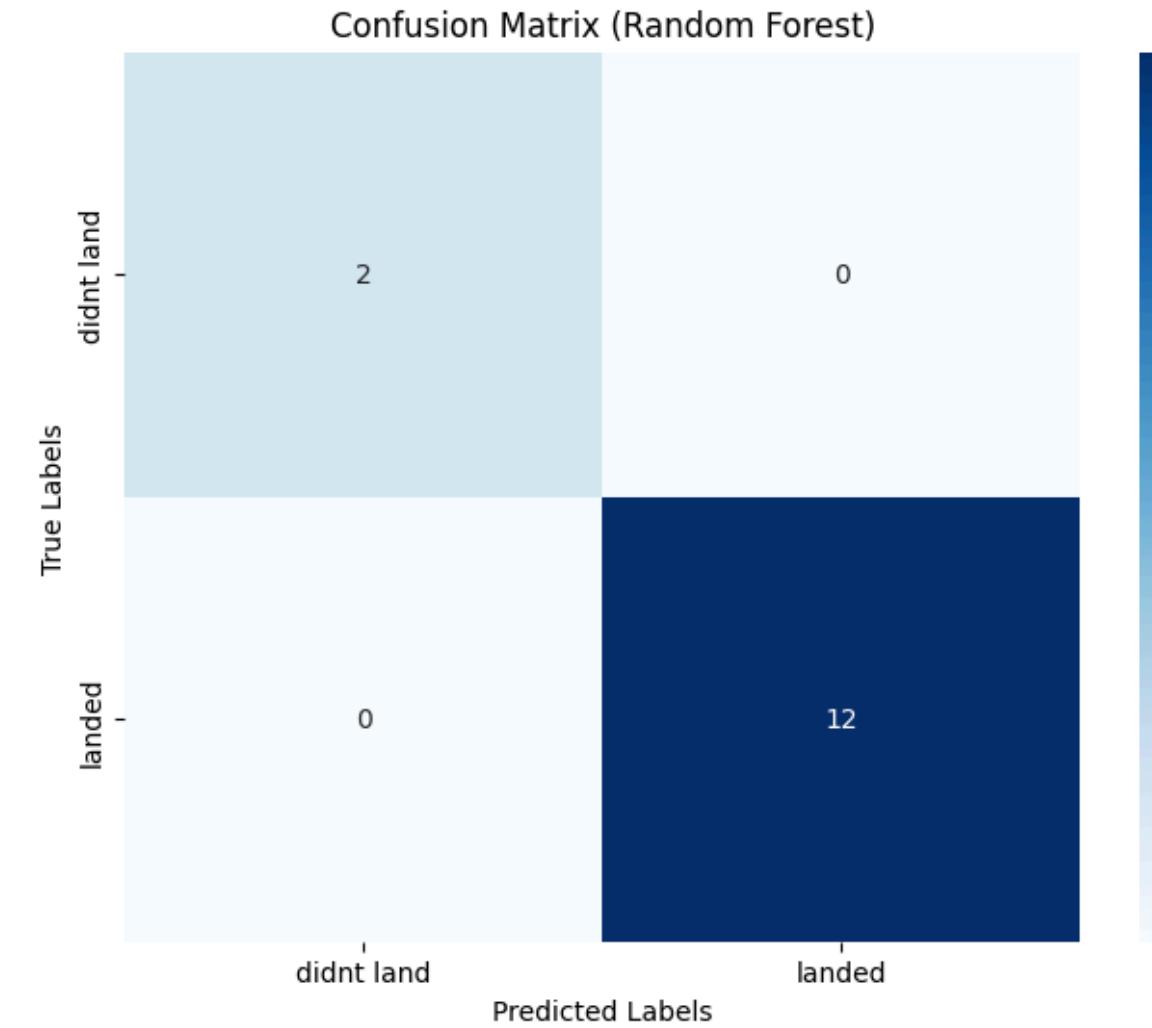
Random Forest

Best Hyperparameters

criterion: gini
max_depth: 10
max_features: sqrt
min_samples_leaf: 1
min_samples_split: 2
n_estimators: 100

Metrics

Training_accuracy: 0.81
Testing_accuracy: 1.00
Precision: 1.00
Recall: 1.00
F1 Score: 1.00



ML FLOW & UI



Connect to the ml flow server



log model to ml flow



UI using Gradio

- !pip install pyngrok
- !pip install mlflow
- !pip install gradio

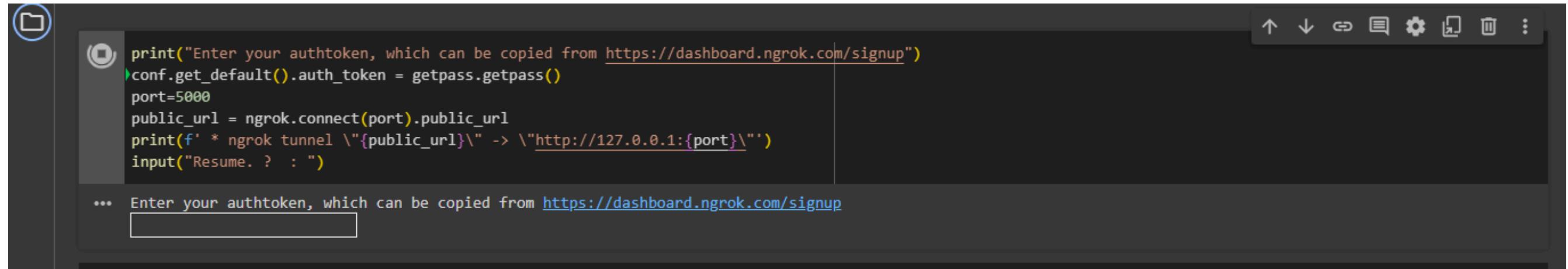
Upload.launches_data_ML

- Connect to the mlflow server

```
mlflow.set_experiment("Space_Y_models")
```

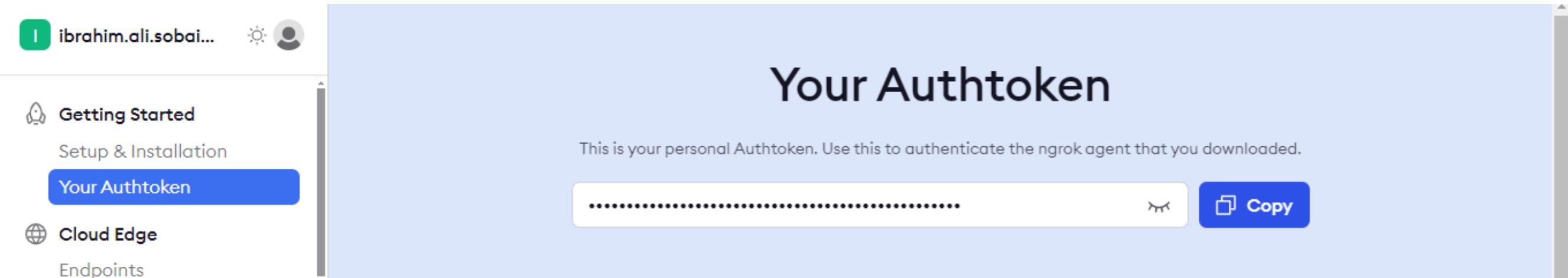
Space_Y_models

Enter your authtoken



```
print("Enter your authtoken, which can be copied from https://dashboard.ngrok.com/signup")
conf.get_default().auth_token = getpass.getpass()
port=5000
public_url = ngrok.connect(port).public_url
print(f' * ngrok tunnel "{public_url}" -> "http://127.0.0.1:{port}"')
input("Resume. ? : ")

...
*** Enter your authtoken, which can be copied from https://dashboard.ngrok.com/signup
```



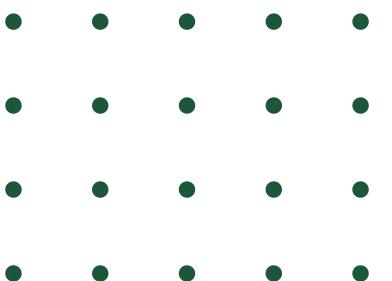
The screenshot shows the ngrok dashboard interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links: 'Getting Started', 'Setup & Installation', 'Your AuthToken' (which is highlighted in blue), 'Cloud Edge', and 'Endpoints'. The main content area has a title 'Your AuthToken' and a sub-instruction: 'This is your personal AuthToken. Use this to authenticate the ngrok agent that you downloaded.' Below this is a text input field containing a long string of characters, followed by a 'Copy' button.

connect agent to the server

The screenshot shows the mlflow web interface. At the top, there's a dark blue header with the mlflow logo, version 2.17.0, and navigation links for 'Experiments' and 'Models'. On the right side of the header are settings, GitHub, and Docs links. Below the header, the main content area has a title 'Experiments' and a sub-section 'Default'. It features a search bar labeled 'Search Experiments' with a dropdown showing 'Default' selected and another entry 'Space_Y_models'. There are also edit and delete icons for these entries. Below the search is a table header with columns: Run Name, Created, Dataset, Duration, Source, and Models. Underneath the table, there's a large icon of a megaphone and the text 'No runs logged'. A smaller note below it says 'No runs have been logged yet. Learn more about how to create ML model training runs in this experiment.'

log model to ml flow

- Log hyperparameters
- Log metrics
- Log the model





UI using Gradio

since our inputs are a lot we can categorize them in 5 categories(tabs)

- **Basic flight info** : payloadmass , number of flights
- **Rocket Features** : griffins , legs,reused , reused count
- **Launch and Lading info** : longitude , latitude, launchsize,LandingPad
- **Orbital info** : orbit
- **Booster serial number** : serial

Basic Flight Info

Rocket Features

Launch and Landing Info

Orbital Info

Booster Serial Numbers

Payload Mass (kg)

Number of Flights

Prediction

Submit

Basic Flight Info

Rocket Features

Launch and Landing Info

Orbital Info

Booster Serial Numbers

Grid Fins

Reused

Legs

Block (1-5)

|

Reused Count

.

Prediction

Submit

Basic Flight Info

Rocket Features

Launch and Landing Info

Orbital Info

Booster Serial Numbers

Longitude

.

Latitude

.

Launch Site

CCSFS SLC 40



Landing Pad

JRTI-1



Prediction

Basic Flight Info

Rocket Features

Launch and Landing Info

Orbital Info

Booster Serial Numbers

Orbit

LEO



Prediction

Submit

Basic Flight Info

Rocket Features

Launch and Landing Info

Orbital Info

Booster Serial Numbers

Booster Serial

B0003

Prediction

Submit