

# 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
- Data wrangling
- EDA visualisation
- EDA SQL queries
- Interactive Map with Folium
- Dashboard with Plotly
- Data Classification

## Summary of all results

- EDA Results
- Interactive analytics
- Predictive analysis

# Introduction

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## Project background and context

SpaceX is innovative Aerospace Company. Their Falcon 9 rocket launches cost 62 Million, way less than other providers.

## Problems you want to find answers

We will try to predict if a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket will land successfully

# Section 1

## Methodology

# Methodology

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## Data collection methodology:

- Web Scrapping from Wikipedia SpaceX / Falcon 9
- SpaceX Rest API

Perform data wrangling

- Data Cleaning : null values and One Hot Encoding data fields

Perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) using visualisation and SQL

Perform interactive visual analytics using Folium and Plotly Dash

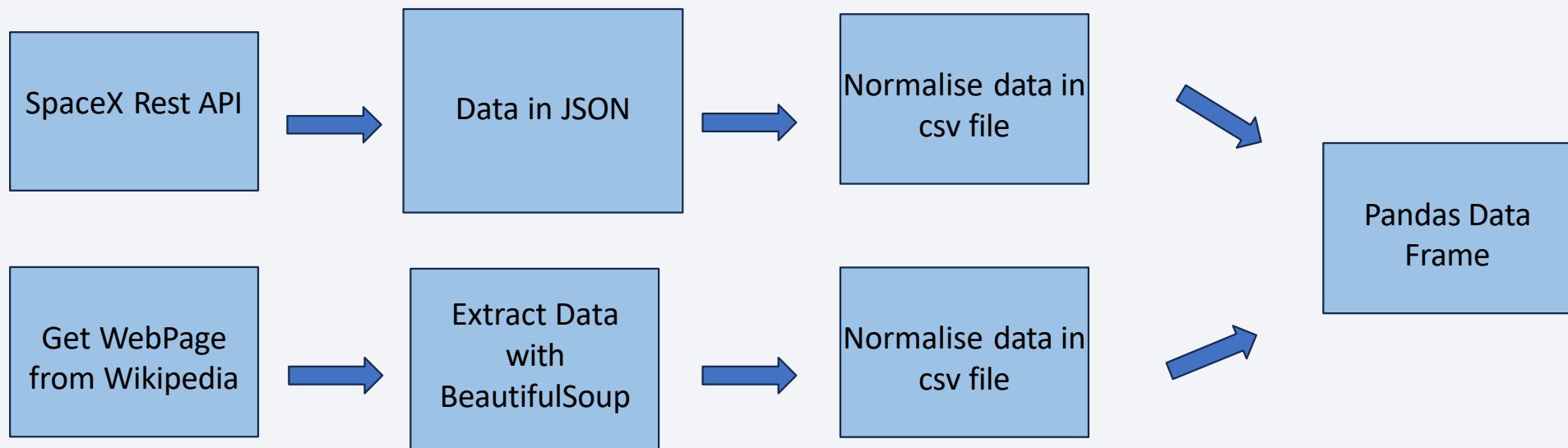
Perform predictive analysis using classification models

- KNN, SVM, Decision Trees

# Data Collection

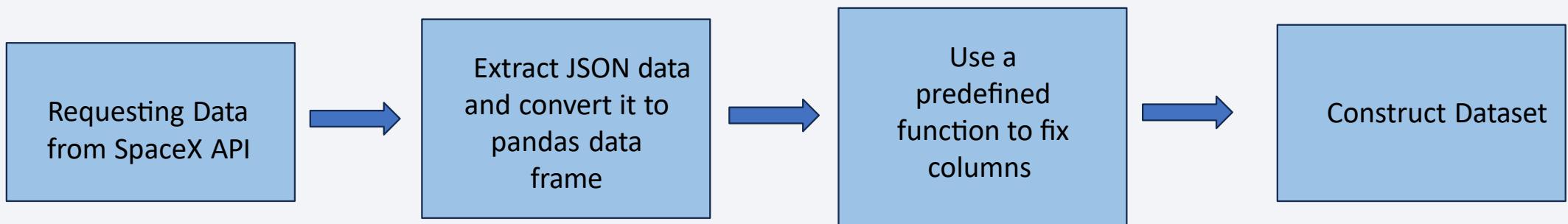
## Describe how data sets were collected

- SpaceX Rest API: SpaceX launch data ( Rocket Type, payload, landing & launch details, )
- Web Scraping from Wikipedia with BeautifulSoup



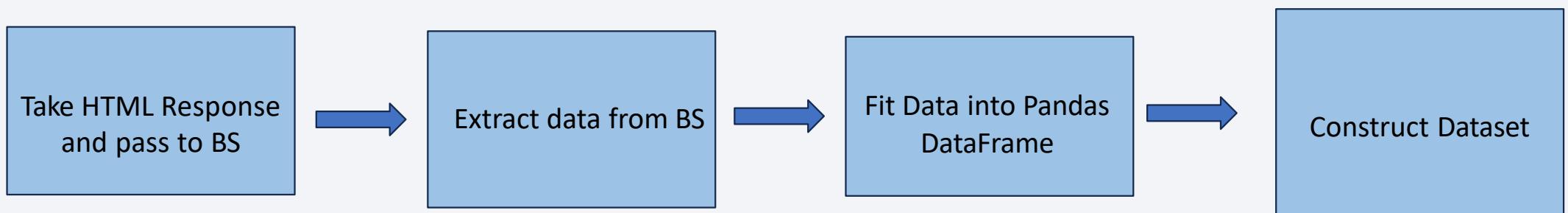
# Data collection - SpaceX REST API

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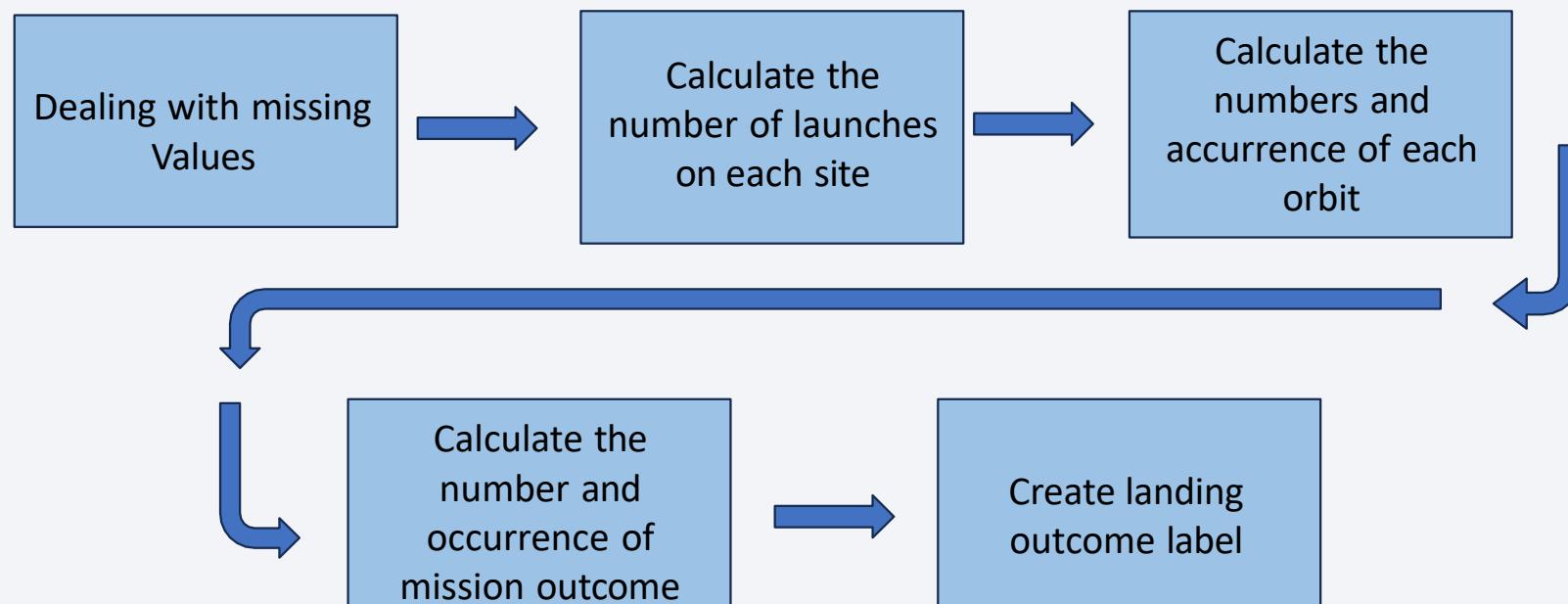
# Data Collection - Web Scraping

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# Data Wrangling

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# EDA with Data Visualisation

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## Used Chart:

- Scatter plot: to display the relationships between different variables.
- Bar charts: for quantities of different types of values.
- Visualising development over time with line charts

# EDA with SQL

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## SQL queries:

- Display of unique launch sites
- Display 5 records for launch sites begin with “CCA”
- Show total payload by boosters by “NASA (CRS)”
- Display average payload for boosters version “F9 c1.1”
- Date of first successful landing outcomes
- Boosters with payload between 4000 and 6000kg who successful land on ground pad
- Total number of successful and failure mission outcome
- Versions and launch site for each month in the year 2017
- Ranking the count of successful landing outcome between 04.06.2010 and 20.03.2017

# Build an Interactive Map with Folium

Summarise what map object:

- Marker: Geo location of the launch side by latitude and longitude
- Cluster: Show a group of markers
- Circles: Show a single location
- Lines: Show distance between launch side an areal object



[https://github.com/StefanC05/DataScience\\_Capstone/blob/main/3\\_1\\_lab\\_jupyter\\_launch\\_site\\_location.ipynb](https://github.com/StefanC05/DataScience_Capstone/blob/main/3_1_lab_jupyter_launch_site_location.ipynb)

# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

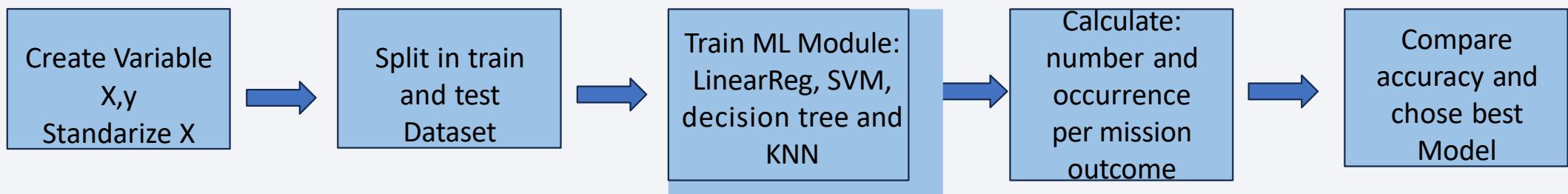
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## Summarise what plots/graphs from the Dash

- Bar Chart: difference categories of Rocket type
- Line Chart: Time series changes
- Pie Chart: Percentage of failure an successful landing
- Tree: Shows complex relationship of variable
- Map: Show variable of state on a map

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

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[https://github.com/StefanC05/DataScience\\_Capstone/blob/main/3\\_1\\_lab\\_jupyter\\_launch\\_site\\_location.ipynb](https://github.com/StefanC05/DataScience_Capstone/blob/main/3_1_lab_jupyter_launch_site_location.ipynb)

# Results

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## Exploratory data analysis results:

- Low weighted payloads perform better than heavier payload
- The success rate for SpaceX launches is directly proportional time in year they will eventually perfect the launches
- KSC LC 39A had the most successful launches from all the sites
- Orbit GEO, HEO, SSO, ES L1 has the best Success Rate

The background of the slide features a dynamic, abstract pattern of glowing lines. The lines are primarily blue and red, with some green and white highlights. They are arranged in a way that suggests depth and motion, resembling a 3D space filled with data or energy. The lines are thin and have a slight glow, creating a futuristic and high-tech feel.

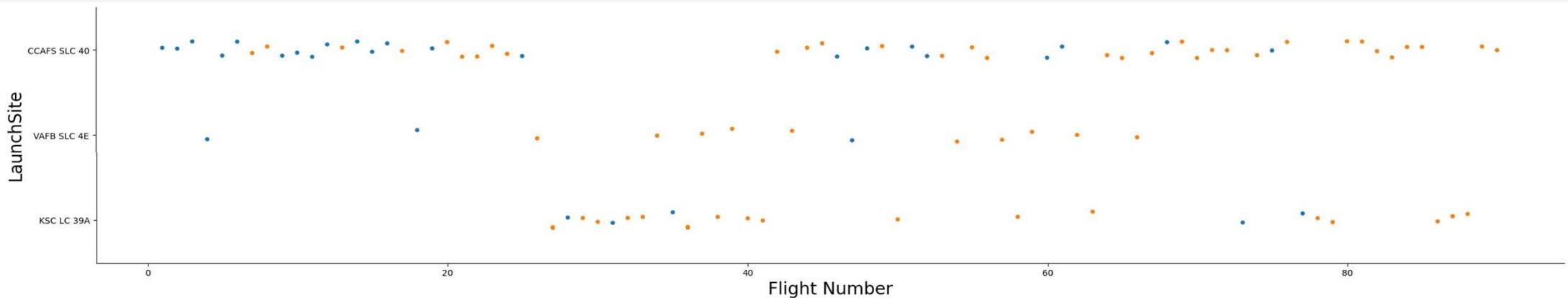
# Section 2

## Insights drawn from EDA

# Flight Number vs. Launch Site

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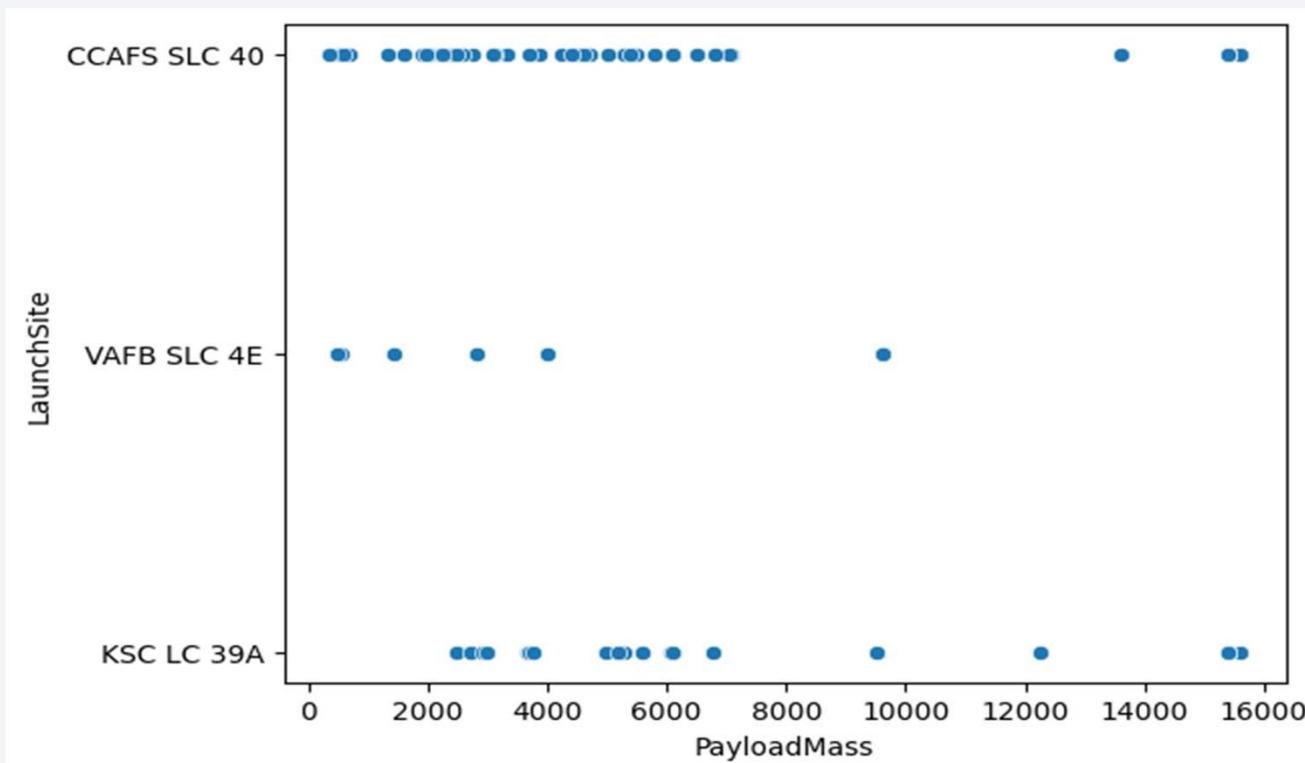
- Point = Launch site start (Blue = fails, red = success I)
- Most flight start from CC AFS SLC 40



# Payload vs. Launch Site

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- KSC LC 39A ha most start with payload over 8000 KG
- CCAFS SLC 40 has payloads from 250 - 16000



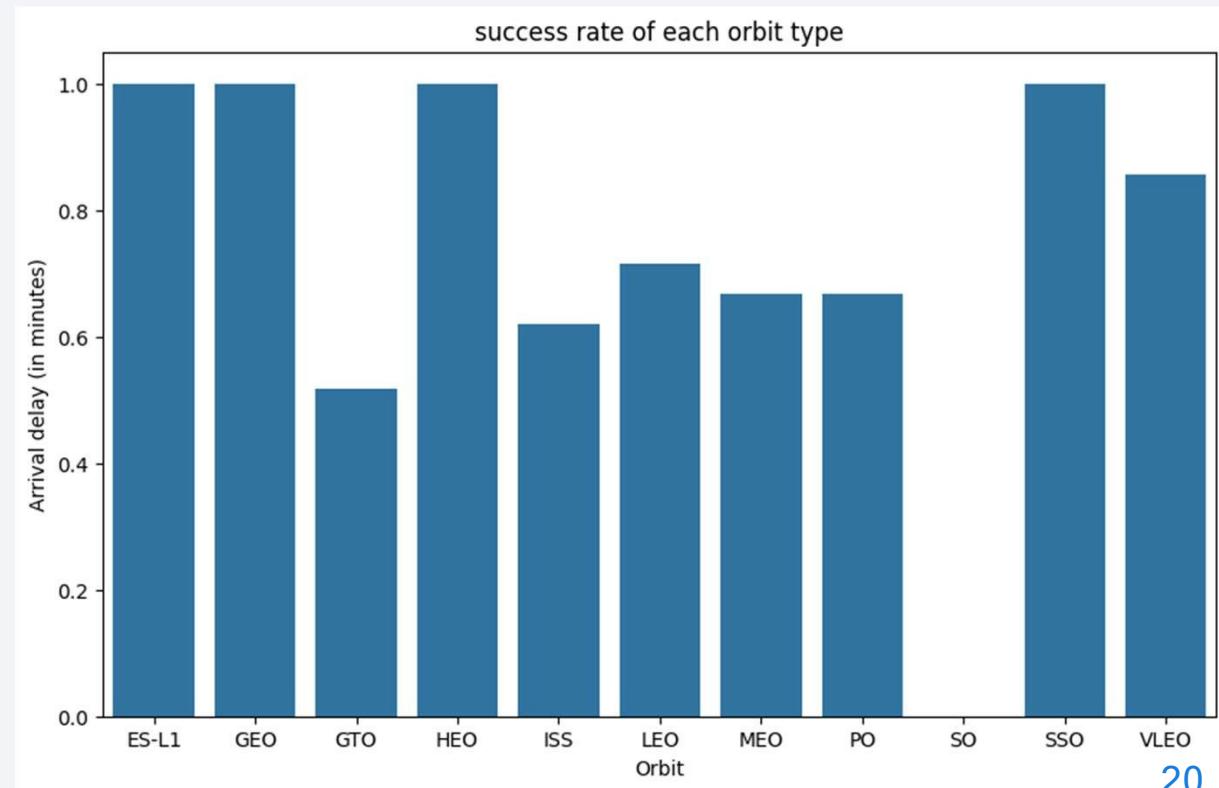
# Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

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- Most success full Orbit type are :

ES-L1, GEO, HEO, SSO

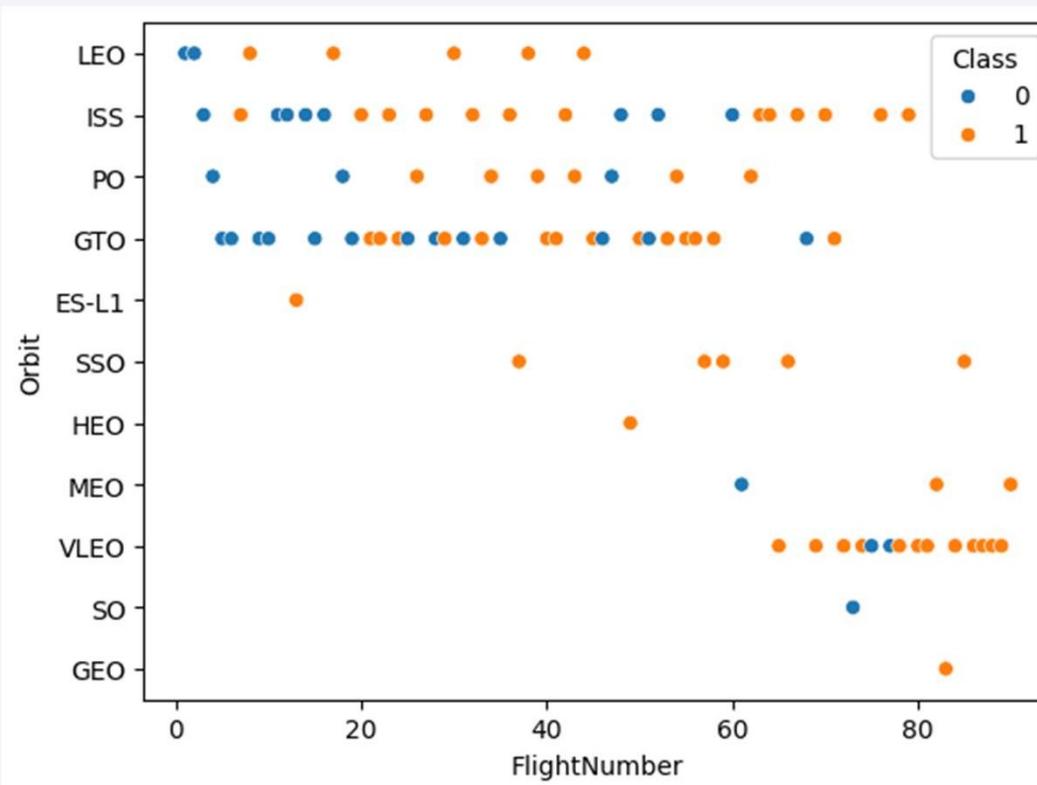
- Most failure Orbit type are  
GRO and ISS



# Flight Number vs. Orbit Type

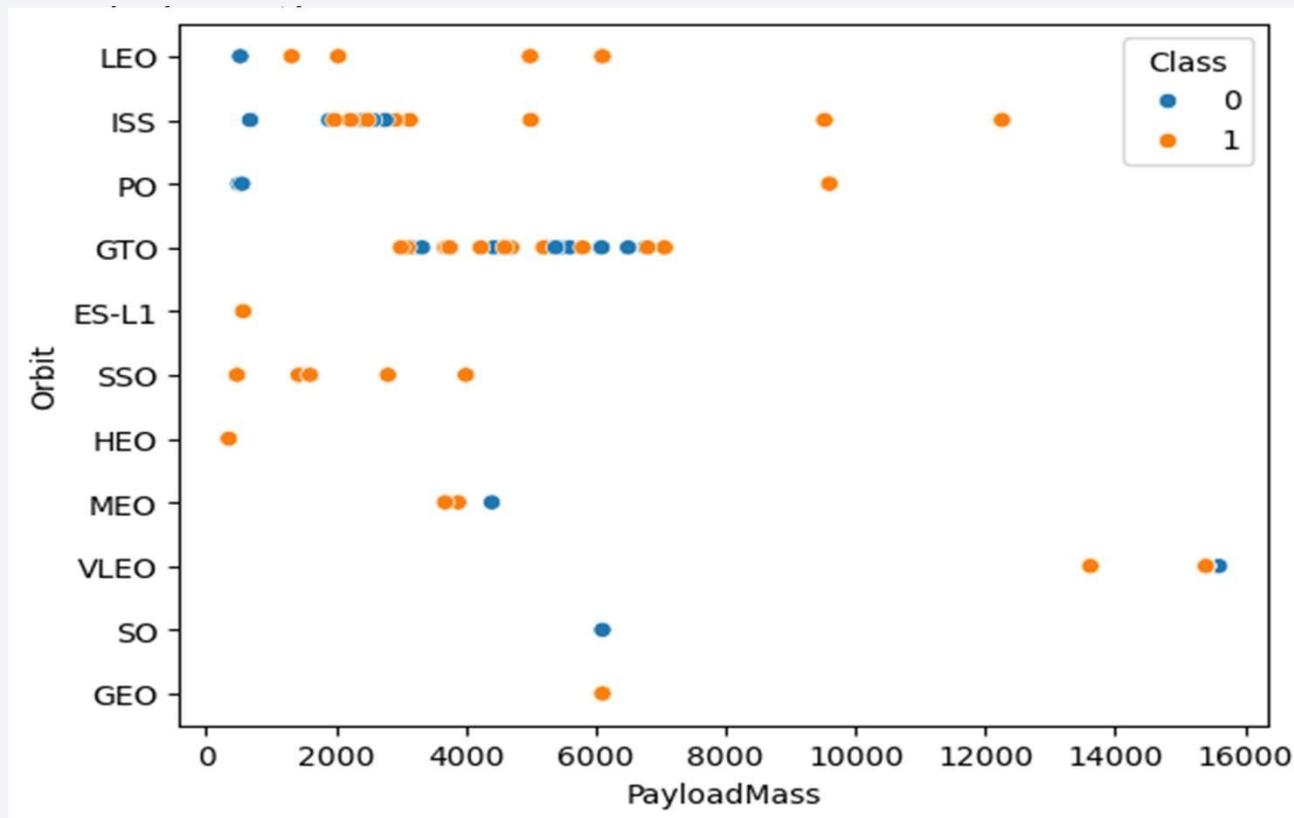
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- On ISS the start are continuos over the hole time
- Starts from VLEO: start and end of Test flight



# Payload vs. Orbit Type

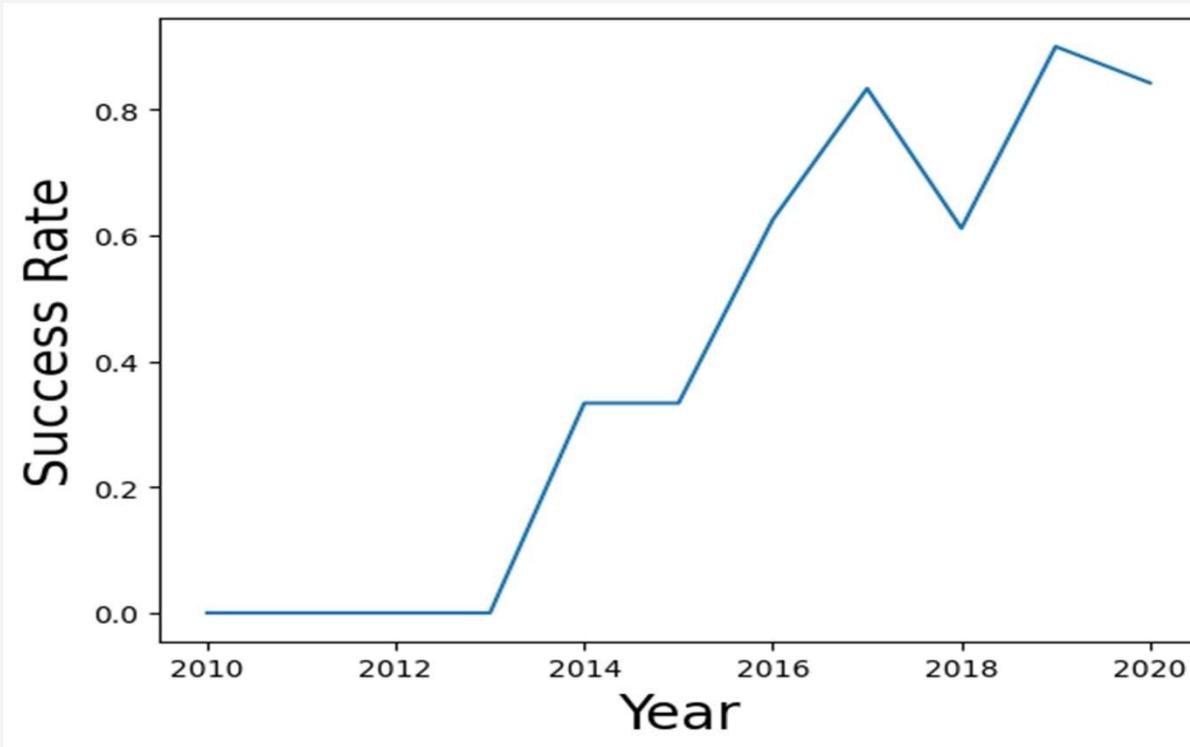
- Highest Payload are go to VLEO
- And the most divers payload goes to ISS



# Launch Success Yearly Trend

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We clearly see that the Success raise over time



# All Launch Site Names

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SpaceX use 4 different Launch Site over the year to start there Rockets.

Out[21]:	Launch_Site
	CCAFS LC-40
	VAFB SLC-4E
	KSC LC-39A
	CCAFS SLC-40

# Launch Site Names Begin with 'CCA'

The first 5 Dataset with a Launch\_Site how begin with a CCA

Out[56]:	Date	Time (UTC)	Booster_Version	Launch_Site	Payload	PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_	Orbit	Customer	Mission_Outcome	Landing_Outc
	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	7:44:00	F9 v1.0 B0005	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon demo flight C2	525	LEO (ISS)	NASA (COTS)	Success	No attempt
	2012-10-08	0:35:00	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

# Total Payload Mass

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The complete Payload of “NASA (CRS) is over 45 t

```
Out[57]: SUM("PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_")
```

```
45596
```

## Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

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The average Payload of Booster F9 v1.1 is nearly 3 t

```
Out[58]: AVG("PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_")
```

```
2928.4
```

# First Successful Ground Landing Date

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The first successful Ground Landing was on 04.06.2010

```
Out[72]: Date  
2010-06-04
```

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

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The following 4 Booster versions carrying a payload between 4 and 6 tons

```
Out[38]: Booster_Version
F9 FT B1022
F9 FT B1026
F9 FT B1021.2
F9 FT B1031.2
```

## Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

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One hundred Missions were successful and only 1 was a failure

Out[69]: **Count("Mission\_Outcome")**

100

Out[70]: **Count("Mission\_Outcome")**

1

# Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

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Twelve Booster versions have carried the maximum payload

Out[84]: **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

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Only 2 missions failed in 2015

month	Booster_Version	Launch_Site
01	F9 v1.1 B1012	CCAFS LC-40
04	F9 v1.1 B1015	CCAFS LC-40

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

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Rank the count of landing outcomes ,in descending order, between 04.06.2010 - 20.03.2017

Out[81]:	Landing_Outcome	Count
	No attempt	10
	Success (drone ship)	5
	Failure (drone ship)	5
	Success (ground pad)	3
	Controlled (ocean)	3
	Uncontrolled (ocean)	2
	Failure (parachute)	2
	Precluded (drone ship)	1

A nighttime satellite view of Earth from space, showing city lights and auroras.

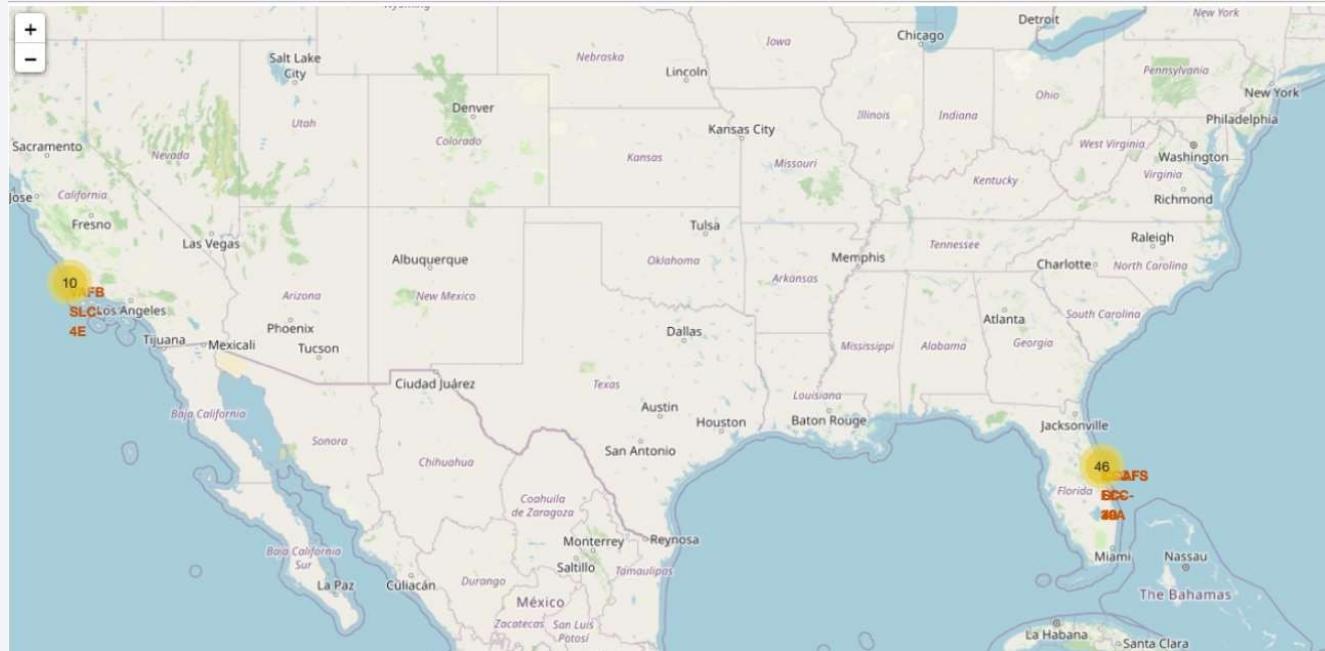
# Section 3

## Launch Sites

### Proximities Analysis

# Launch Site on Folium map

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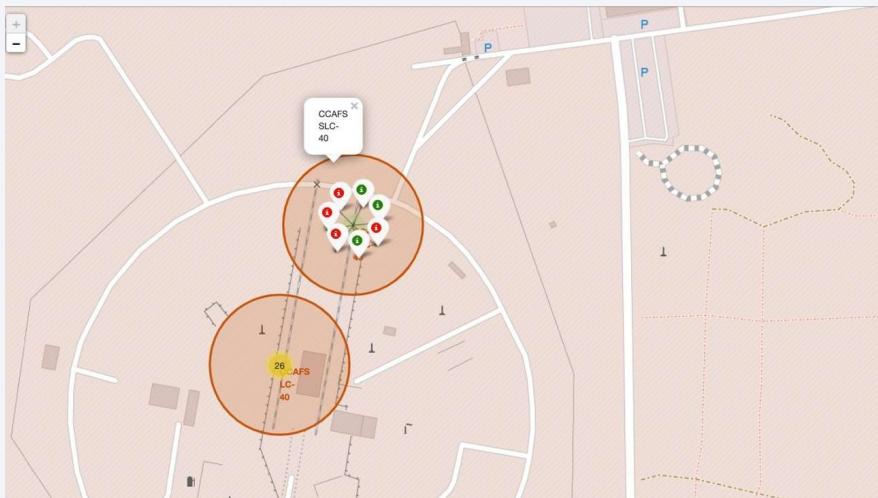
Areas near the equator are grantee easier and fuel saving launch sites

The transportation base chosen are important.

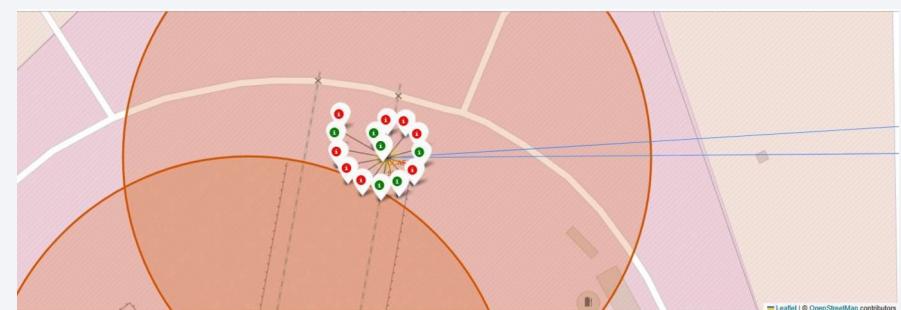
# Success of launch sites

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CC AFS SLC - 40



KSC LC - 39 A

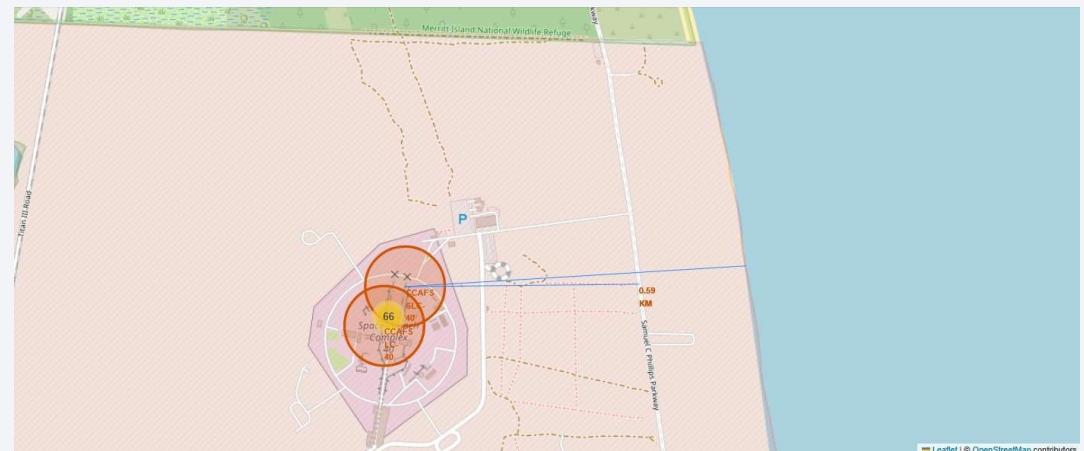
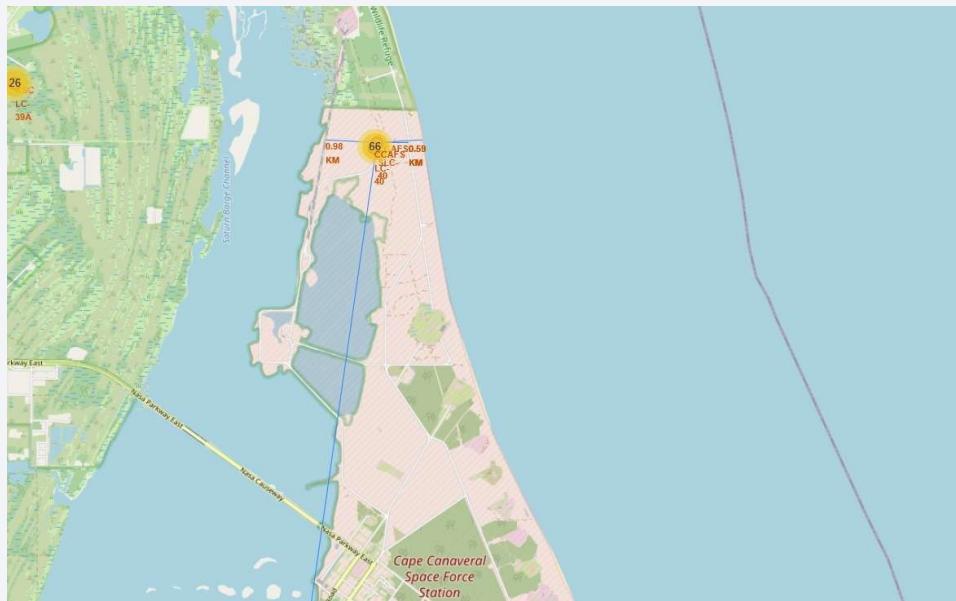


Coloured icons to show the rate of success.

# Folium Map : Distance

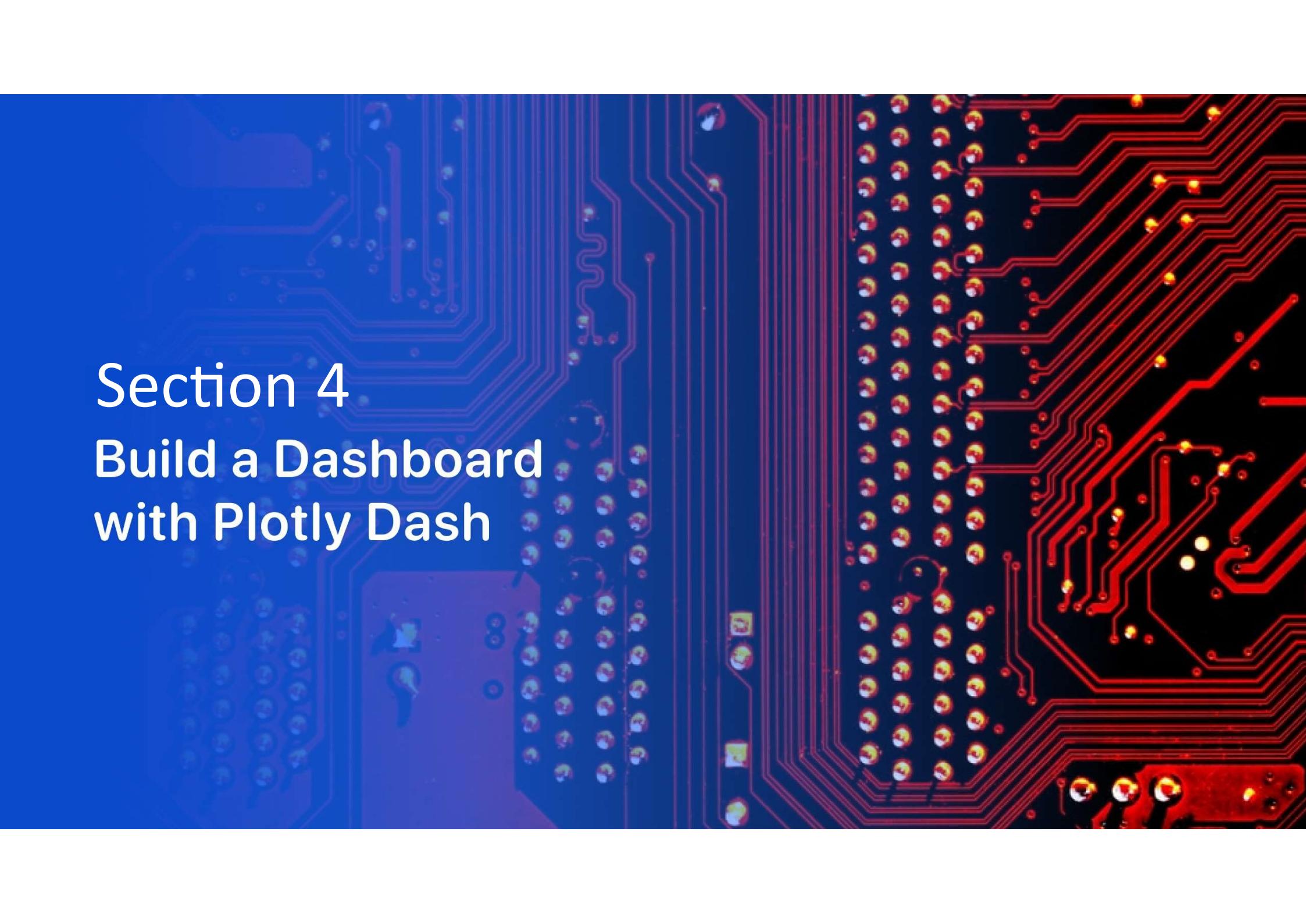
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This map show distances from launch site to coast point, railway tracks and other importance object



# Section 4

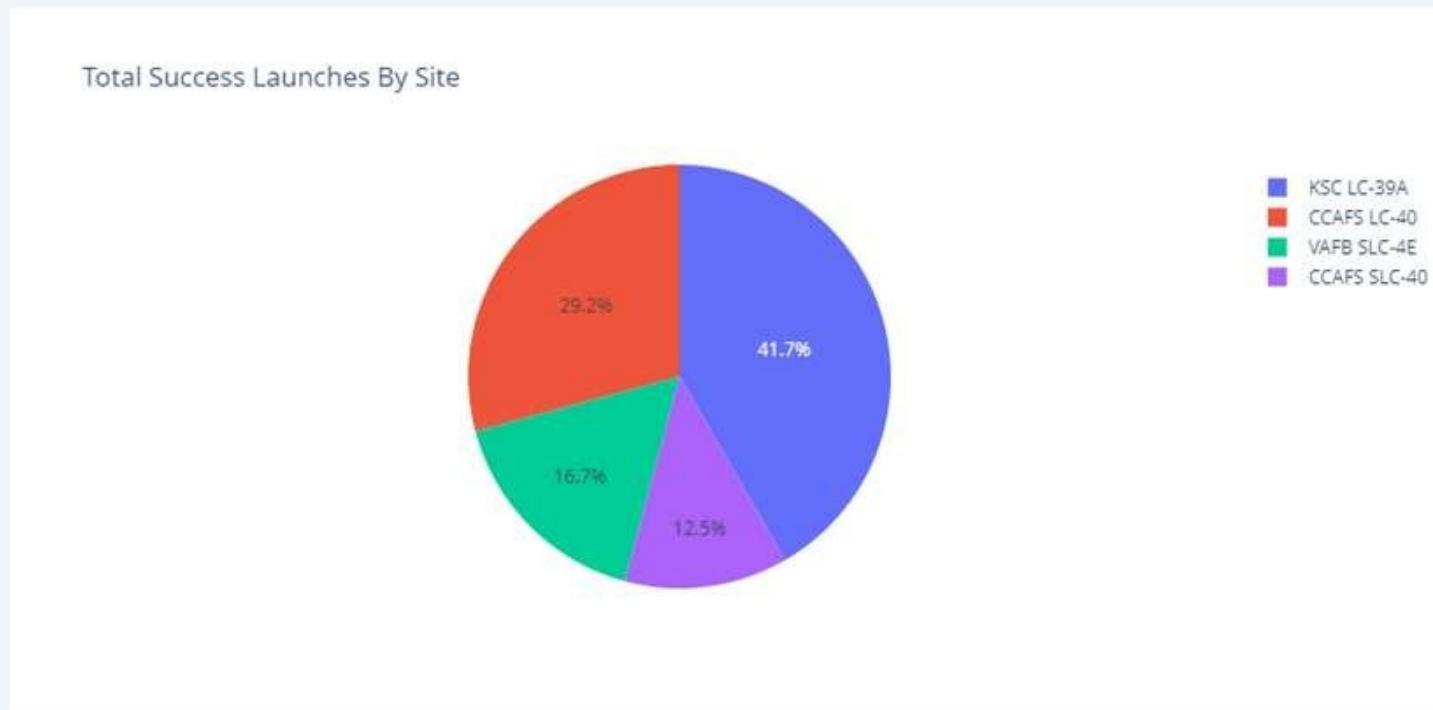
## Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash



# Most successful launch site

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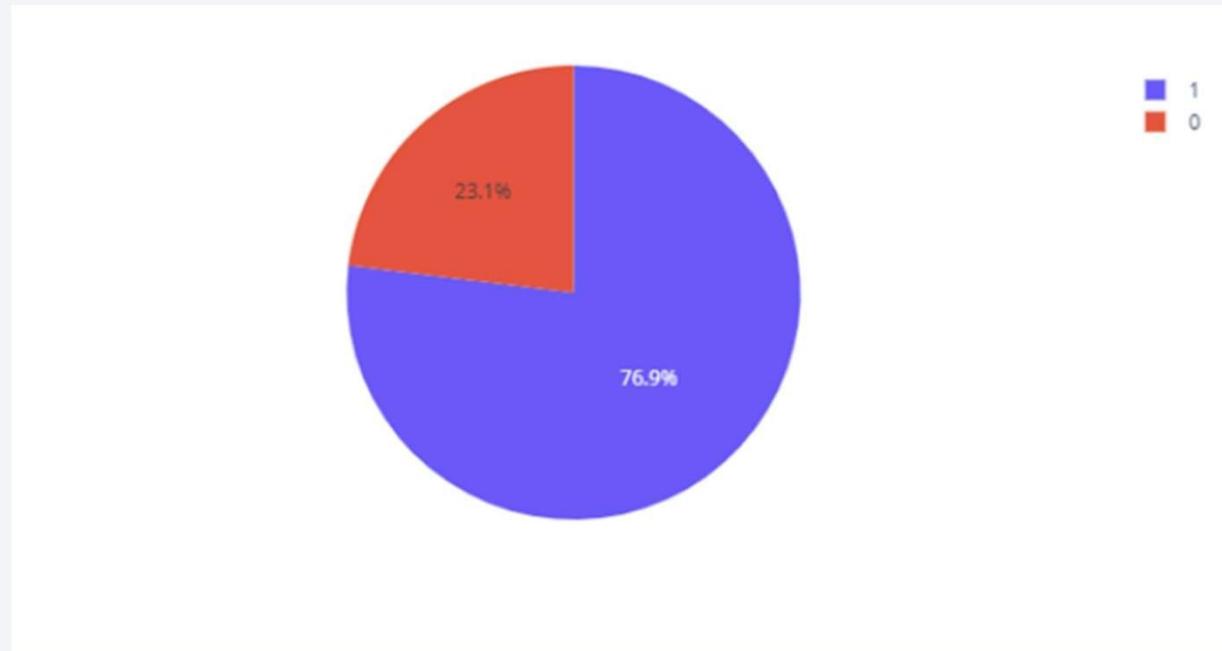
KSC LC-39A is the most successful launch site



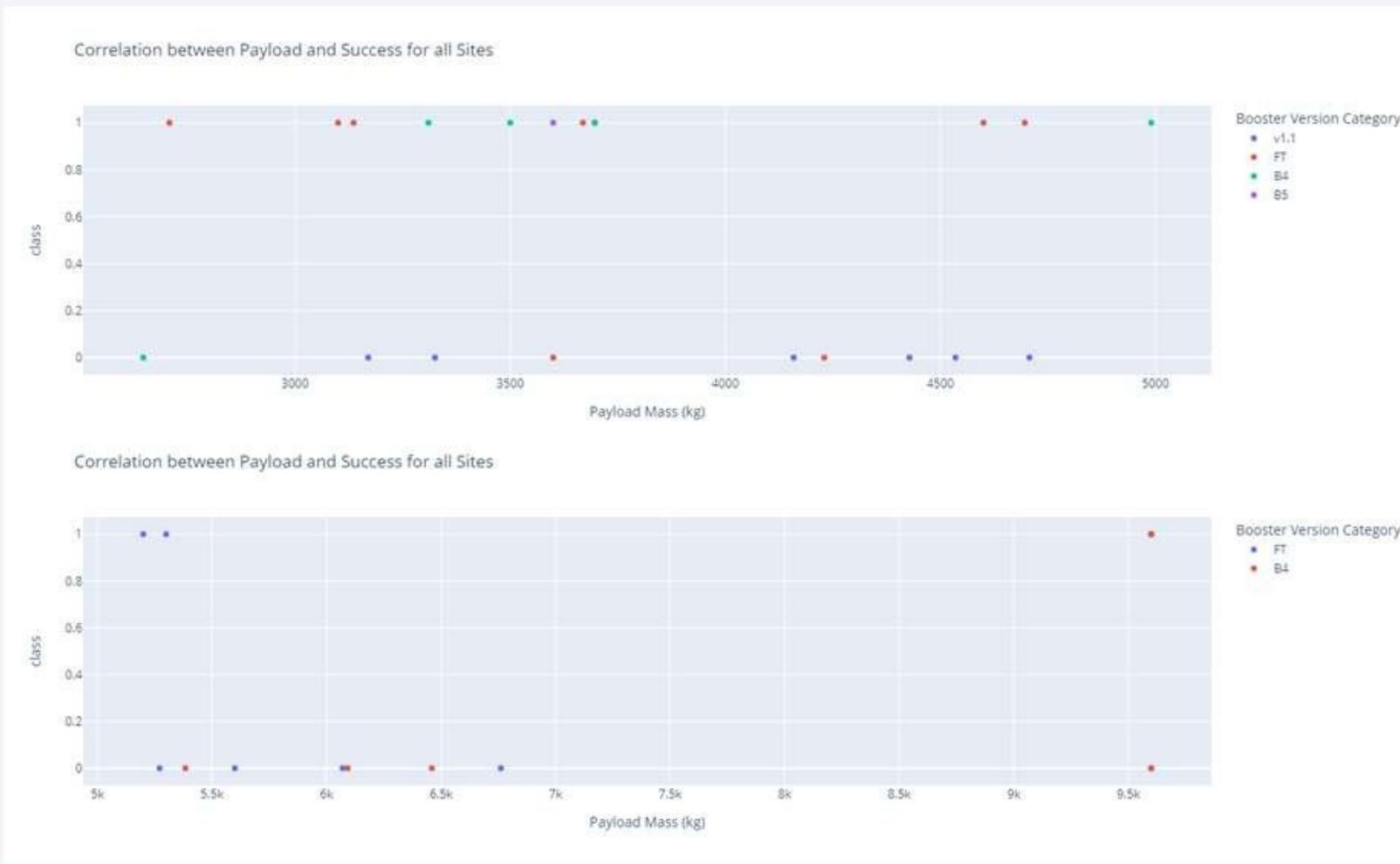
# KSC LV-39 A success ratio

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76.9% of all launches are Successful and only 23.1 % fails



# Payload - Launch outcome

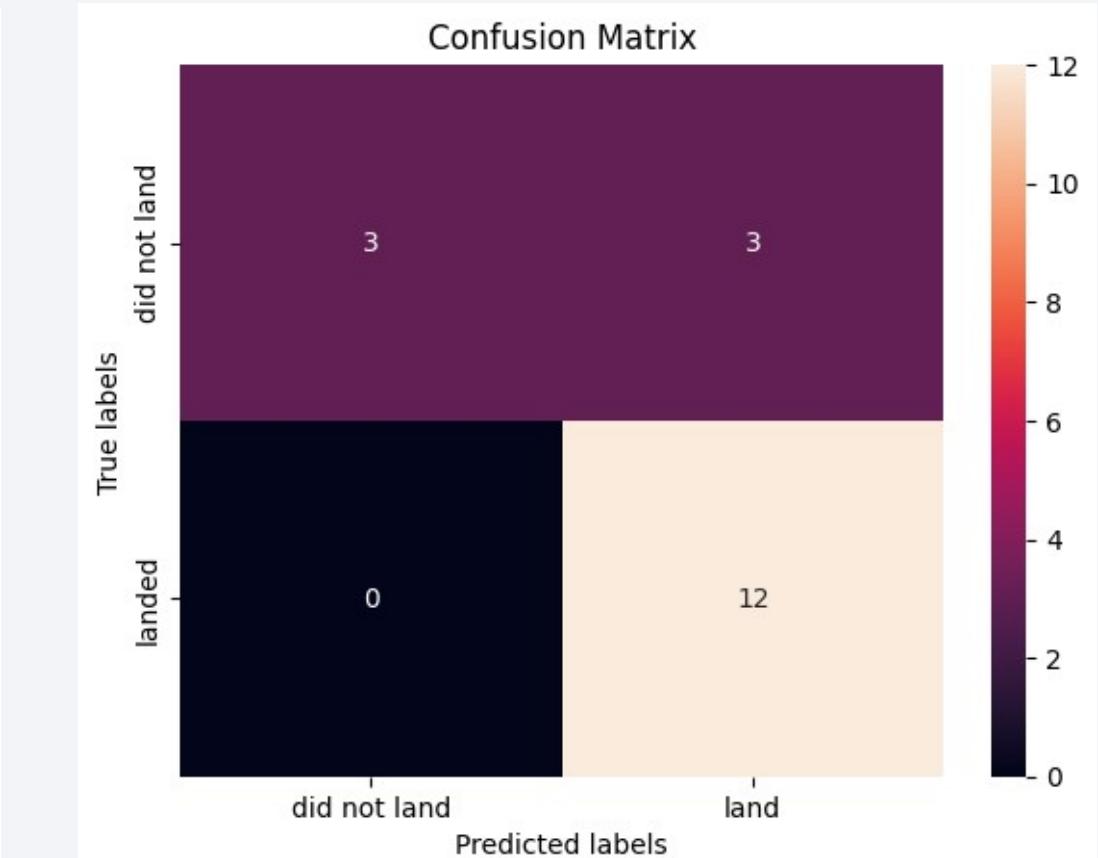
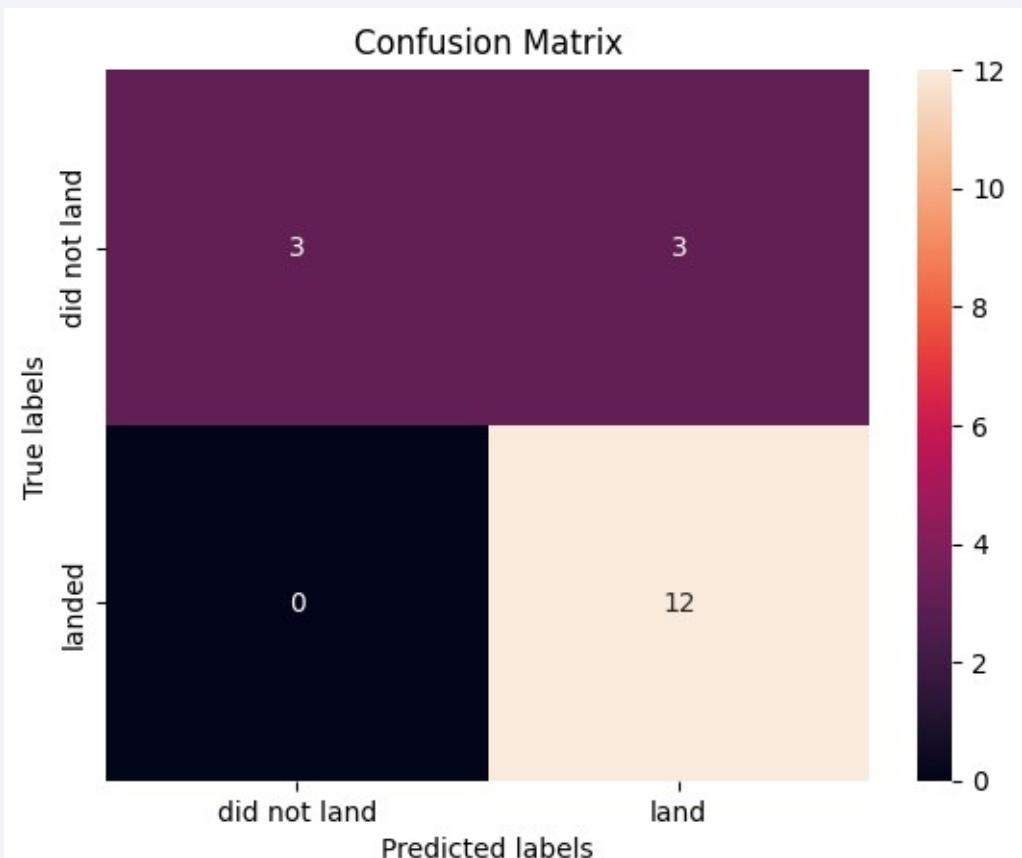


# Section 5

## Predictive Analysis (Classification)

# Confusion Matrix

The ML Model “LogisticRegression” and “SVMclassifier” have both score of .833.  
Both Models have a score of .833



# Conclusions

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- Obits ES-L1, GEO , HEO, SSO has the highest success rate
- Over time the SpaceX increasing the success rate
- The best ML Model is the Decision Tree Classifier
- The most successful launch site is KSC LC 39 A

# Appendix

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- [https://github.com/StefanC05/IBM\\_DataScience\\_Capstone/tree/main](https://github.com/StefanC05/IBM_DataScience_Capstone/tree/main)

Thank you!

