

FINDINGS REPORT

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Executive Summary

- The taking after techniques were utilized to analyze data::
 - Data Collection utilizing web scratching and SpaceXAPI,
 - Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA), including data wrangling, data visualization and interactive.
 - visual analytics.
 - Machine Learning Prediction.
- Summary of all results was conceivable to collected profitable.
- information from open sources;
 - EDA permitted to distinguish which highlights are the most excellent to predict success of launchings
 - Machine Learning Forecast appeared the leading demonstrate to anticipate which characteristics are important to drive this opportunity by perfect way">the most perfect, way utilizing all collected information.

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Introduction

In the capstone, we will take the role of a data scientist working for a new rocket company. Space Y that would like to compete with SpaceX founded by Billionaire industrialist Allon Musk. Our job is to determine the price of each launch. We will do this by gathering information about Space X and creating dashboards for our team. We will also determine if SpaceX will reuse the first stage. Instead of using rocket science to determine if the first stage will land successfully, we will train a machine learning model and use public information to predict if SpaceX will reuse the first stage.

The goal is to evaluate the viability of the new Space Y company to compete with Space X.

Desirable answers:

- ❖ Best way to predict successful landings to estimate total launch cost The first stage of the rocket.
- ❖ Where is the best place to fire?

Methodology

1. Collection of data:

- By Using SpaceX REST API, it will give us data about launches, including information about the rocket used, payload delivered, launch specifications, landing specifications, and landing outcome. Our goal is to use this data to predict whether SpaceX will attempt to land a rocket or not.
- We want to transform the raw data, that we got in form of json into a clean dataset which provides meaningful data on the situation we are trying to address: Wrangling Data using an API, Sampling Data, and Dealing with Nulls.
- Perform data wrangling

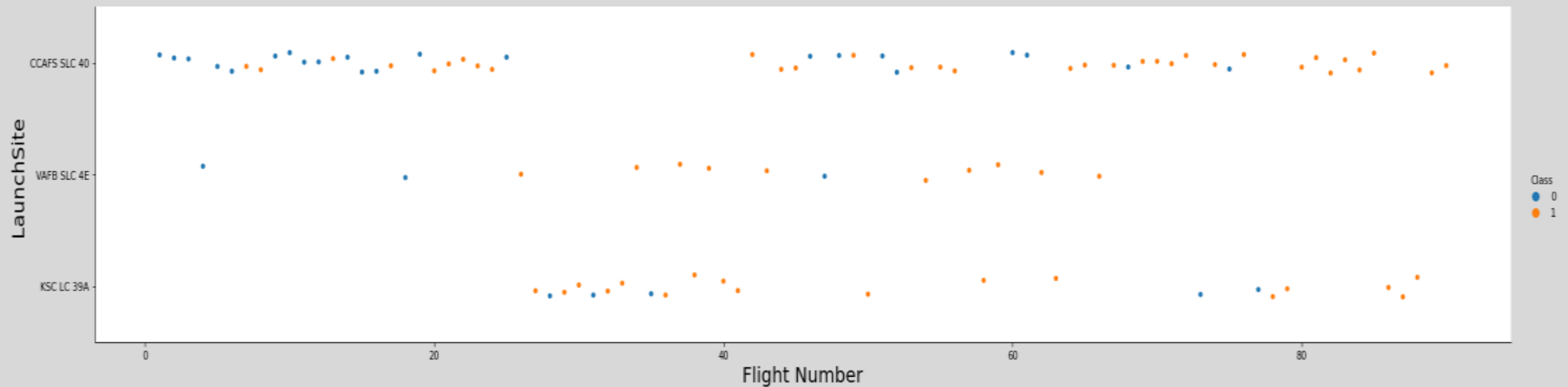
The Collected data was enriched by creating a landing outcome label based on outcome data after summarizing and analyzing features

2. Perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) using visualization and SQL

- In the first lab, we have performed some Exploratory Data Analysis using a database. In the second lab, the data can be used to automatically determine if the Falcon 9's first stage will land.
- Some attributes can be used to determine if the first stage can be reused.
- Therefore, we will combine multiple features.
- In the lab, you will determine what attributes are correlated with successful landings.
- The categorical variables will be converted using one hot encoding, preparing the data for a machine learning model that will predict if the first stage will successfully land.

Scatterplots and histograms were used to explore the data to visualize the relationship between a pair of features:

- Payload Mass X Flight Number, Launch Site X Flight Number, Launch Site X .
- Payload Mass, Track and Flight Number, Payload and Track



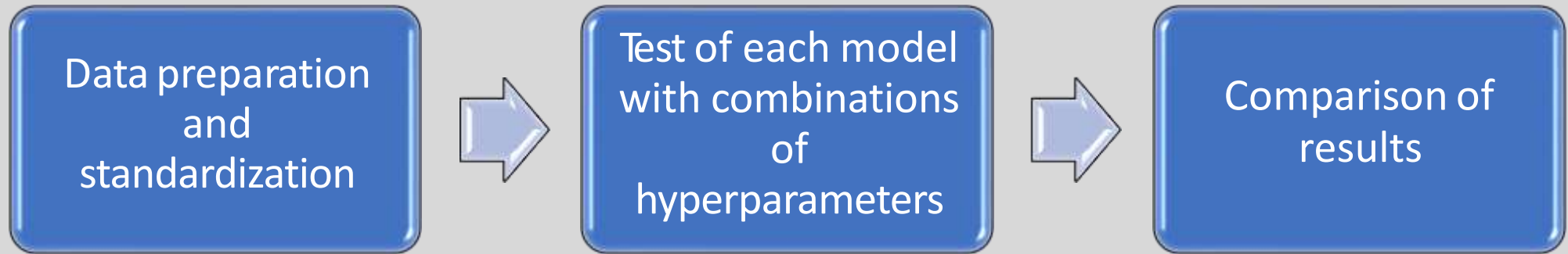
- Build an Interactive Map with Folium
- Folium maps used markers, circles, lines, and marker clusters.
 - Markers indicate points such as launch pads.
 - Circles represent highlighted areas around specific coordinates, such as NASA Johnson Space center.
 - A cluster of markers represents a group of events at each coordinate, such as a launch pad.
 - A line is used to indicate the distance between two coordinates.

3. Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

- I used the following charts and graphs to visualize the data
 - Site Launch rate
 - Payload range
- This combination allowed us to quickly analyze the relationship between the payload and the launch site, helping to determine the best place to launch based on the payload.

4. Predictive Analysis (Classification)

- Four classification models (logistic regression, support vector machine, decision tree, and k nearest neighbours) were compared.



Results

- Exploratory data analysis results:
 - SpaceX uses four different launch pads;
 - The first launches were made for SpaceX itself and NASA;
 - The average payload of F9 v1.1 projectile is 2,928 kg;
 - The first successful landing took place in 2015, five years after the first launch;
 - Many versions of Falcon9 launch vehicles have successfully landed drones with above the average;
 - Almost 100% of mission results were successful;
 - In 2015, two launch vehicle versions, F9 v1.1 B1012 and F9 v1.1 B1015, failed to land on drone ships;
 - The number of planting results has gotten better over the years.

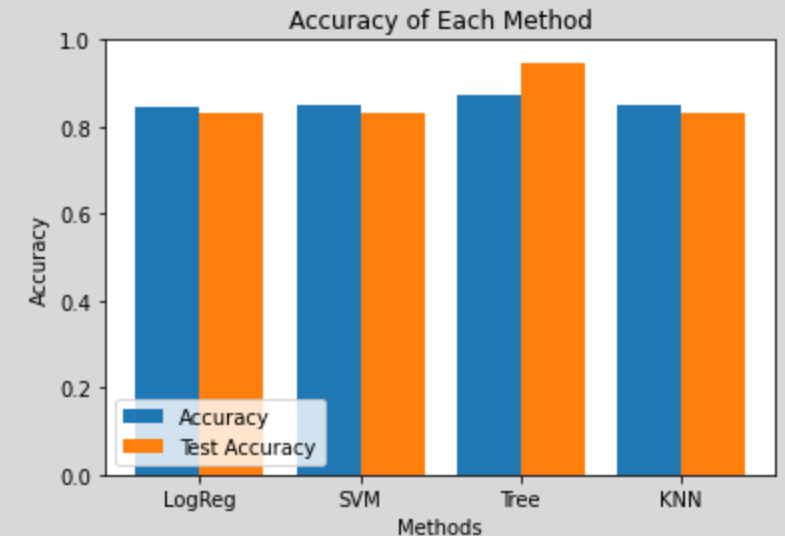
Results

- Using interactive analysis, we were able to determine which launch pads are generally where. A safe place, for example the sea, and good logistical infrastructure around it.
- Most of the launches will be from the East Coast launch pad.



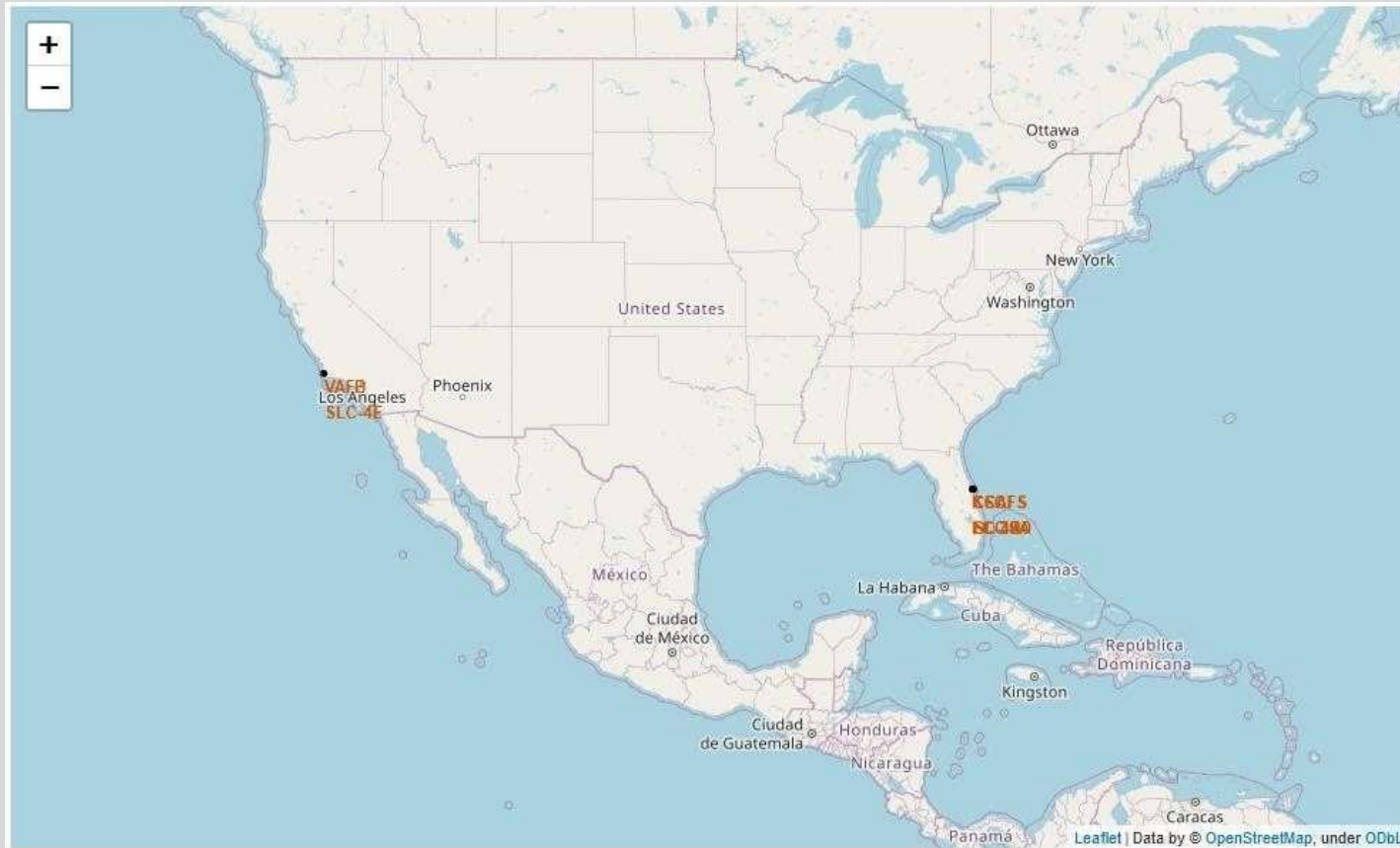
Results

- Predictive analysis results showed that the decision tree classifier is the best model for successful landing prediction with an accuracy of over 87% and an accuracy of over 94% on the test data.



Results and Graphs

All launch sites



- The launch pad is probably close to the sea for safety reasons, but the road and railroad.

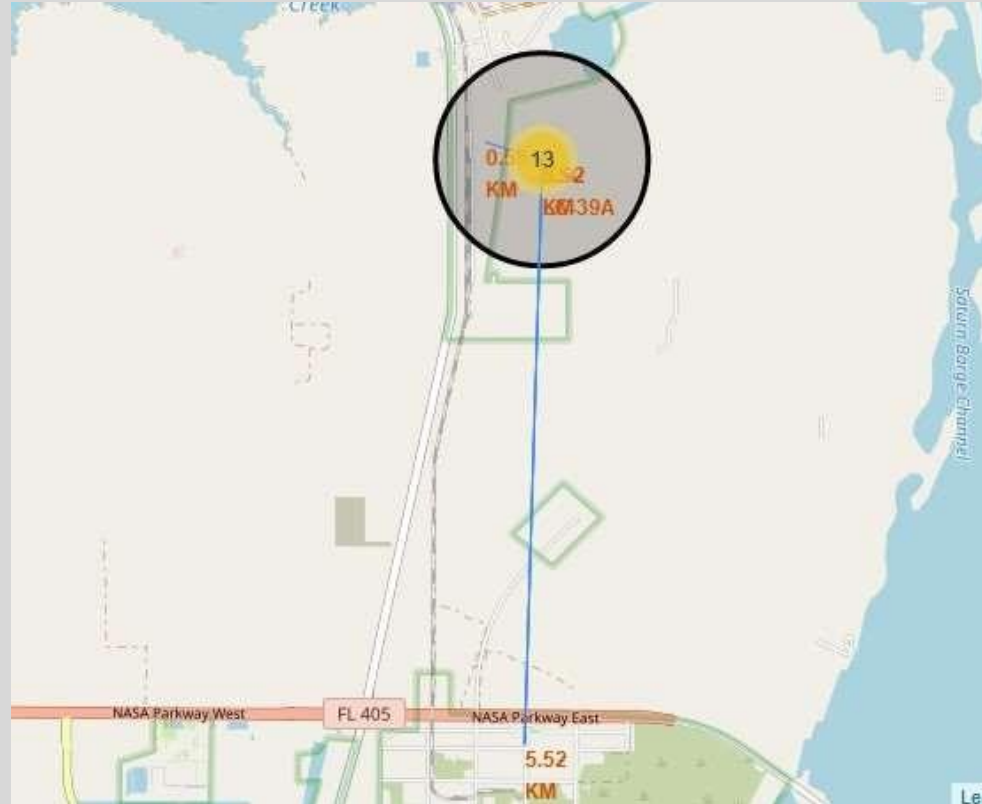
Launch Outcomes by Site

- An example of the results of a KSC LC-39A launch from the space station



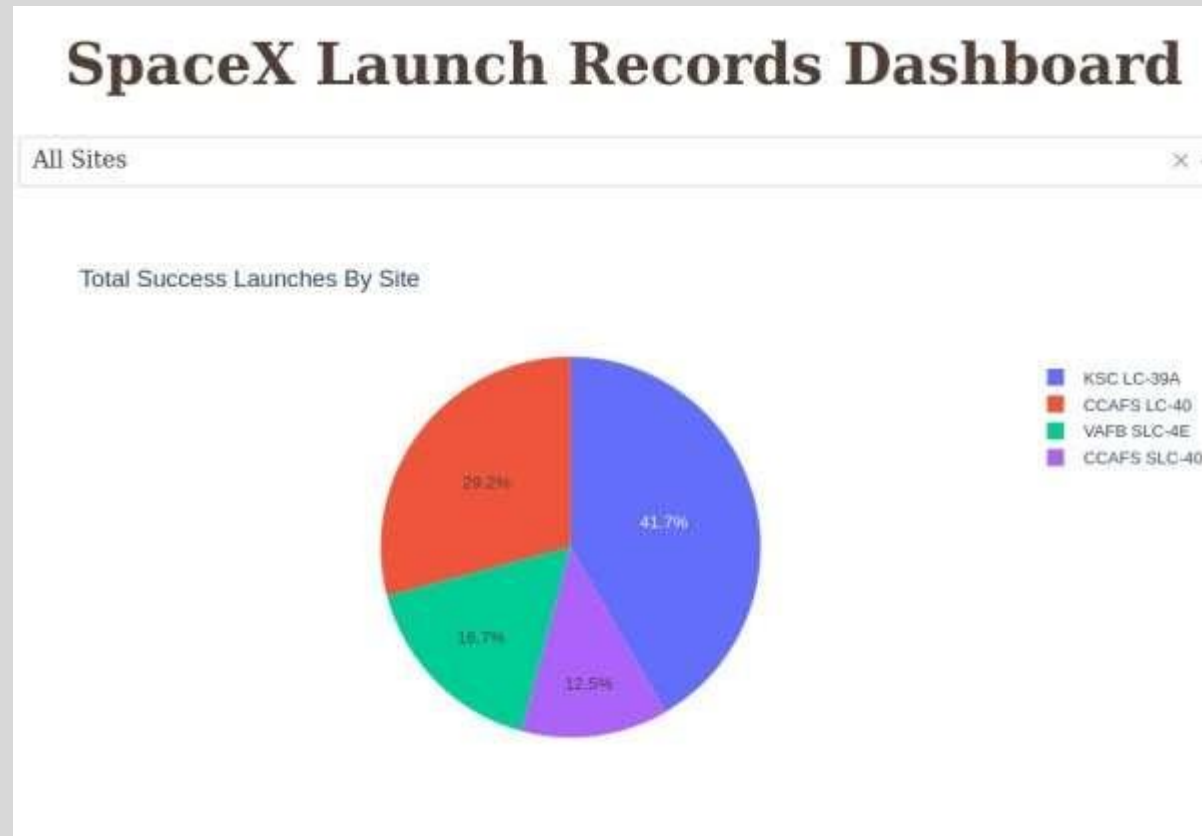
A green marker indicates success and a red marker indicates failure.

Logistics and Safety



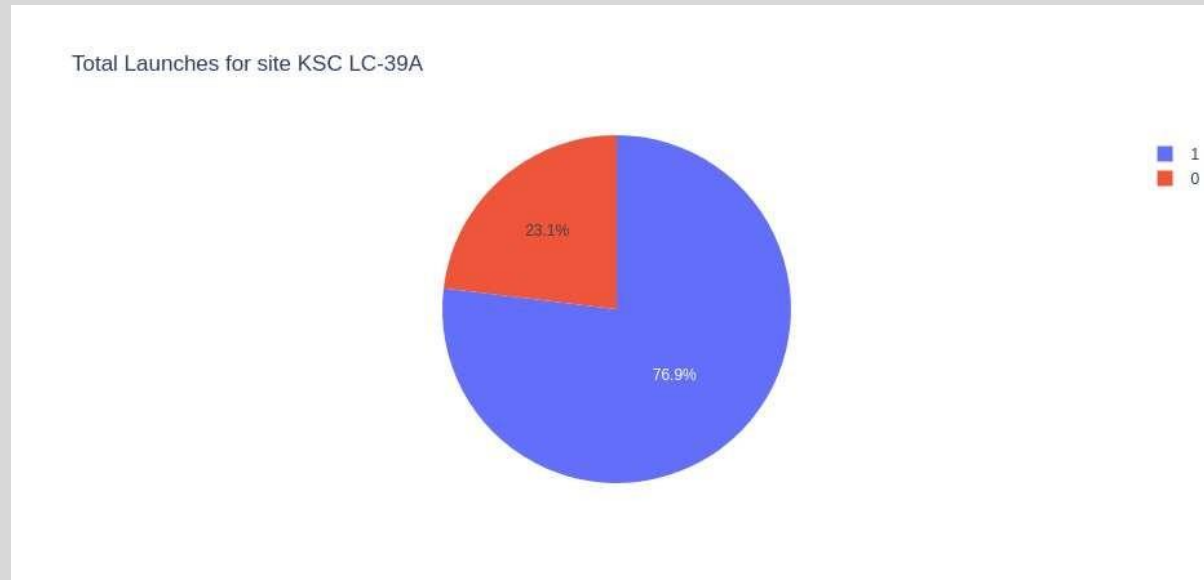
- The KSC LC-39A launch pad is close to railways and roads and relatively far from densely populated areas, so the logistics aspect is excellent

Successful Launches by Site



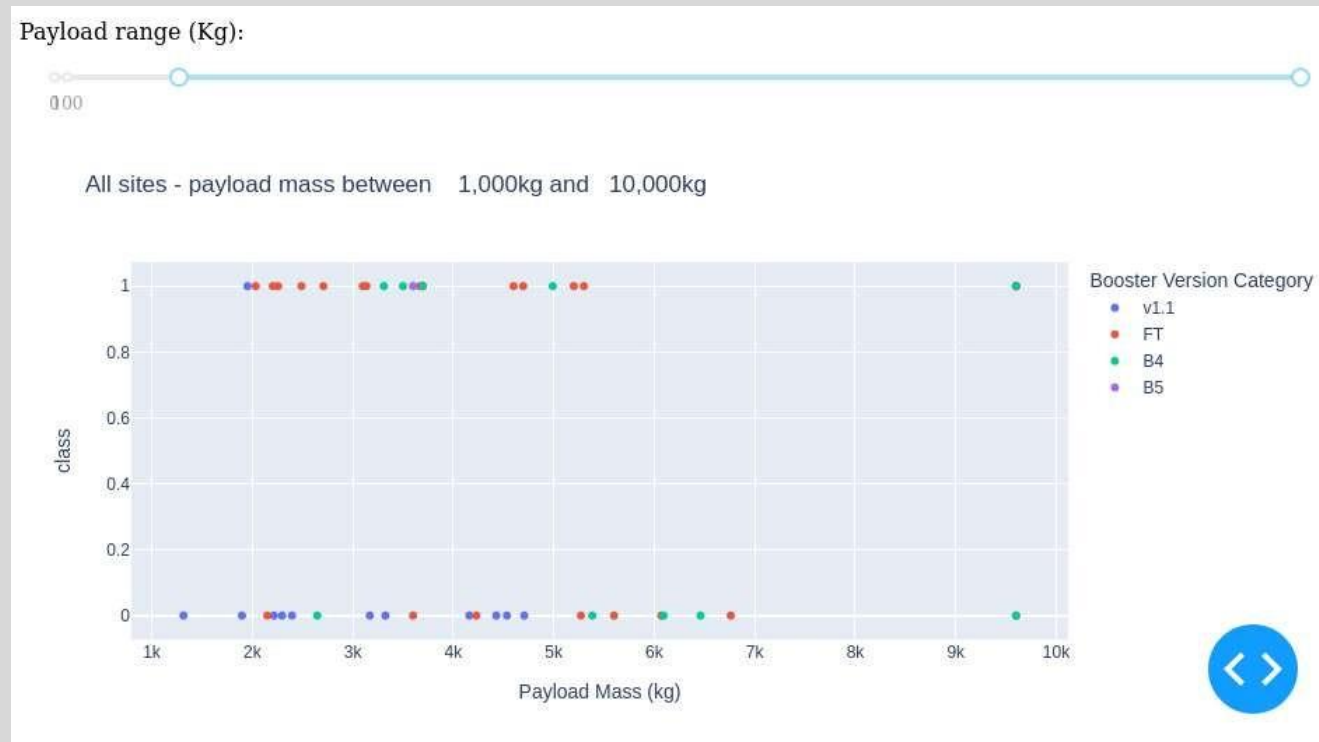
- The location of the launch seems to be a very important factor.
- mission success.

Launch Success Ratio for KSC LC-39A



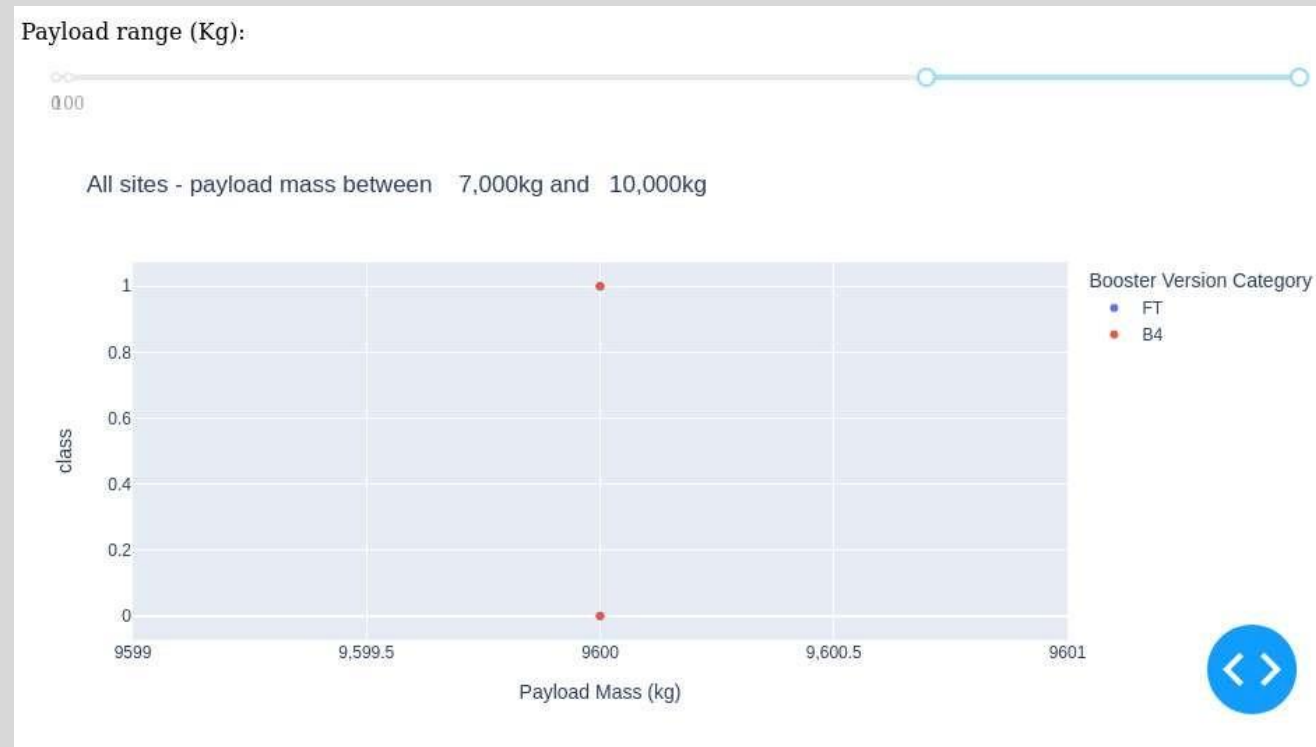
- **76.9% of the site's launches were successful.**

Payload vs. Launch Outcome



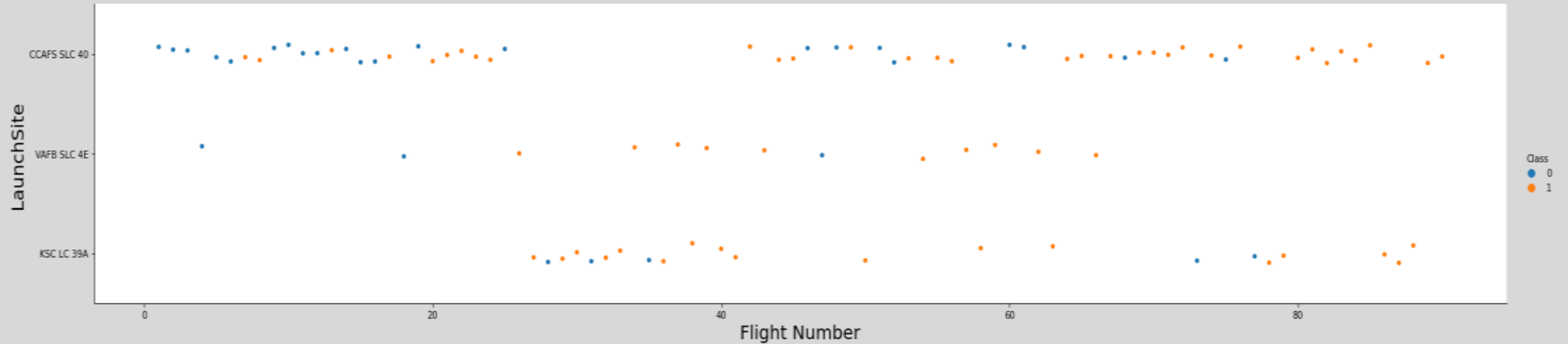
- A payload of less than 6000 kg and an FT booster is the most successful combination.

Payload vs. Launch Outcome



- There is insufficient data to assess the risk of launching more than 7000 kg.

Flight Number vs. Launch Site



- The best launchers in the graph above Currently the most recent successful launch is the CCAAF5 SLC 40,
- n second place is the VAFB SLC 4E and in third place is the KSC LC 39A.;
- You will also notice that your overall success rate has improved over time.

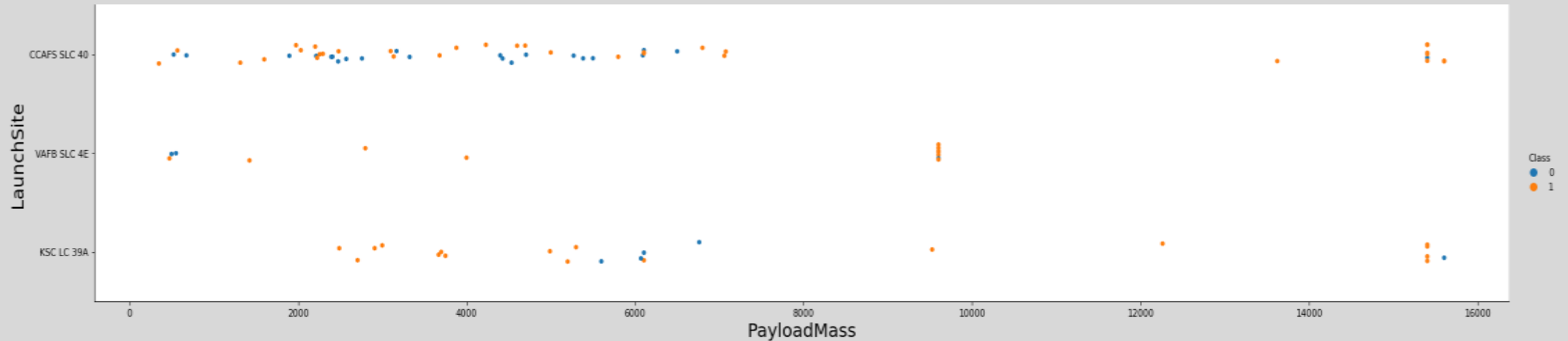
Conclusions

By analyzing various data sources, we came to the following conclusions:-

- The best launcher is the KSC LC-39A.;
- Launches over 7000 kg are less risky;
- Most mission outcomes are successful, but successful landings seem to improve over time as processes and missiles evolve.
- A decision tree classifier can be used to predict successful landings and Increase your profits.

Insights

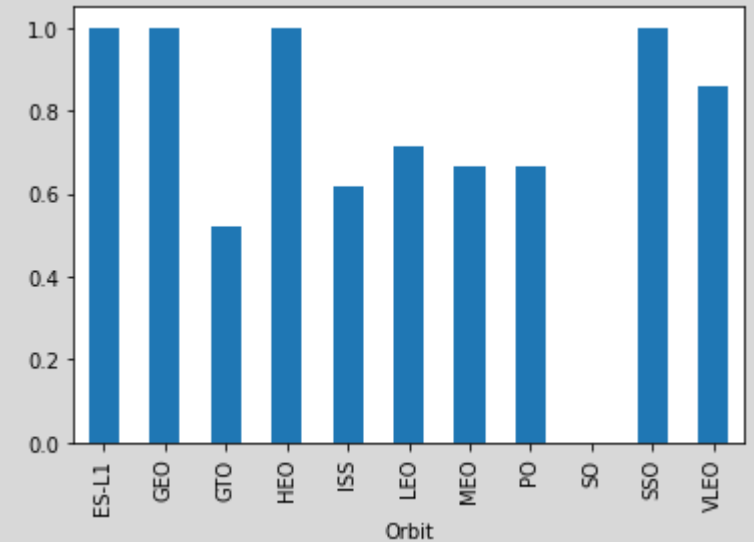
Payload vs. Launch Site



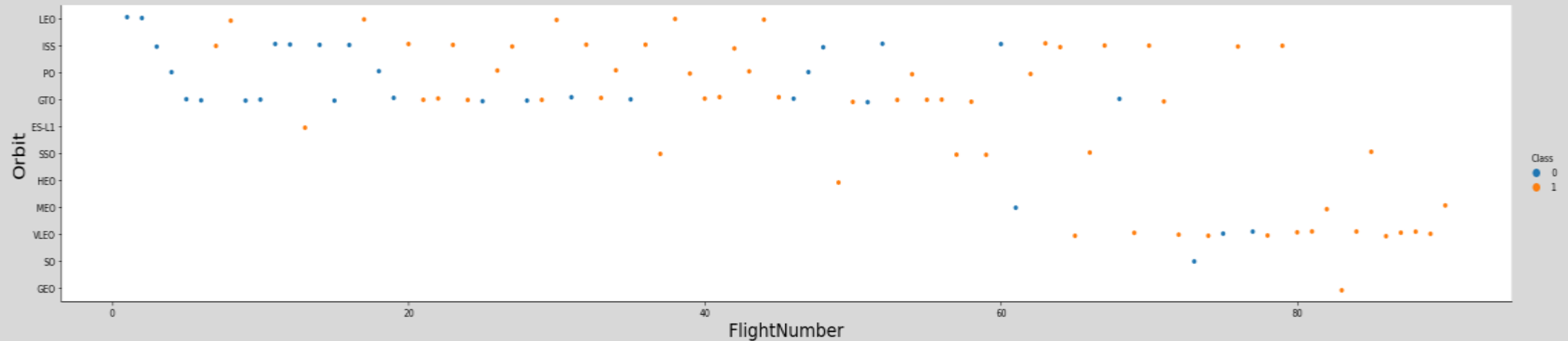
- A payload of over 9,000 kg (approximately the weight of a school bus) is a huge success.
- Payloads over 12,000 kg are only possible with the CCAFS SLC 40 and KSC LC. Launcher 39A.

Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

- The greatest success rate occurs in orbit it:
 - ES-L1;
 - GEO;
 - HEO; and
 - SSO.
- Followed by:
 - VLEO (above 80%); and
 - LFO (above 70%).

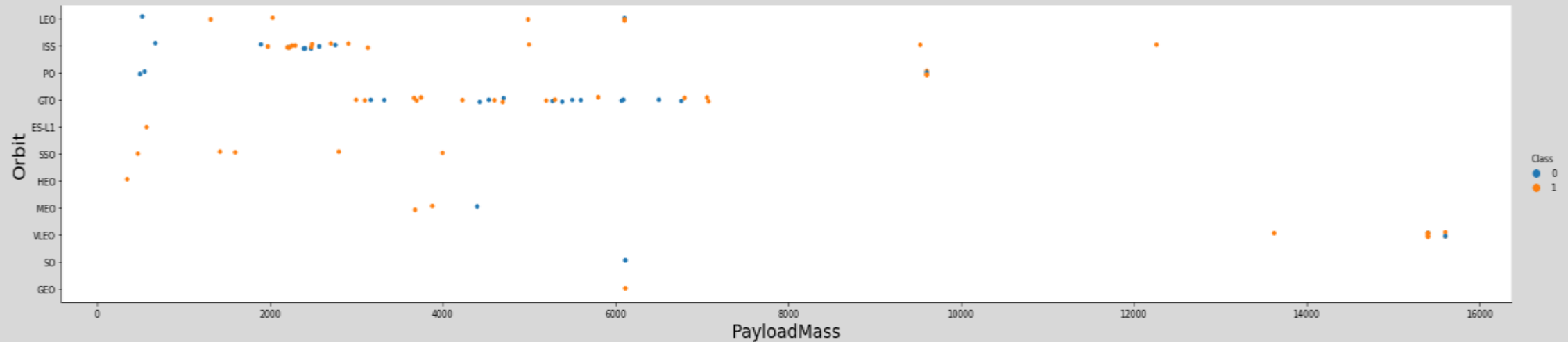


Flight Number vs. Orbit Type



- The success rate appears to have improved over time on all trajectories,
- VLEO orbits appear to be a new business opportunity due to their recent increase in frequency.

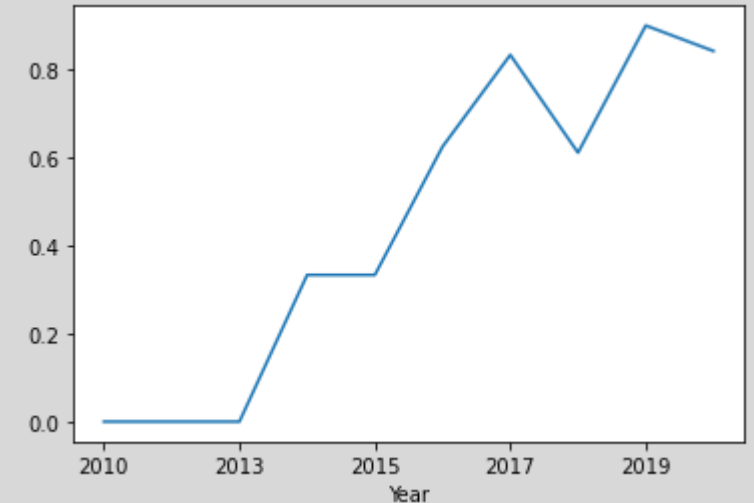
Payload vs. Orbit Type



- There does not appear to be any relationship between payload and GTO orbital success rate,
- The ISS orbit has the widest payload range and the highest success rate,
- Launches into SO and GEO orbits are rare.

Launch Success Yearly Trend

- Since 2013, the success rate has started to increase. Store until 2020,
- The first three years seem to have been a period of adaptation and improvement of the technology.



All Launch Site Names

- According to the data, there are 4 launch pads:

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

- Obtained by selecting the unique for the “launch_site” value in the dataset.

Launch Site Names Begin with 'CCA'

- 5 things that start sites start with `CCA` :

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

- Here we see examples of five ships from Cape Canaveral.

Total Payload Mass

- Total payload carried by NASA launch vehicles::

Total Payload (kg)
111.268

- Total payload is calculated above by summing all payloads with code. Contains "CRS" for NASA.

Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

- Average payload mass of projectile version F9 v1.1:

Avg Payload (kg)
2.928

- Filter the data by the booster version above and calculate the average we got a payload mass of 2.929 kg

First Successful Ground Landing Date

- First successful landing on a dirt platform

Min Date
2015-12-22

- If you filter the data for successful off-road landing results and get the minimum value for the date, you'll see the first event occurred on December 22,2015.

Successful Drone Ship Landing with Payload between 4000 and 6000

- A booster that lands successfully on a drone ship and has a payload mass greater than 4,000 but less than 6,000

Booster Version
F9 FT B1021.2
F9 FT B1031.2
F9 FT B1022
F9 FT B1026

- By choosing different versions of the amplifier according to the filter above, you get 4 options.

Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

- Number of successful and **failed** mission **results**

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

- Grouping the mission results and counting each group's records yields the above summary.

Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

- Boosters carrying maximum payload mass

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

- These are the projectiles carrying the largest payload masses recorded in the data set.

2015 Launch Records

- Failed landing results for drone spacecraft, booster versions and launch site names in 2015.

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

- There are only two items in the list above.

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

- All landing result ratings between June 4, 2010 and 2017 03-20:

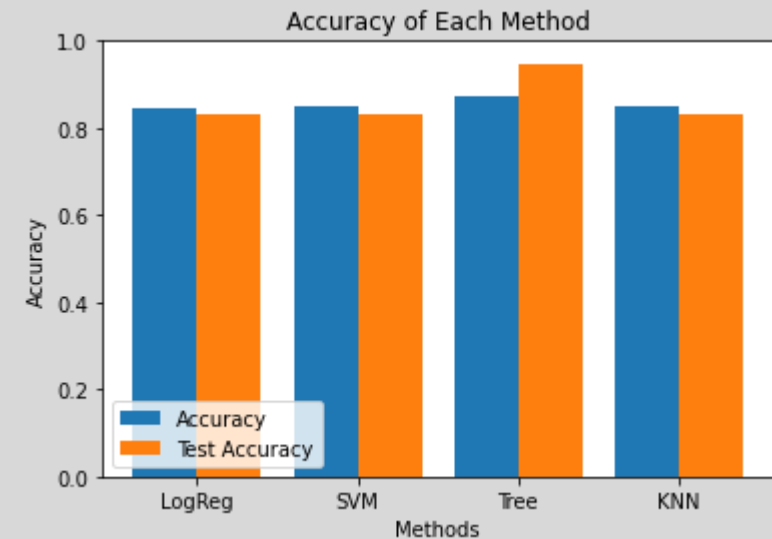
Landing Outcome	Occurrences
No attempt	10
Failure (drone ship)	5
Success (drone ship)	5
Controlled (ocean)	3
Success (ground pad)	3
Failure (parachute)	2
Uncontrolled (ocean)	2
Precluded (drone ship)	1

- This data **representation warns you to consider "don't try"**.

Predictive Analysis

Classification Accuracy

- Four classification models were tested and their accuracies are displayed next to them,
- The model with the highest classification accuracy is the Decision Tree Classifier with an accuracy of over 87%.



Confusion Matrix of Decision Tree Classifier



- The decision tree classifier confusion matrix proves correctness by showing large. Compares the number of false positives and true negatives.



THANK YOU