

# 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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- The following methodologies were used to analyze data:
  - Data Collection using web scraping and SpaceX API;
  - Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA), including data wrangling, data visualization and interactive visual analytics;
  - Machine Learning Prediction.
- Summary of all results
  - It was possible to collected valuable data from public sources;
  - EDA allowed to identify which features are the best to predict success of launchings;
  - Machine Learning Prediction showed the best model to predict which characteristics are important to drive this opportunity by the best way, using all collected data.

# Introduction

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- The objective is to evaluate the viability of the new company Space Y to compete with Space X.
- Desirable answers:
  - The best way to estimate the total cost for launches, by predicting successful landings of the first stage of rockets;
  - Where is the best place to make launches.

Section 1

# Methodology

# Methodology

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## Executive Summary

- Data collection methodology:
  - Data from Space X was obtained from 2 sources:
    - Space X API (<https://api.spacexdata.com/v4/rockets/>)
    - WebScraping  
([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Falcon\\_9\\_and\\_Falcon\\_Heavy\\_launches](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Falcon_9_and_Falcon_Heavy_launches))
- Perform datawrangling
  - Collected data was enriched by creating a landing outcome label based on outcome data after summarizing and analyzing features
- Perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) using visualization andSQL

# Methodology

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## Executive Summary

- Perform interactive visual analytics using Folium and PlotlyDash
- Perform predictive analysis using classification models
  - Data that was collected until this step were normalized, divided in training and test data sets and evaluated by four different classification models, being the accuracy of each model evaluated using different combinations of parameters.

# Data Collection

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- Data sets were collected from Space X API (<https://api.spacexdata.com/v4/rockets/>) and from Wikipedia ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Falcon\\_9\\_and\\_Falcon\\_Heavy\\_launches](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Falcon_9_and_Falcon_Heavy_launches)), using web scraping technics.

# Data Collection –SpaceX API

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- SpaceX offers a public API from where data can be obtained and then used;
- This API was used according to the flowchart beside and then data is persisted.
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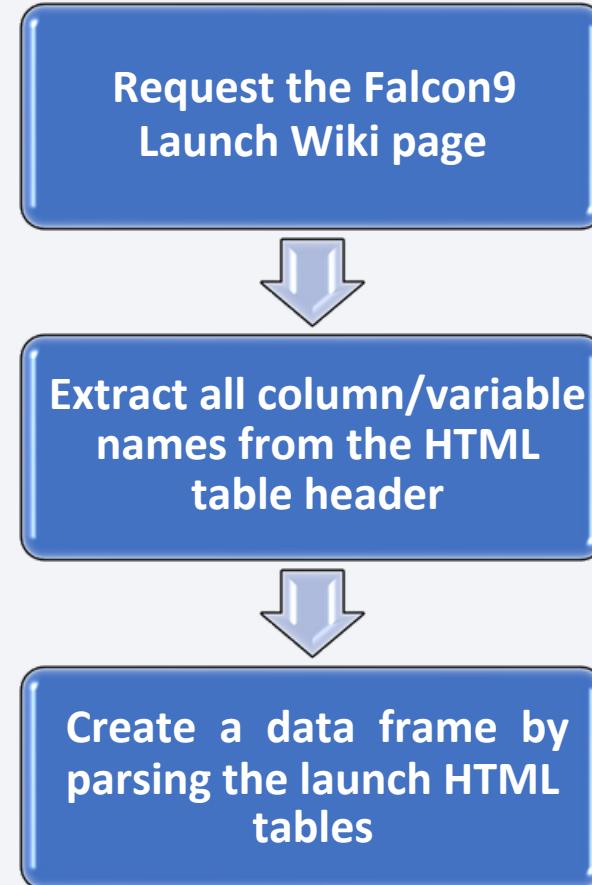
<https://github.com/Prajwal-Chaudhary/IBM-Applied-Data-Capstone/blob/main/Data%20Collection%20Api%20.ipynb>



# Data Collection -Scraping

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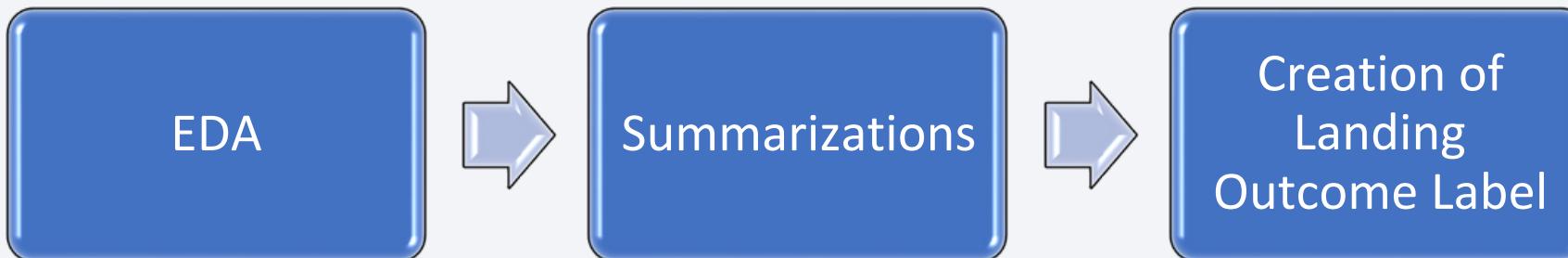
- Data from SpaceX launches can also be obtained from Wikipedia;
  - Data are downloaded from Wikipedia according to the flowchart and then persisted.
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# Data Wrangling

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- Initially some Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) was performed on the dataset.
- Then the summaries launches per site, occurrences of each orbit and occurrences of mission outcome per orbit type were calculated.
- Finally, the landing outcome label was created from Outcome column.

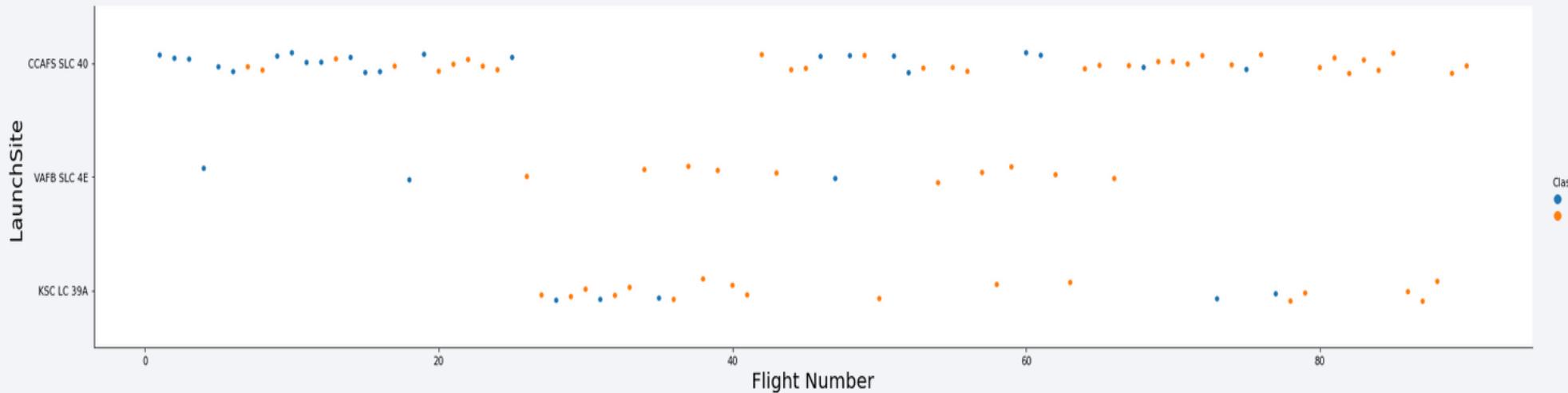


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# EDA with Data Visualization

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- To explore data, scatterplots and barplots were used to visualize the relationship between pair of features:
  - Payload Mass X Flight Number, Launch Site X Flight Number, Launch Site X Payload Mass, Orbit and Flight Number, Payload and Orbit



# EDA withSQL

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- The following SQL queries were performed:
  - Names of the unique launch sites in the space mission;
  - Top 5 launch sites whose name begin with the string 'CCA';
  - Total payload mass carried by boosters launched by NASA (CRS);
  - Average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1;
  - Date when the first successful landing outcome in ground pad was achieved;
  - Names of the boosters which have success in drone ship and have payload mass between 4000 and 6000 kg;
  - Total number of successful and failure mission outcomes;
  - Names of the booster versions which have carried the maximum payload mass;
  - Failed landing outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions, and launch site names for in year 2015; and
  - Rank of the count of landing outcomes (such as Failure (drone ship) or Success (ground pad)) between the date 2010-06-04 and 2017-03-20.

# Build an Interactive Map with Folium

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- Markers, circles, lines and marker clusters were used with Folium Maps
  - Markers indicate points like launch sites;
  - Circles indicate highlighted areas around specific coordinates, like NASA Johnson Space Center;
  - Marker clusters indicates groups of events in each coordinate, like launches in a launch site; and
  - Lines are used to indicate distances between two coordinates.
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# Build a Dashboard with PlotlyDash

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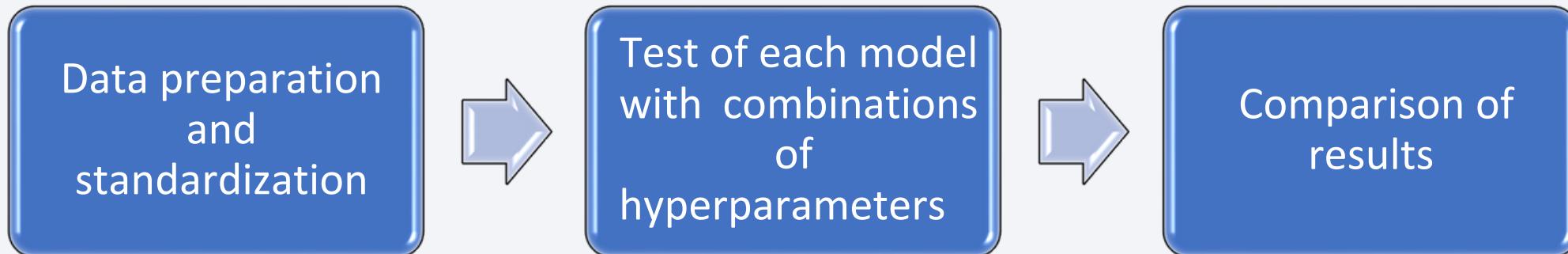
- The following graphs and plots were used to visualize data
  - Percentage of launches by site
  - Payload range
- This combination allowed to quickly analyze the relation between payloads and launch sites, helping to identify where is best place to launch according to payloads.

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# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

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- Four classification models were compared: logistic regression, support vector machine, decision tree and k nearest neighbors.



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# Results

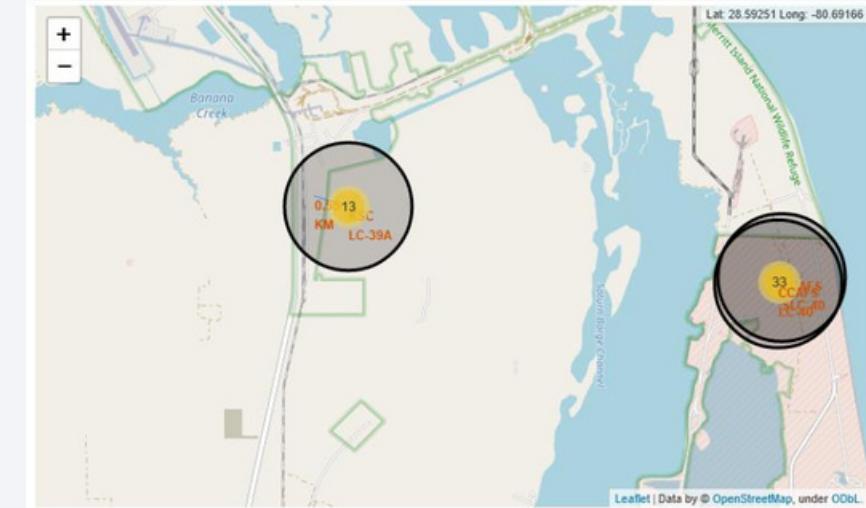
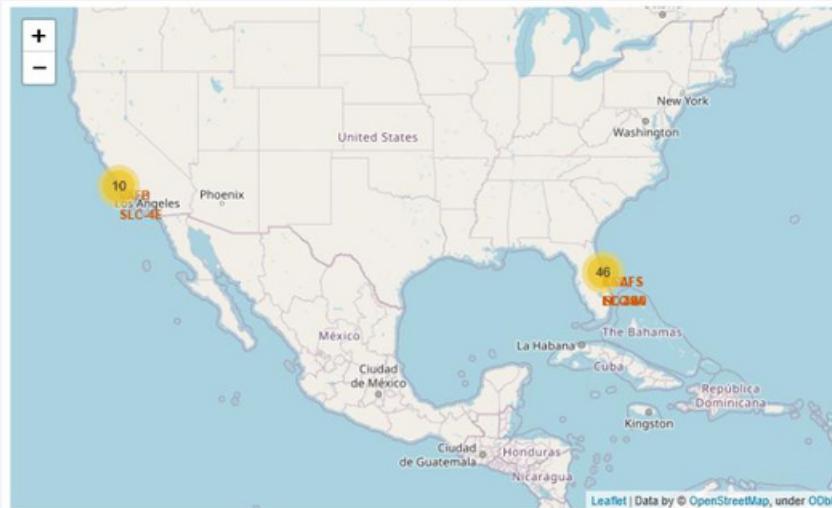
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- Exploratory data analysis results:
  - Space X uses 4 different launch sites;
  - The first launches were done to Space X itself and NASA;
  - The average payload of F9 v1.1 booster is 2,928 kg;
  - The first success landing outcome happened in 2015 five years after the first launch;
  - Many Falcon 9 booster versions were successful at landing in drone ships having payload above the average;
  - Almost 100% of mission outcomes were successful;
  - Two booster versions failed at landing in drone ships in 2015: F9 v1.1 B1012 and F9 v1.1 B1015;
  - The number of landing outcomes became better as years passed.

# Results

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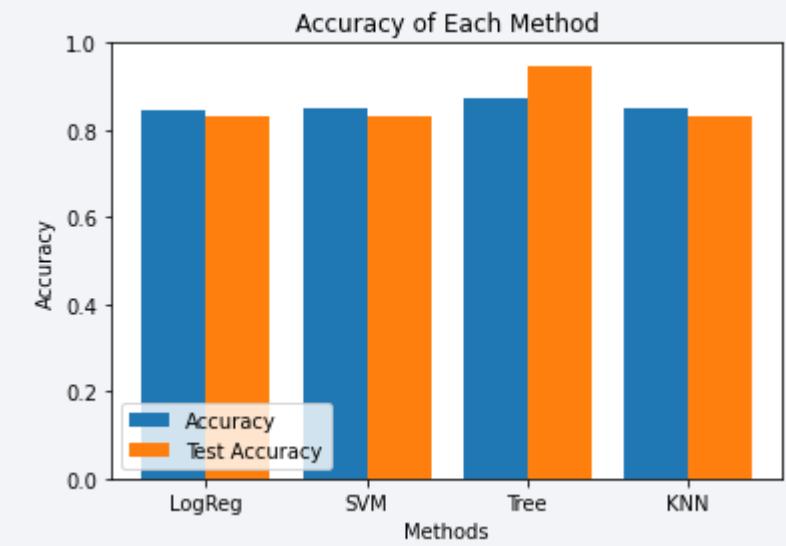
- Using interactive analytics was possible to identify that launch sites use to be in safety places, near sea, for example and have a good logistic infrastructure around.
- Most launches happens at east cost launch sites.

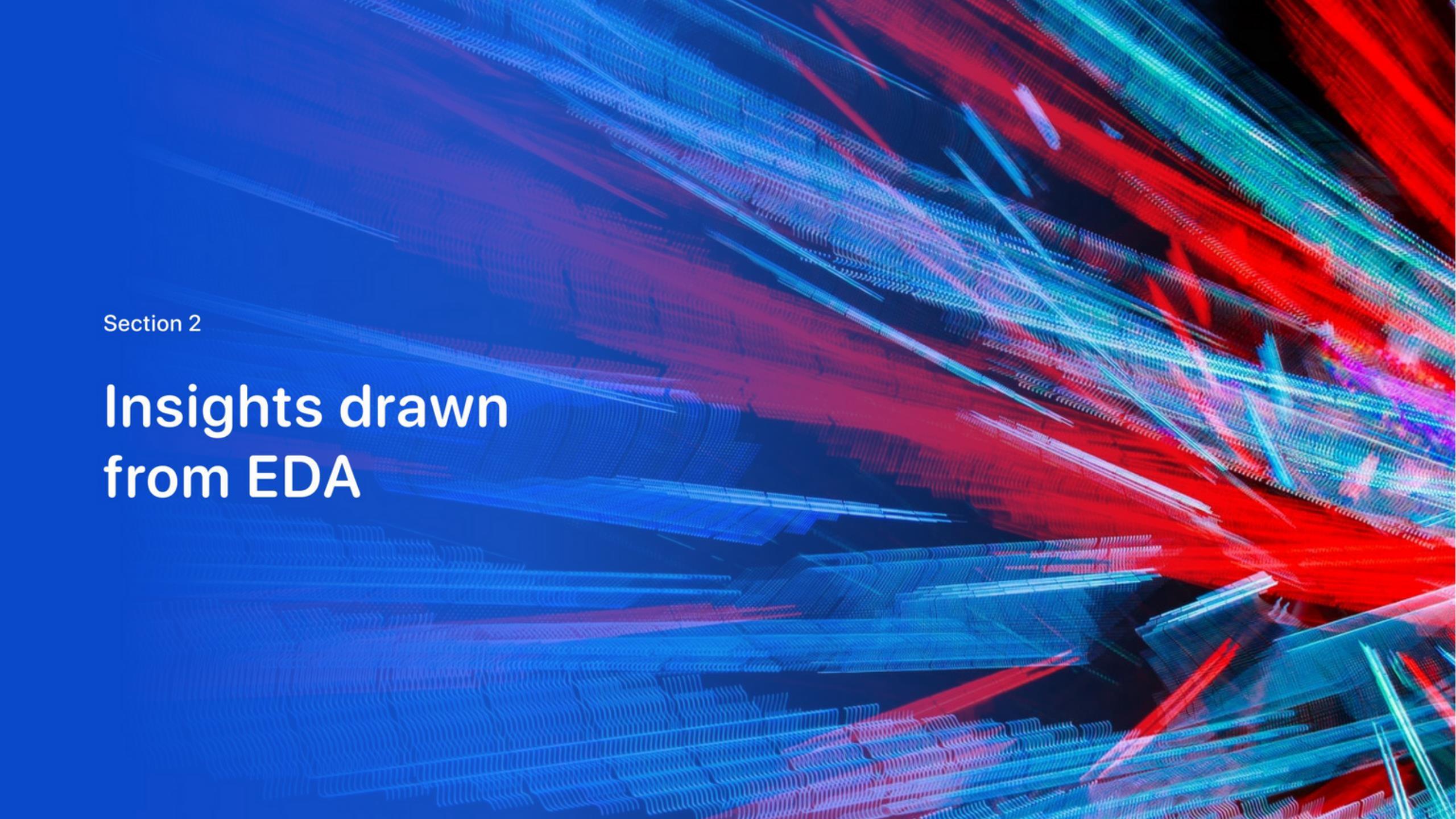


# Results

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- Predictive Analysis showed that Decision Tree Classifier is the best model to predict successful landings, having accuracy over 87% and accuracy for test data over 94%.

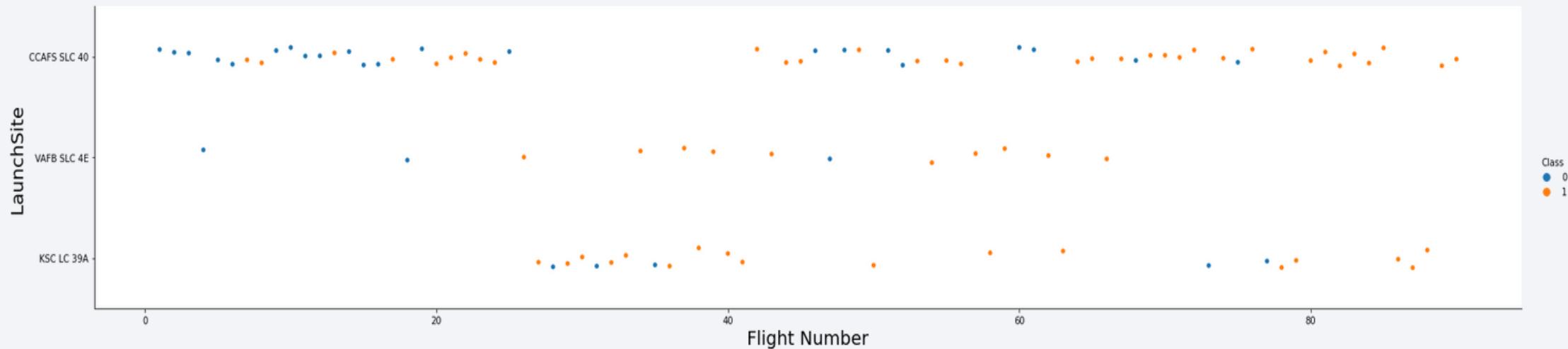


The background of the slide features a dynamic, abstract pattern of glowing lines. These lines are primarily blue and red, with some green and purple accents. They appear to be moving in various directions, creating a sense of depth and motion. The lines are thicker in certain areas, forming a grid-like structure, while in others, they form more organic, flowing patterns. The overall effect is reminiscent of a digital or futuristic landscape.

Section 2

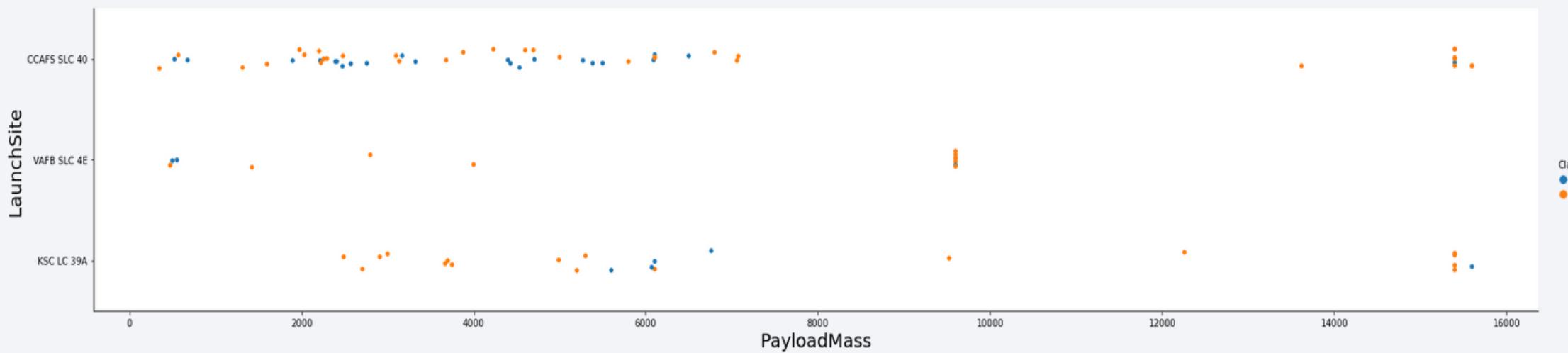
## Insights drawn from EDA

# Flight Number vs. LaunchSite



- According to the plot above, it's possible to verify that the best launch site nowadays is CCAF5 SLC 40, where most of recent launches were successful;
- In second place VAFB SLC 4E and third place KSC LC 39A;
- It's also possible to see that the general success rate improved over time.

# Payload vs. Launch Site

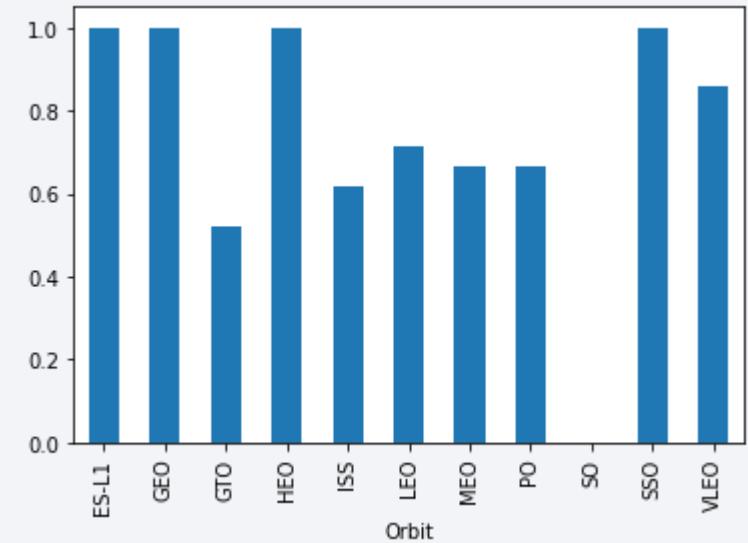


- Payloads over 9,000kg (about the weight of a school bus) have excellent success rate;
- Payloads over 12,000kg seems to be possible only on CCAFS SLC 40 and KSC LC 39A launch sites.

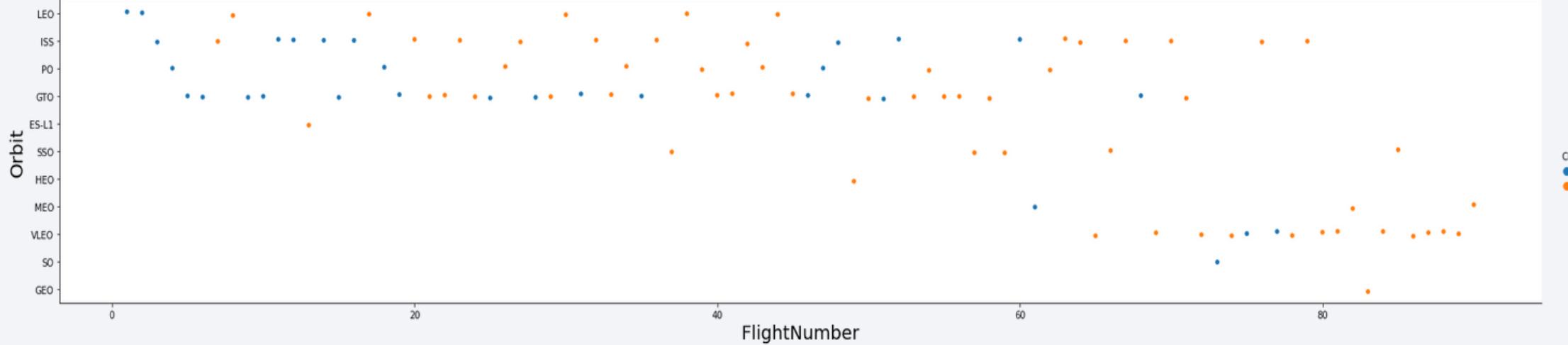
# Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

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- The biggest success rates happens to orbits:
  - ES-L1;
  - GEO;
  - HEO; and
  - SSO.
- Followed by:
  - VLEO (above 80%); and
  - LFO (above 70%).

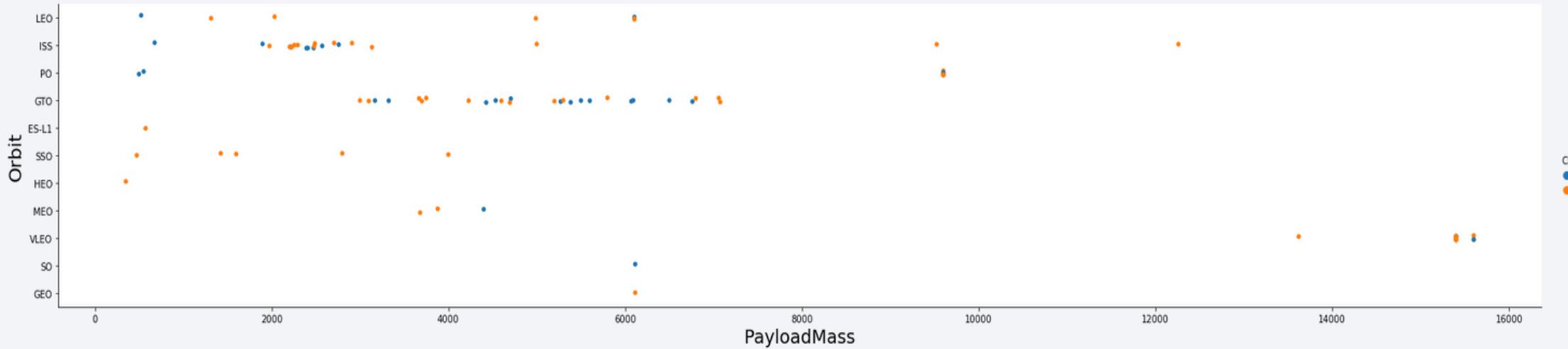


# Flight Number vs. Orbit Type



- Apparently, success rate improved over time to all orbits;
- VLEO orbit seems a new business opportunity, due to recent increase of its frequency.

# Payload vs. OrbitType

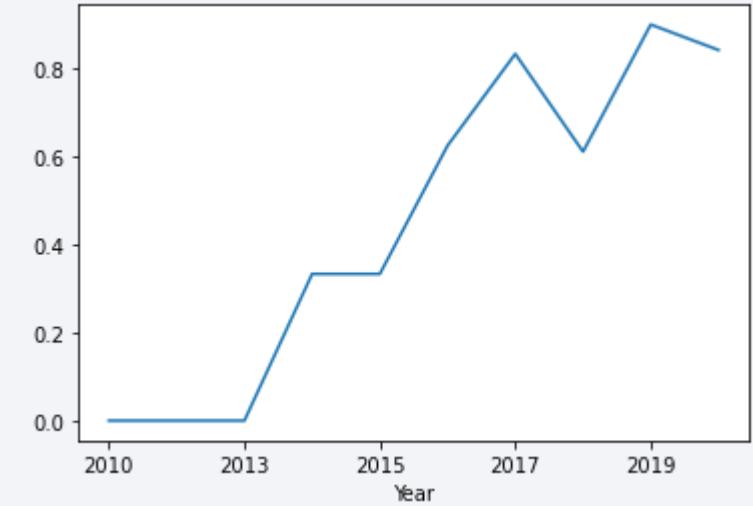


- Apparently, there is no relation between payload and success rate to orbit GTO;
- ISS orbit has the widest range of payload and a good rate of success;
- There are few launches to the orbits SO and GEO.

# Launch Success Yearly Trend

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- Success rate started increasing in 2013 and kept until 2020;
- It seems that the first three years were a period of adjustments and improvement of technology.



# All Launch Site Names

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- According to data, there are four launch sites:

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

- They are obtained by selecting unique occurrences of “launch\_site” values from the dataset.

# Launch Site Names Begin with 'CCA'

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

Date	Time UTC	Booster	Launch Site	Payload	Payload Mass kg	Orbit	Customer	Mission Outcom	Landing Outcom
2010-06-04	18:45:00	Version 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-	07:44:0	F9 v1.0	CCAFS LC-	Dragon demo flight C2	52	LEO	NASA (COTS)	Succes	No
22	0	B0005	40	SpaceX CRS-	5	(ISS)	NASA (CRS)	s	attempt
2012-10-	00:35:0	F9 v1.0	CCAFS LC-	1 SpaceX	50	LEO	NASA (CRS)	Succes	No

- Here we can see five samples of Cape Canaveral launches.

# Total Payload Mass

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- Total payload carried by boosters from NASA:

Total Payload(kg)
111.268

- Total payload calculated above, by summing all payloads whose codes contain ‘CRS’, which corresponds to NASA.

# Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

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- Average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1:

Avg Payload (kg)
2.928

- Filtering data by the booster version above and calculating the average payload mass we obtained the value of 2,928 kg.

# First Successful Ground Landing Date

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- First successful landing outcome on ground pad:

Min Date
2015-12-22

- By filtering data by successful landing outcome on ground pad and getting the minimum value for date it's possible to identify the first occurrence, that happened on 12/22/2015.

## Successful Drone Ship Landing with Payload between 4000 and 6000

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- Boosters which have successfully landed on drone ship and had payload mass greater than 4000 but less than 6000

Booster		
Version	F9	FT
B90Z1B2031.2		
F9 FT B1022		
F9 FT B1026		

- Selecting distinct booster versions according to the filters above, these 4 are the result.

# Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

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- Number of successful and failure mission outcomes:

Mission Outcome	Occurrences
Success	99
Success (payload status unclear)	1
Failure(in flight)	1

- Grouping mission outcomes and counting records for each group led us to the summary above.

# Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

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- Boosters which have carried the maximum payload mass

Booster Version (...)	
F9	B5
B1048.4	F9
B5	B1048.5
F9	B5
B1049.4	F9
B5	B1049.5

F9      B5

- These are the boosters which have carried the maximum payload mass registered in the dataset.  
B1049.7 F9  
B5 B1051.3

Booster Version	
F9	B5
B1051.4	F9
B5	B1051.6
F9	B5
B1056.4	F9
B5	B1058.3

F9      B5

B1060.2 F9  
B5 B1060.3

# 2015 Launch Records

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- Failed landing outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions, and launch site names for in year 2015

Booster Version	Launch Site
F9 v1.1 B1012	CCAFS LC-
F9 v1.1 B1015	40 CCAFS

LC-40

- The list above has the only two occurrences.

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

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- Ranking of all landing outcomes between the date 2010-06-04 and 2017-03-20:

Landing Outcome	Occurrence
No attempt	10
Failure(drone ship)	5
Success(drone ship)	5
Controlled (ocean)	3
Success (ground pad)	3
Failure (parachute)	2
Uncontrolled (ocean)	2
Precluded(drone ship)	1

- This view of data alerts us that “No attempt” must be taken in account.

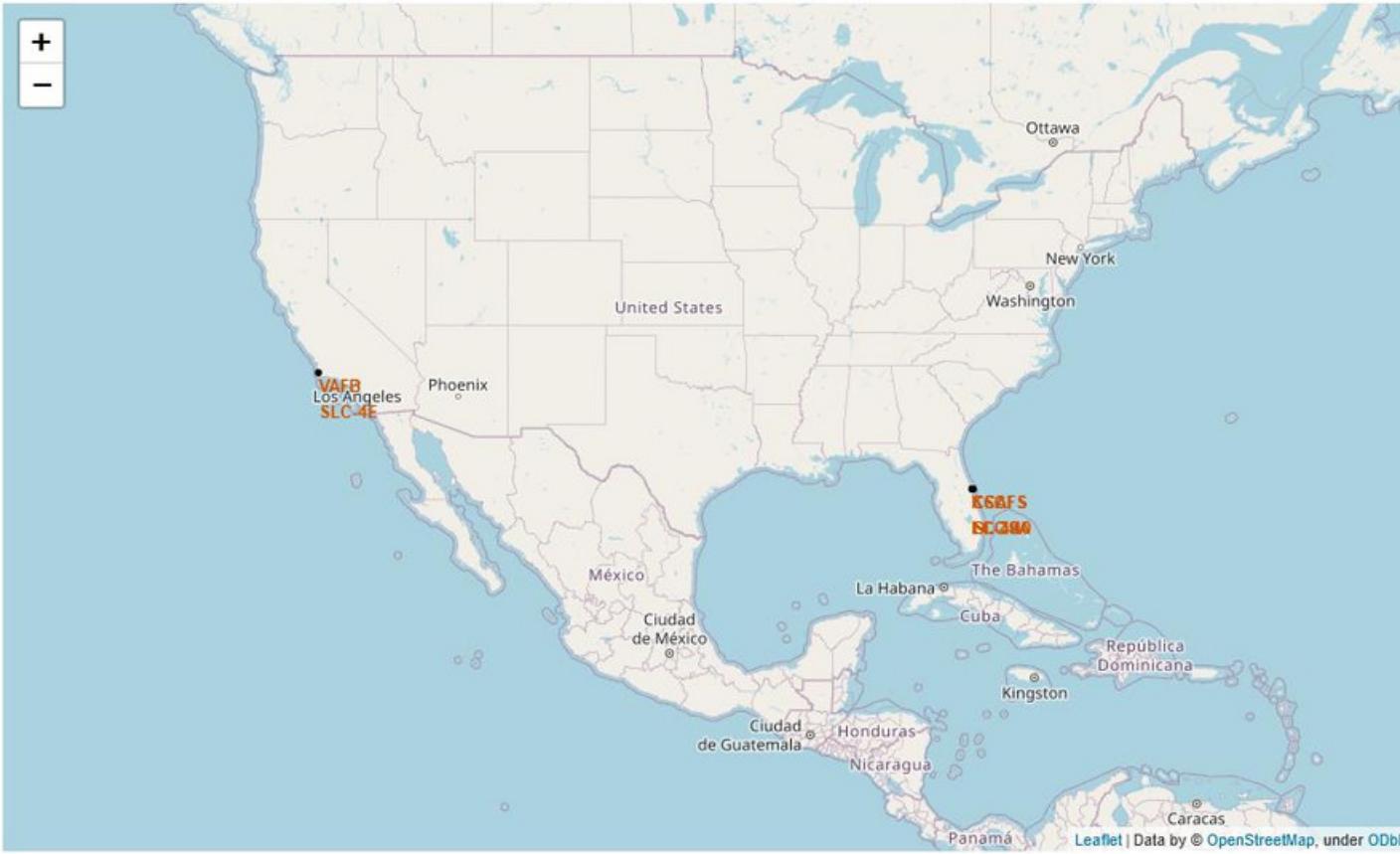
The background of the slide is a photograph taken from space at night. It shows the curvature of the Earth against a dark blue-black void of space. City lights are visible as numerous small white and yellow dots, primarily concentrated in the lower right quadrant where the United States appears. In the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

Section 4

# Launch Sites Proximities Analysis

# All launch sites

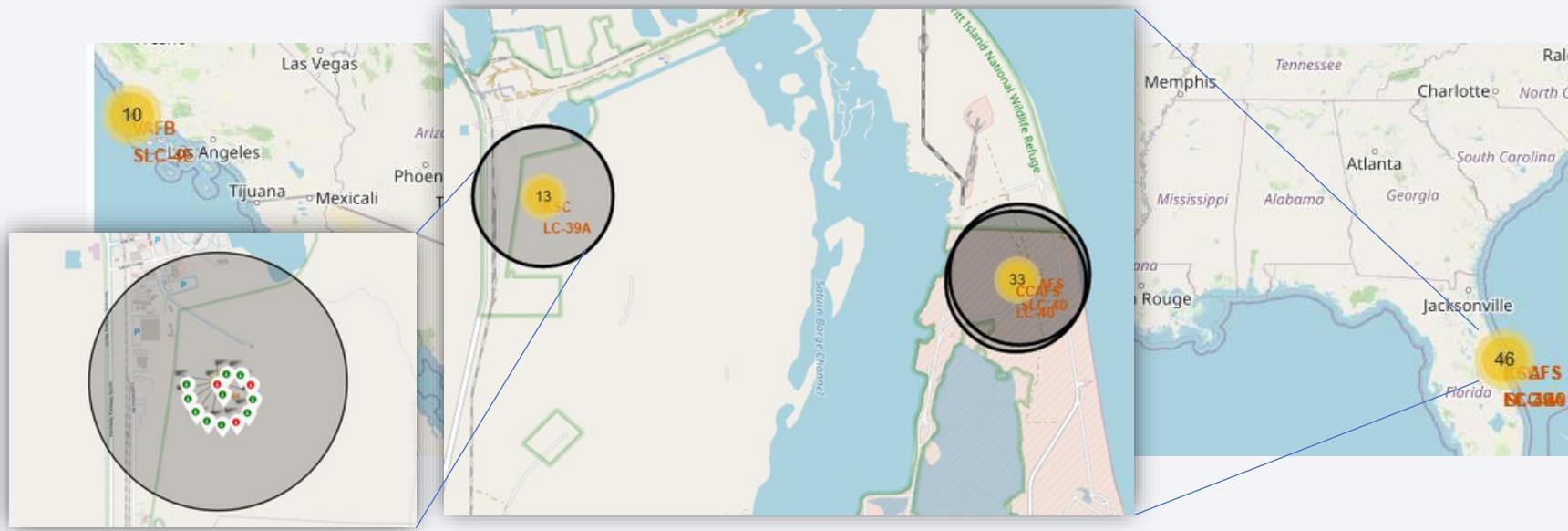
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- Launch sites are near sea, probably by safety, but not too far from roads and railroads.

# Launch Outcomes by Site

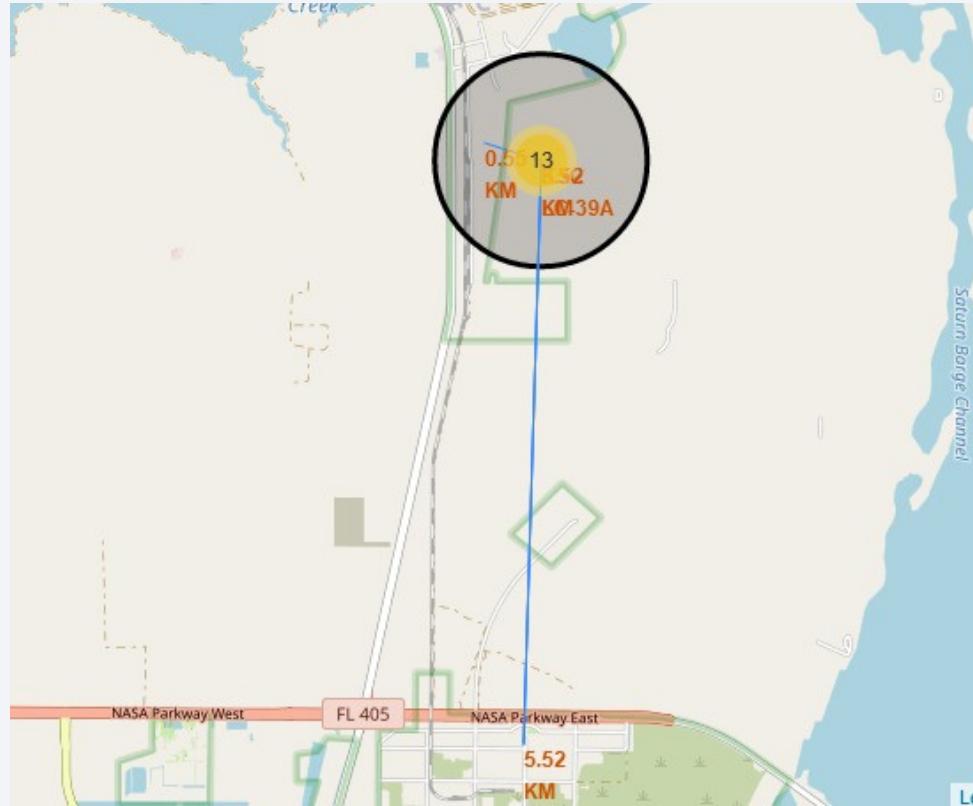
- Example of KSC LC-39A launch site launch outcomes



- Green markers indicate successful and red ones indicate failure.

# Logistics and Safety

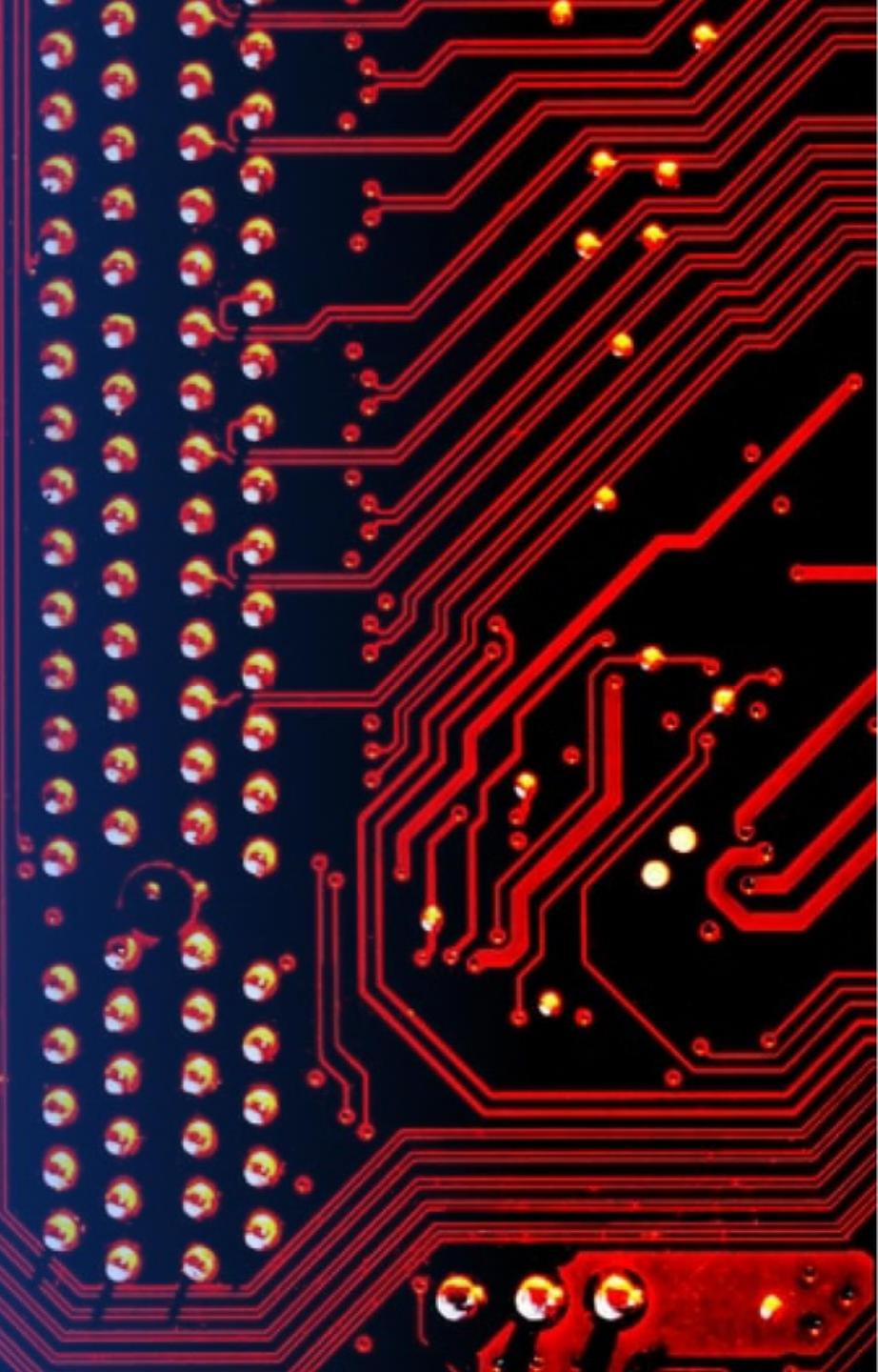
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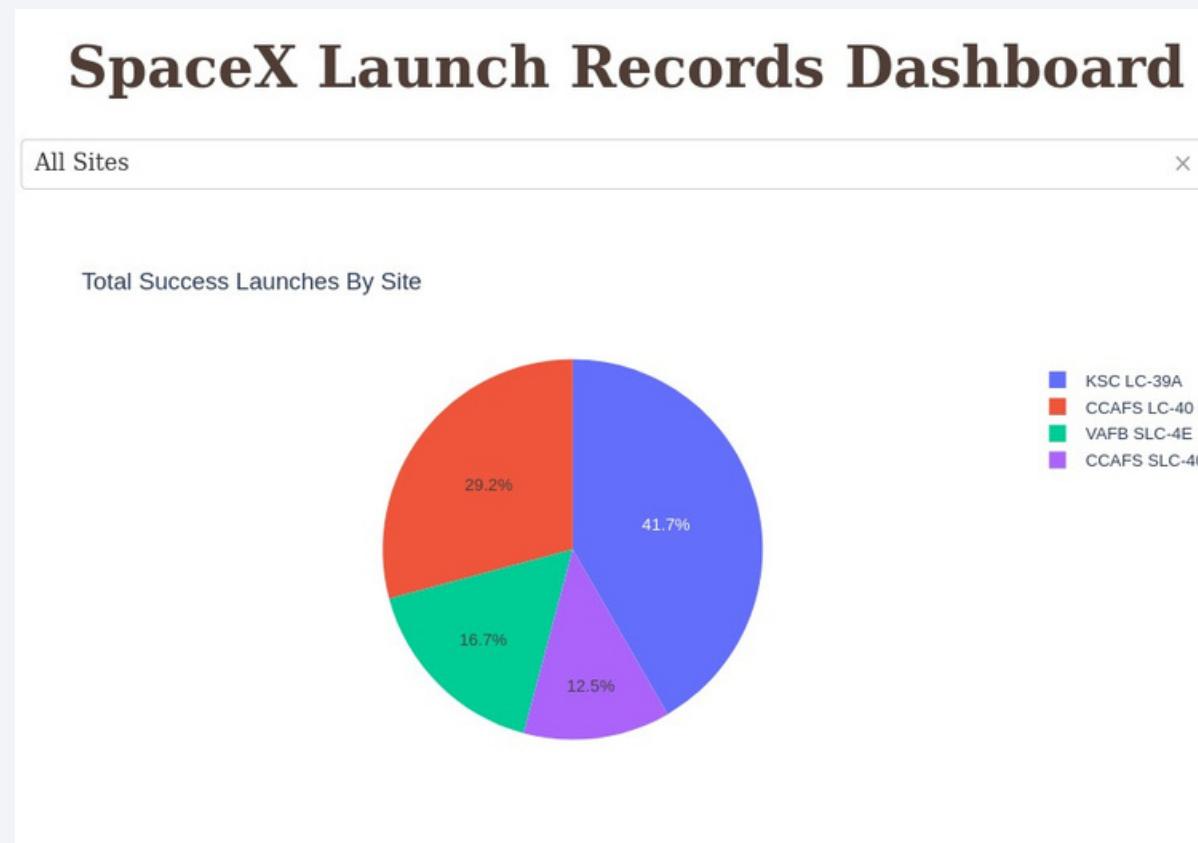
- Launch site KSC LC-39A has good logistics aspects, being near railroad and road and relatively far from inhabited areas.

Section 5

# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash



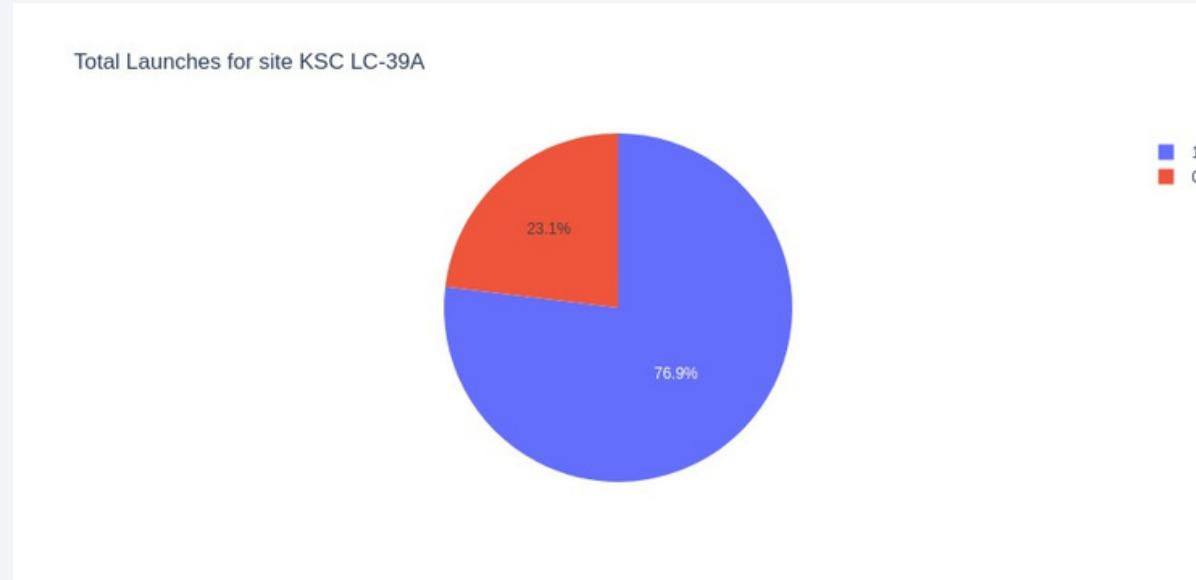
# Successful Launches by Site



- The place from where launches are done seems to be a very important factor of success of missions.

# Launch Success Ratio for KSC LC-39A

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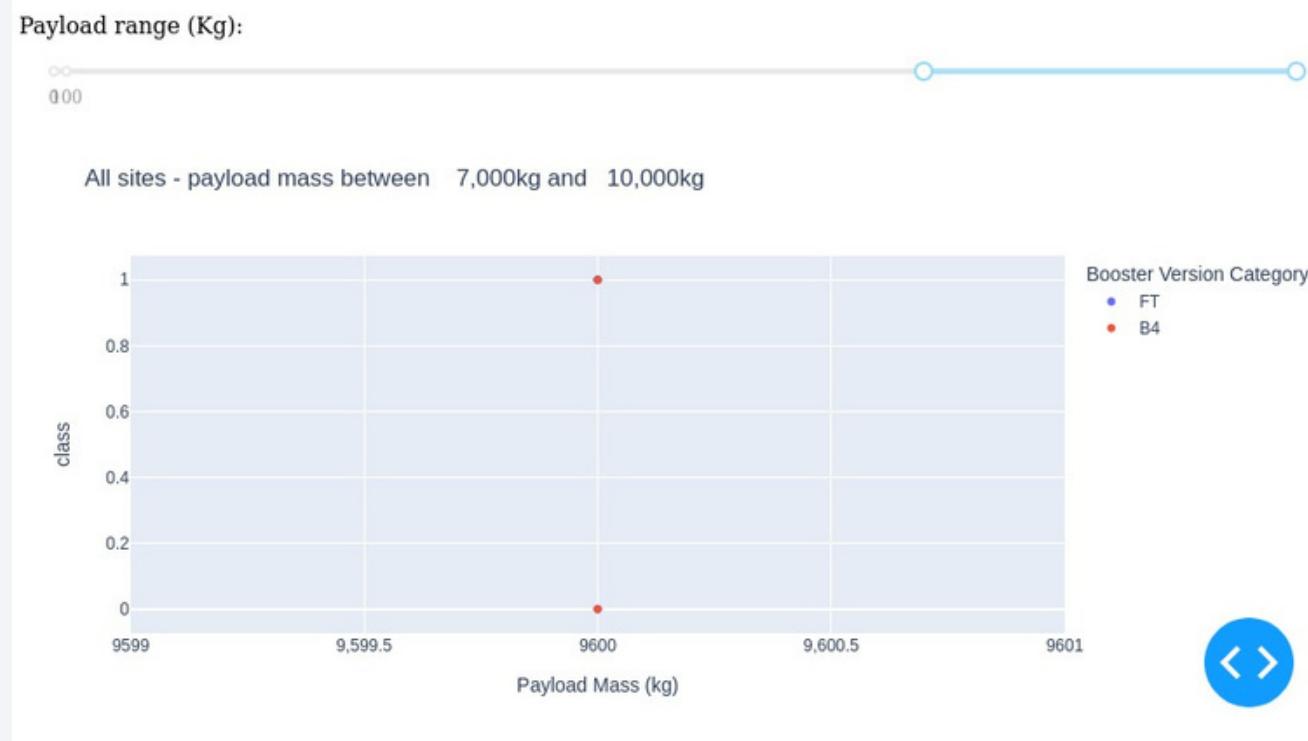
- 76.9% of launches are successful in this site.

# Payload vs. Launch Outcome



- Payloads under 6,000kg and FT boosters are the most successful combination.

# Payload vs. Launch Outcome



- There's not enough data to estimate risk of launches over 7,000kg

The background of the slide features a dynamic, abstract design. It consists of several thick, curved lines that transition from a bright yellow at the top right to a deep blue at the bottom left. These lines create a sense of motion and depth, resembling a tunnel or a stylized landscape. The overall effect is modern and professional.

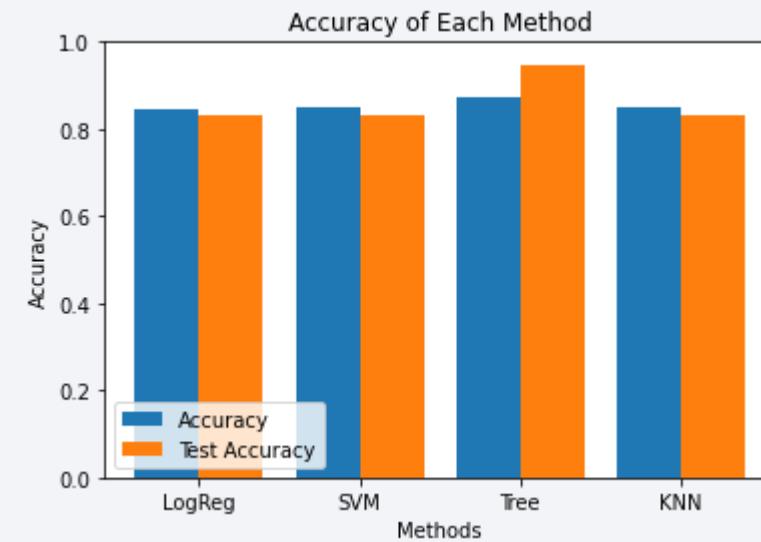
Section 6

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

# Classification Accuracy

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- Four classification models were tested, and their accuracies are plotted beside;
- The model with the highest classification accuracy is Decision Tree Classifier, which has accuracies over than 87%.



# Confusion Matrix of Decision Tree Classifier

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- Confusion matrix of Decision Tree Classifier proves its accuracy by showing the big numbers of true positive and true negative compared to the false ones.

# Conclusions

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- Different data sources were analyzed, refining conclusions along the process;
- The best launch site is KSC LC-39A;
- Launches above 7,000kg are less risky;
- Although most of mission outcomes are successful, successful landing outcomes seem to improve over time, according the evolution of processes and rockets;
- Decision Tree Classifier can be used to predict successful landings and increase profits.

# Appendix

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- As an improvement for model tests, it's important to set a value to `np.random.seed` variable;
- Folium didn't show maps on Github, so I took screenshots.

Thank you!

