



# SpaceX Rocket Landing Success Analysis

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# OUTLINE

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- Executive Summary
- Introduction
- Methodology
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- Discussion
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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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- In this capstone, we will predict if the Falcon 9 first stage will land successfully.
- Price:
  - 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.
- Therefore if we can determine if the first stage will land, we can determine the cost of a launch.
- This information can be used if an alternate company wants to bid against SpaceX for a rocket launch.

# INTRODUCTION

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- Falcon 9 first stage could be reusable; therefore it is a big factor on saving money.
- This analysis aims to find out which parameters and circumstances are crucial for determining the success of first stage landing/retrieval.
- Booster Version, Payload Mass,
- Orbit, LaunchSite, and other parameters were included in analysis.

# METHODOLOGY

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- Data Collection:
  - Request to the SpaceX API
  - Clean the requested data
  - Performing web scraping to collect Falcon 9 historical launch records from a Wikipedia
- Data Wrangling by execute SQL queries, perform exploratory data analysis and determine training labels.
- Data Visualisation.
- Model Creation.

# RESULTS

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- Data Analysis insights
- Data Visualization: plots, dashboard screens, maps
- Modeled Predictions: Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machine, k neighbours, Decision tree.

# DATA ANALYSIS INSIGHTS

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The number of launches on each site:

CCAFS SLC 40 55

KSC LC 39A 22

VAFB SLC 4E 13

Succesfull Landings – 60, other – 30.

The number and occurrence of each orbit:

GTO 27

ISS 21

VLEO 14

PO 9

LEO 7

SSO 5

MEO 3

ES-L1 1

HEO 1

SO 1

GEO 1

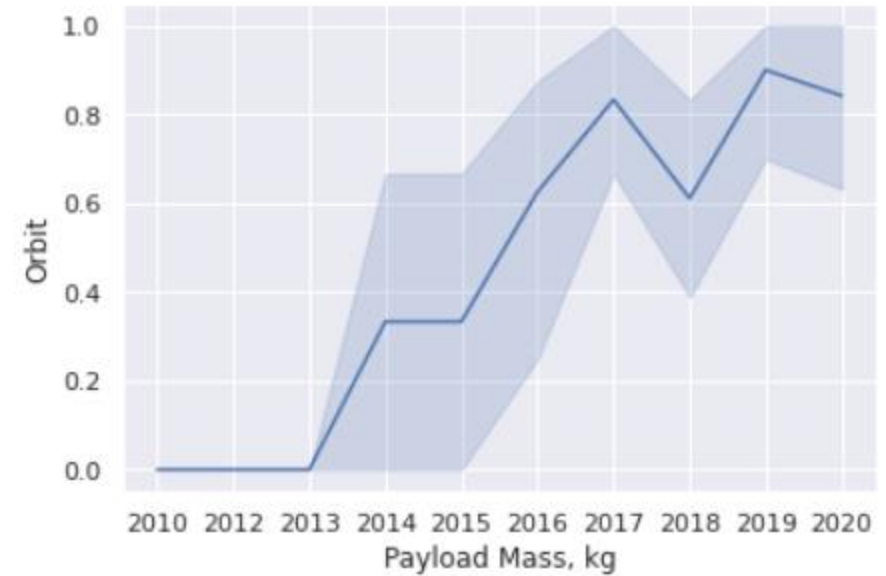
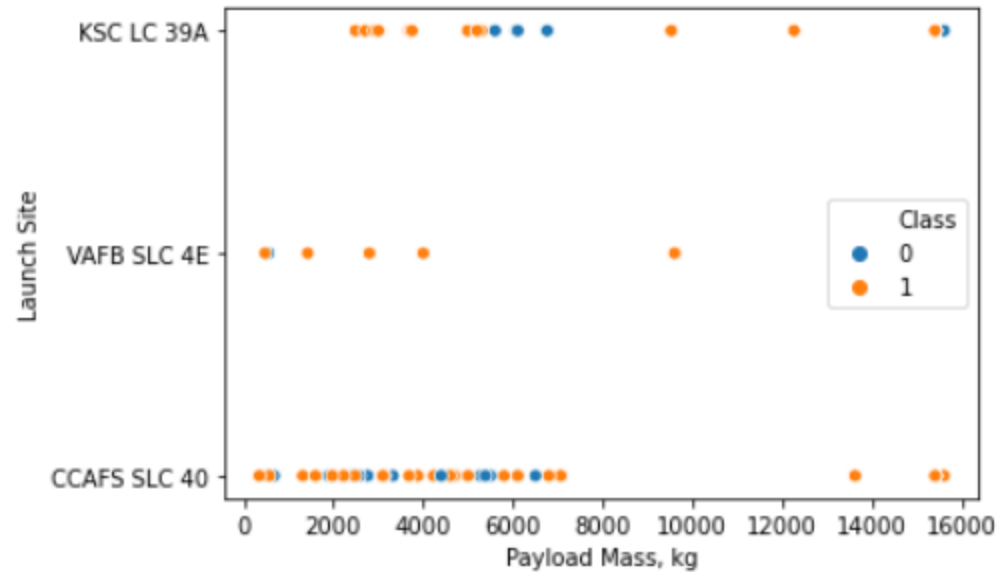
# DATA ANALYSIS SQL RESULTS

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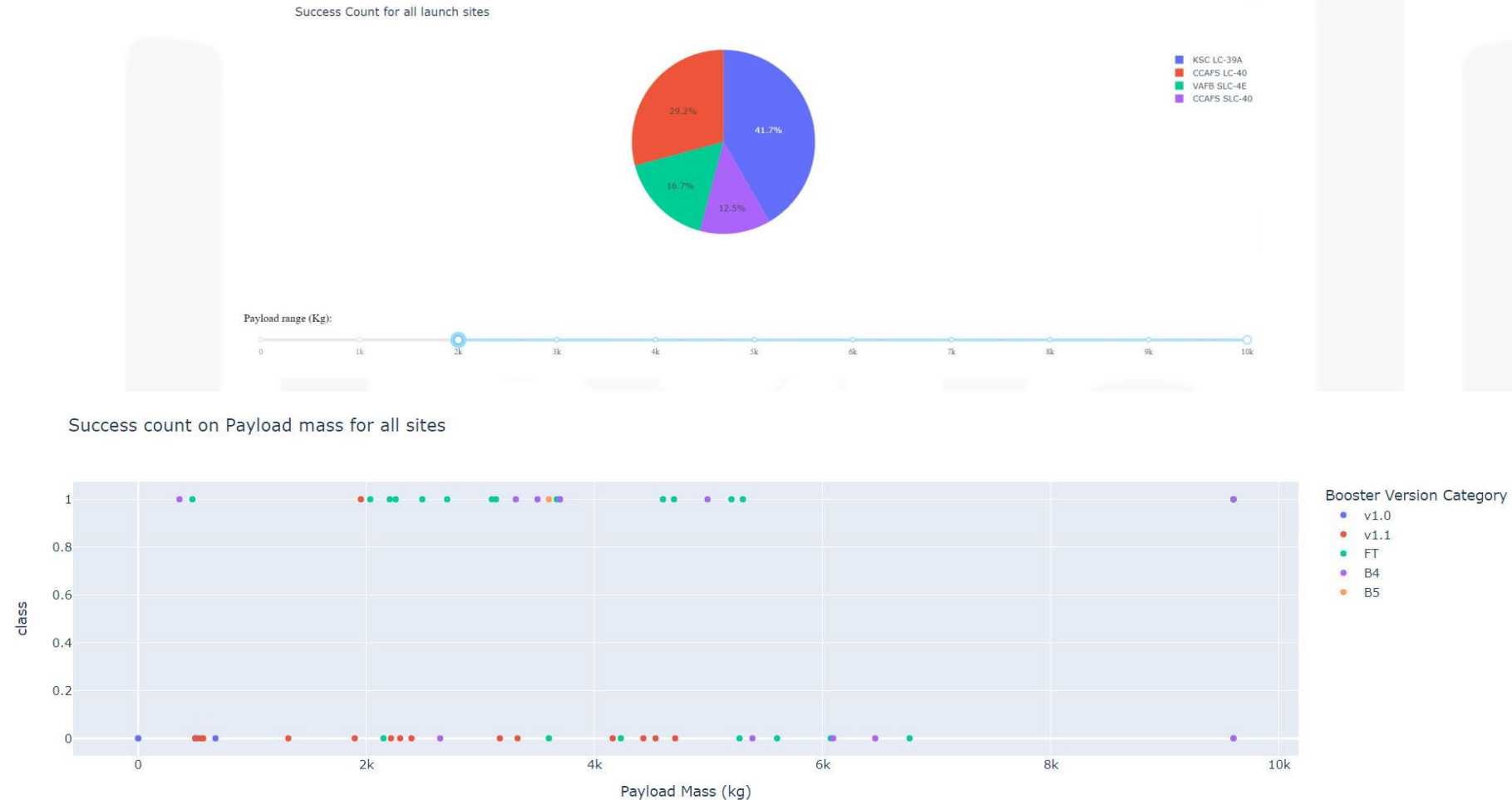
1. %sql select distinct Launch\_Site from SPACEXTBL
2. %sql select \* from SPACEXTBL where Launch\_Site like 'CCA%' limit 20
3. %sql select sum(PAYLOAD\_MASS\_\_KG\_) from SPACEXTBL
4. %sql select avg(PAYLOAD\_MASS\_\_KG\_) as avg from SPACEXTBL where booster\_version = 'F9 v1.1'
5. %sql select date from SPACEXTBL WHERE "Landing\_Outcome" Like '%ground pad%' and "Landing\_Outcome" Like 'Success%'
6. %sql select distinct Booster\_Version from SPACEXTBL Where PAYLOAD\_MASS\_\_KG\_ >4000 and PAYLOAD\_MASS\_\_KG\_ <6000 and "Landing\_Outcome" Like '%drone ship%' and "Landing\_Outcome" Like 'Success%'
7. %sql select count(mission\_outcome) as Counted, mission\_outcome from SPACEXTBL group by mission\_outcome
8. %sql select booster\_version, PAYLOAD\_MASS\_\_KG\_ from SPACEXTBL where PAYLOAD\_MASS\_\_KG\_ = (select max(PAYLOAD\_MASS\_\_KG\_) from SPACEXTBL)
9. %sql select substr(Date, 4, 2) as month, "Landing\_Outcome", booster\_version, Launch\_site from SPACEXTBL where substr(Date, 7, 4) = '2015' and "Landing\_Outcome" Like '%Failure (drone ship)%'
10. %sql select "Landing\_Outcome", date from SPACEXTBL where DATE BETWEEN '04-06-2010' AND '20-03-2017' order by date desc



# DATA VISUALIZATION: PLOTS



# DATA VISUALIZATION: DASHBOARD SCREENS



# DATA VISUALIZATION: MAPS



# Modeling Results


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The Scores of modeling are:

- Logistic Regression = 0.83
- Support Vector Machine = 0.83
- k neighbours = 0.83
- Decision Tree = 0.55

# DISCUSSION

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Best way to predict the outcome of landing is by using: Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machine, and k neighbours

# OVERALL FINDINGS & IMPLICATIONS

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Data visualization reveals that Booster Version, Payload Mass, Orbit, Launch Site correlate with landing outcome.

The mentioned prediction models is sufficiently accurate (Score =0.83)

# CONCLUSION

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- Use of prediction models worked.
- Parameters for analysis were adequate.
- Further analysis would require more data and additional parameters discovered for model validation.

# APPENDIX

