

# Winning Space Race with Data Science

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#### Outline

- Executive Summary
- Introduction
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusion
- Appendix



#### **Executive Summary**

- The objective of this project is to predict if the first stage of Falcon 9 rocket launch will be reused and conversely determining the cost of launch.
- To achieve this, data was collected and wrangled from SpaceX's API and wiki pages.
   Exploratory data analysis was performed on the data using SQL and visualization tools, Plotly Dash and Folium.
- Also, predictive analysis was performed using multiple classification algorithms to determine the best estimators.
- The results include
  - ➤ Interactive map of optimum launch sites
  - > Dashboard depicting the success rates of each launch site
  - > Confusion matrices signifying the accuracy of each classification algorithm.

#### Introduction

- A leading commercial space company, SpaceX has a staggering low figure for rocket launches as compared to its contemporaries.
- They offer inexpensive rocket launches as SpaceX reuses the first stage. Hence, if we can determine if the first stage will be reused, we can determine the cost of a launch.
- A new company, Space Y, wants to compete with SpaceX by understanding its strategy.
- This will be achieved by gathering information about Space X and creating dashboards.
- The project task is to predict if the first stage of the SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket will land successfully.
- Data science methodologies have been applied to analyze launch data and optimize prediction of launches.



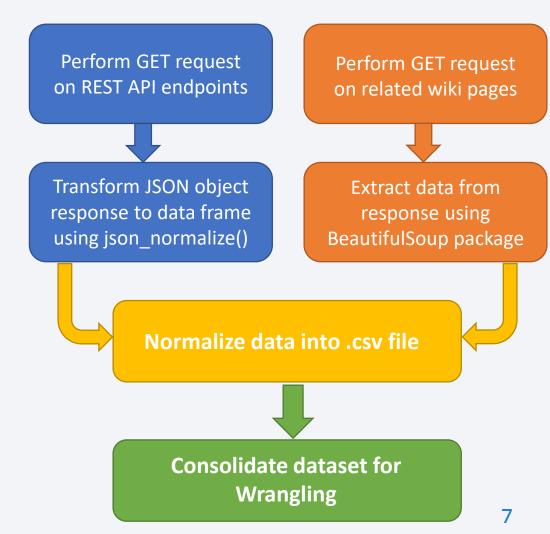
# Methodology

#### **Executive Summary**

- Data Collection Methodology:
  - Consolidating data from different endpoints of SpaceX REST API
  - Web Scraping SpaceX Falcon 9 related wiki pages
- Perform Data Wrangling
  - Performed feature engineering on the data collected
- Perform Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) using Visualization and SQL
- Perform Interactive visual analytics using Folium and Plotly Dash
- Perform predictive analysis using classification models
  - Logistic Regression, KNN, Support Vector Machine and Decision Tree models were used to identify the best estimators

#### **Data Collection**

- SpaceX launch data is gathered from SpaceX REST API and its different endpoints.
- This API provides data about launches, the rocket used, payload delivered, launch specifications, landing specifications, and landing outcome.
- This data would be used to predict whether SpaceX will attempt to land a rocket or not.
- Another source of data scraping HTML tables on Wikipedia pages related to SpaceX Falcon
   9 using Python BeautifulSoup package.



# Data Collection - SpaceX API

- SpaceX REST API and its different endpoints are used to gather launch data.
- SpaceX REST API starts with api.spacexdata.com/v4/.
- Flowchart beside shows the steps followed to gather this data.
- GitHub URL:
   https://github.com/aayushigupta99
   /SpaceY/blob/main/Data%20Collection%20APl.ipynb

Request and parse the SpaceX REST API endpoints using the GET request

Use json\_normalize method to convert the JSON result into a data frame

Clean data using custom methods like getLaunchSite(), getPayloadData(), getCoreData()

Filter the data frame to only include Falcon 9 launches and export it in .csv file

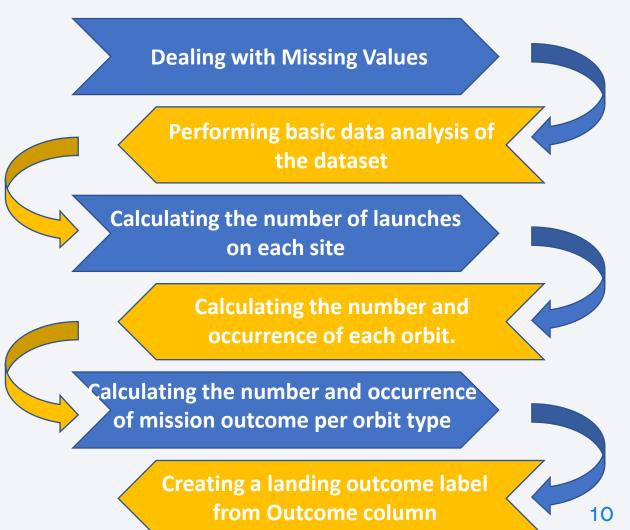
# **Data Collection - Scraping**

- Web Scraping of SpaceX Falcon 9 related Wikipedia pages provides us with launch records.
- This process is carried out using the BeautifulSoup package of python.
- Flowchart beside shows the steps followed to gather this data.
- GitHub URL:
   https://github.com/aayushigupta99/S
   paceY/blob/main/Data%20Collection
   %20with%20Web%20Scraping.ipynb

Requesting HTML response from Falcon9 Launch Wiki page from URL & creating BeautifulSoup object **Extracting all column/variable names from the HTML** table header Creating a data frame by parsing the launch HTML tables and export it in .csv file

# **Data Wrangling**

- Data wrangling is pre-processing the dataset before performing the analysis.
- As part of data wrangling, we performed the following (also shown in the flowchart):
  - > Handle missing values
  - Data formatting
- GitHub URL:
   https://github.com/aayushigupta99/
   SpaceY/blob/main/Data%20Wrangli
   ng.ipynb



#### **EDA** with Data Visualization

- Following charts were plotted as part of exploratory data analysis using Seaborn and Matplotlib:
  - Scatter plot: Visualizing relationship between Flight Number & Launch Site
  - Scatter plot: Visualizing the relationship between Payload & Launch Site
  - Barplot: Visualizing relationship between success rate of each orbit type
  - Scatter plot: Visualizing relationship between FlightNumber & Orbit type
  - Scatter plot: Visualizing relationship between Payload & Orbit type
  - Lineplot: Visualizing the launch success yearly trend
- GitHub URL:

https://github.com/aayushigupta99/SpaceY/blob/main/EDA%20with%20Python%20%26%20Matplotlib.ipynb

#### **EDA** with SQL

- SQL queries performed as part of exploratory data analysis of the dataset:
  - Displaying the names of the unique launch sites in the space mission
  - Displaying 5 records where launch sites begin with the string 'CCA'
  - Displaying the total payload mass carried by boosters launched by NASA (CRS)
  - Displaying average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1
  - Listing the dates when the first successful landing outcome in ground pad was achieved.
  - Listing the names of the boosters which have success in drone ship and have payload mass greater than 4000 but less than 6000
  - Listing the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes
  - Listing the names of the booster\_versions which have carried the maximum payload mass using subquery
  - Listing the failed landing\_outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions, and launch site names for in year 2015
  - Ranking the count of landing outcomes between the date 2010-06-04 and 2017-03-20, in descending order
- GitHub URL:

# Build an Interactive Map with Folium

- Built an interactive map using Folium to represent launch sites of Falcon9 geographically.
- This map was created using marker, circle, line, markercluster objects to represent failed/successful sites and proximity to nearby areas.
- GitHub URL:
   https://github.com/aayushigupta99/Sp aceY/blob/main/Data%20Visualization %20

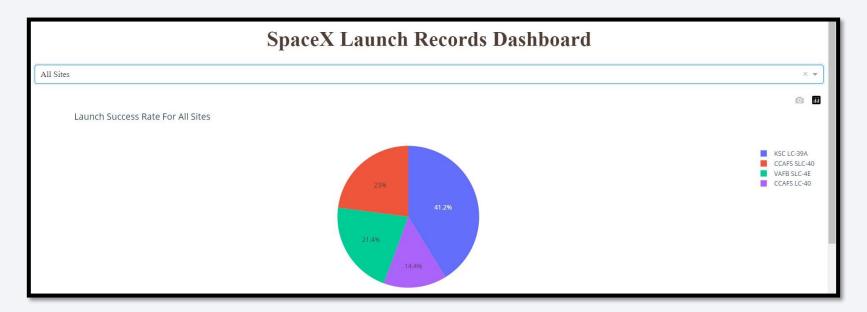
%20Interactive%20Map%20Using%2 OFolium.ipynb



#### Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

- Built an interactive dashboard using Plotly Dash.
- These plots and interactions help to perform visual analytics to better understand data insights.
- GitHub URL:

https://github.com/aayushigupta99/SpaceY/blob/main/Data%20Visualization%20-%20Dashboard%20Using%20Plotly%20Dash.py



# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

- Built a machine learning pipeline to predict if the first stage of the Falcon9 lands successfully.
- It included the steps as depicted in the flowchart.
- Using the best hyperparameter values found, we determined the model with the best accuracy using the training data.
- Logistic Regression, Support Vector machines, Decision Tree Classifier, and KNN algorithms were used to output confusion matrices.
- GitHub URL: <u>https://github.com/aayushigupta99/SpaceY/blob/main/Predictive%20Analysis%20-</u> <u>%20Classification.ipynb</u>



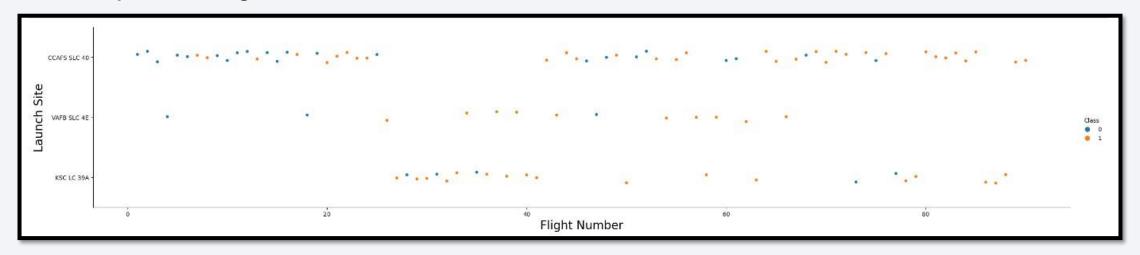
#### Results

- The SVM, KNN and Logistic Regression models are the best in terms of prediction accuracy nearing 83%.
- Low weighted payloads perform better than the heavier payloads
- The success rates for SpaceX launches is directly proportional time. In years they will eventually perfect the launches.
- KSC LC 39A had the most successful launches among all sites.
- Orbit GEO, HEO, ES L1 have the best success rate.



# Flight Number vs. Launch Site

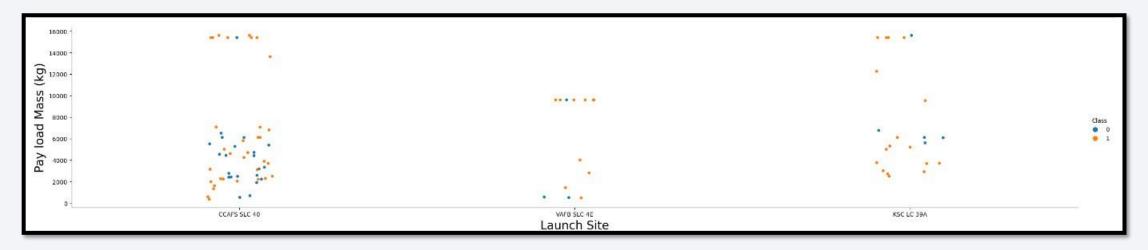
Scatter plot of Flight Number vs. Launch Site:



- Launch site CCAFS SLC 40 had the greatest number of launches among the three.
- Launch site VAFB SLC 4E has the best success rate.

# Payload vs. Launch Site

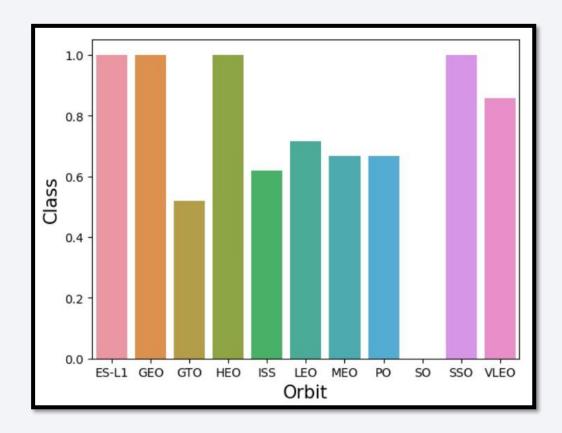
Scatter plot of Payload vs. Launch Site:



- Launch site CCAFS SLC 40 had more successful launches with high payload.
- Launch site VAFB SLC 4E did not have any launches with payload > 10,000 kgs.

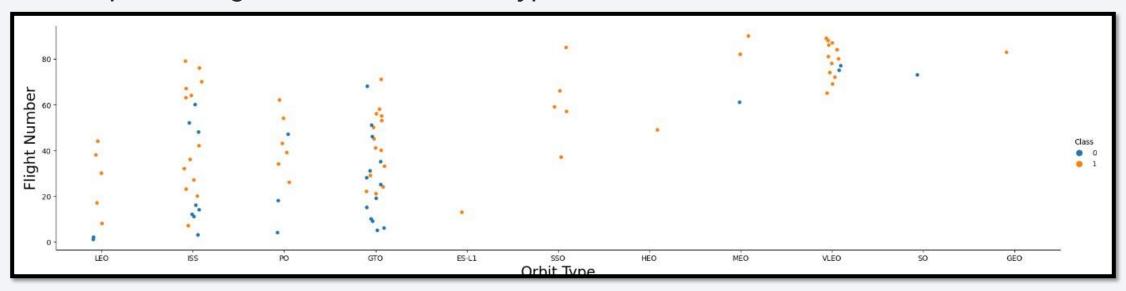
# Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

- Bar plot of Orbit Type vs. Success Rate:
- Orbits ES-L1, GEO, HEO and SSO have absolute success rate.
- Orbit SSO has not had any successful launches.



# Flight Number vs. Orbit Type

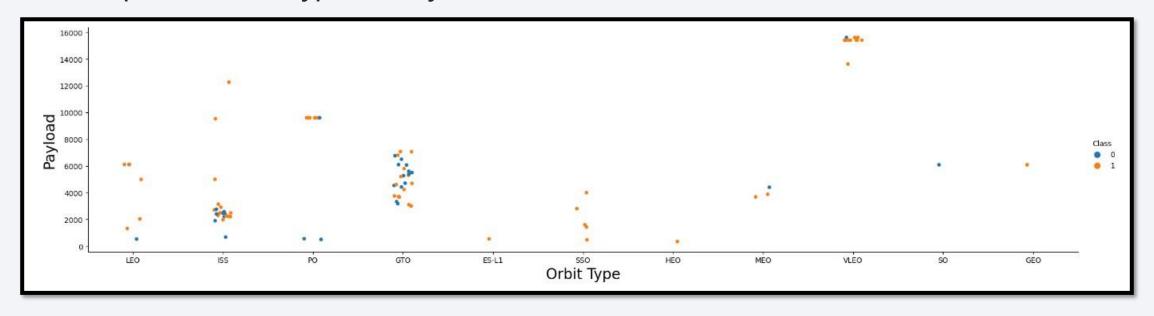
Scatter plot of Flight Number vs. Orbit Type:



- In the LEO orbit, success appears to be related to the number of flights.
- On the other hand, there seems to be no relationship between flight number when in GTO orbit.

# Payload vs. Orbit Type

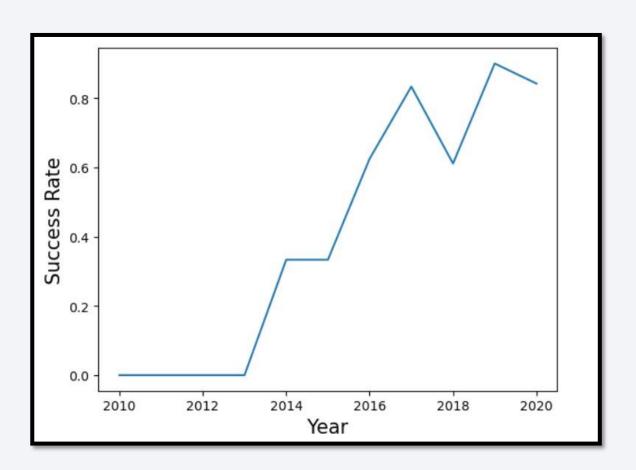
Scatter plot of Orbit Type vs. Payload:



- With heavy payloads the successful landing or positive landing rate are more for Polar, LEO and ISS.
- For GTO, it is hard to distinguish the same as both positive landing rate and negative landing (unsuccessful mission) are present.

# Launch Success Yearly Trend

- Line chart of yearly average success rate:
- We can clearly infer that the Success Rate has increased continuously after 2013.
- This implies that, in time, SpaceX will perfect its launches.



#### All Launch Site Names

- Query to find the names of the unique launch sites:
- There are 4 distinct launch sites.



# Launch Site Names Begin with 'CCA'

Query to find 5 records where launch sites begin with `CCA`

%sql SE	LECT * FRO	M SPACEX_DATA V	HERE LAUNCH	_SITE LIKE 'CCA%' LIMIT 5					
* ibm_d Done.	b_sa://stq	76324:***@824d	Fd4d-99de-44	0d-9991-629c01b3832d.bs2io90108kqb1d	od8lcg.databases.a	ppdomain	n.cloud:30119	/bludb	
DATE	time_utc_	booster_version	launch_site	payload	payload_masskg_	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 <del>-</del> 05- 22	07:44:00	F9 v1.0 B0005	CCAFS LC- 40	Dragon demo flight C2	525	LEO (ISS)	NASA (COTS)	Success	No attemp
2012-10- 08	00:35:00	F9 v1.0 B0006	CCAFS LC- 40	SpaceX CRS-1	500	LEO (ISS)	NASA (CRS)	Success	No attemp
2013 <mark>-</mark> 03-	15:10:00	F9 v1.0 B0007	CCAFS LC- 40	SpaceX CRS-2	677	LEO (ISS)	NASA (CRS)	Success	No attemp

# **Total Payload Mass**

- Query to calculate the total payload carried by boosters from NASA
- The total payload that the boosters carried from NASA was 45596 kgs.

```
Display the total payload mass carried by boosters launched by NASA (CRS)

**sql SELECT SUM(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) FROM SPACEX_DATA WHERE CUSTOMER = 'NASA (CRS)';

**ibm_db_sa://stq76324:***@824dfd4d-99de-440d-9991-629c01b3832d.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:30119/bludb
Done.

1
45596
```

# Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

- Query to calculate the average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1
- The average payload that booster version F9 v1.1 carried was 2928 kgs.

# Task 4 Display average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1 \*\*sql SELECT AVG(PAYLOAD\_MASS\_\_KG\_) FROM SPACEX\_DATA WHERE BOOSTER\_VERSION = 'F9 v1.1'; \*\*ibm\_db\_sa://stq76324:\*\*\*@824dfd4d-99de-440d-9991-629c01b3832d.bs2io90108kqb1od8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:30119/bludb Done. 1 2928

# First Successful Ground Landing Date

- · Query to find the dates of the first successful landing outcome on ground pad
- The first successful landing on ground pad happened on 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2015.

```
List the date when the first successful landing outcome in ground pad was acheived.

Hint:Use min function

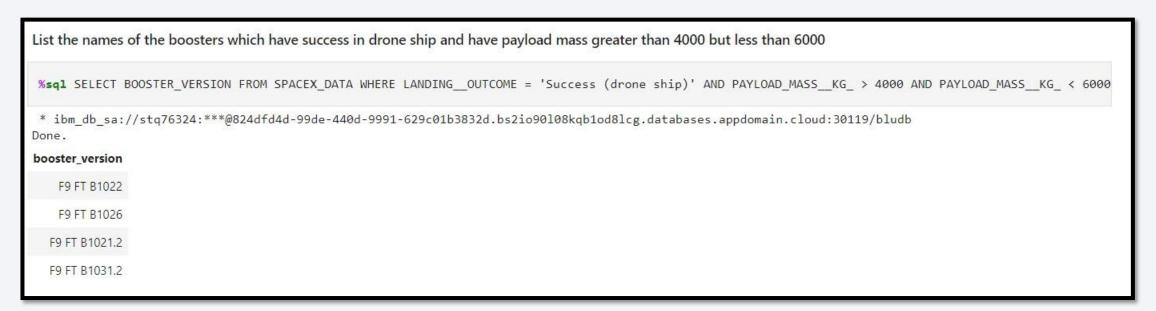
**sql SELECT MIN(DATE) FROM SPACEX_DATA WHERE LANDING_OUTCOME = 'Success (ground pad)';

**ibm_db_sa://stq76324:***@824dfd4d-99de-440d-9991-629c01b3832d.bs2io90108kqb1od8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:30119/bludb
Done.

1
2015-12-22
```

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

- Query to list the names of boosters which have successfully landed on drone ship and had payload mass greater than 4000 but less than 6000
- There were 4 booster versions which successfully landed on drone ship carrying a payload between 4000 kgs and 6000 kgs.



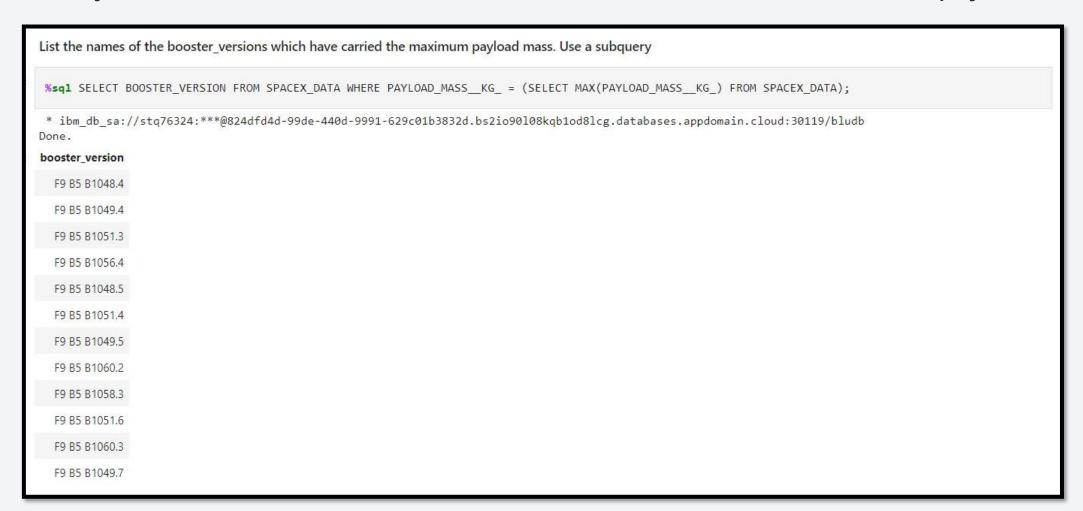
#### Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

- Query to calculate the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes
- Total number of successful and failed missions is 71.



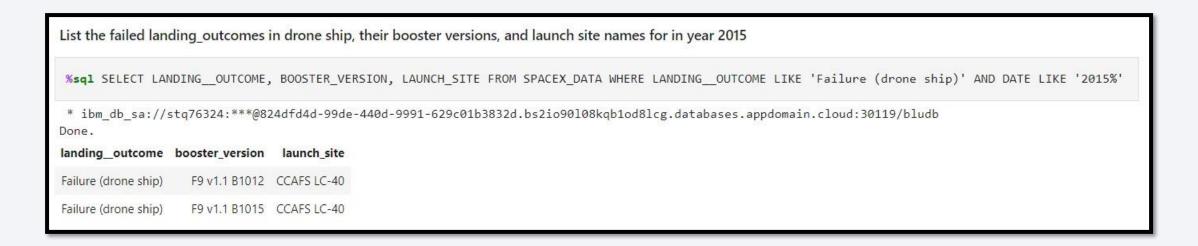
# **Boosters Carried Maximum Payload**

Query to list the names of the booster which have carried the maximum payload mass



#### 2015 Launch Records

- Query to list the failed landing\_outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions, and launch site names for in year 2015
- There were 2 failure landings for drone ships in the year 2015.



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

• Query to rank the count of landing outcomes (such as Failure (drone ship) or Success (ground pad)) between the date 2010-06-04 and 2017-03-20, in descending order

Rank the count of la	nding outcomes	s (such as Failure (drone ship) or Success (ground pad)) between the date 2010-06-04 and 2017-03-20, in descending order
%sql SELECT LANDI	NGOUTCOME, C	OUNT(LANDINGOUTCOME) AS OUTCOME_COUNT FROM SPACEX_DATA GROUP BY LANDINGOUTCOME ORDER BY OUTCOME_COUNT DESC;
* ibm_db_sa://stq Done.	76324:***@824d	lfd4d-99de-440d-9991-629c01b3832d.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:30119/bludb
landing_outcome	outcome_count	
Success	38	
No attempt	22	
Success (drone ship)	14	
Success (ground pad)	9	
Controlled (ocean)	5	
Failure (drone ship)	5	
Failure	3	
Failure (parachute)	2	
Uncontrolled (ocean)	2	
Precluded (drone ship)	1	



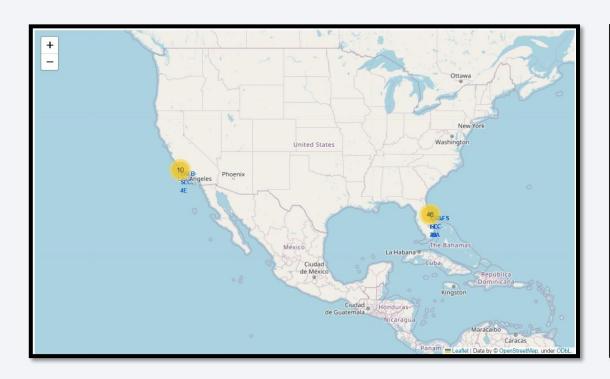
#### All Launch Sites On Map

- All launch sites are near the equator and the coast.
- This makes sense as it takes less fuel to get into space from the equator due to the physics of Earth's rotation.
- The launch sites' close proximity to the coast is also logical for safety reasons.



#### Successful/Failed Launches for Each Site

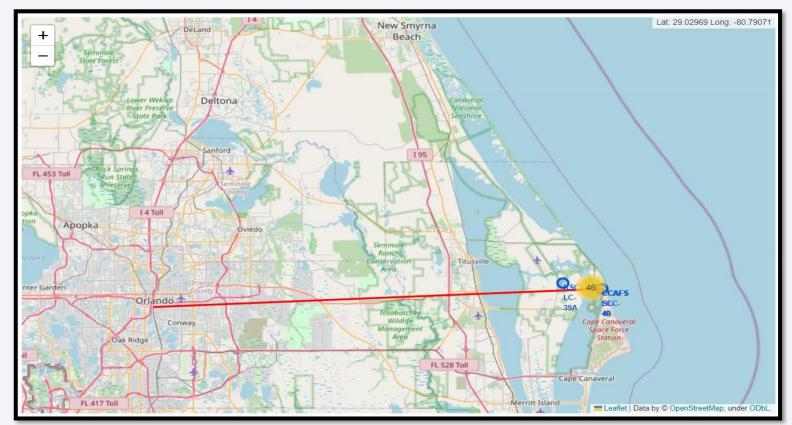
- KSC LC 39A has the best success rate for launches.
- CCAFS SLC-40 has the lowest success rate for launches.





#### Distances Between Launch Sites to its Proximities

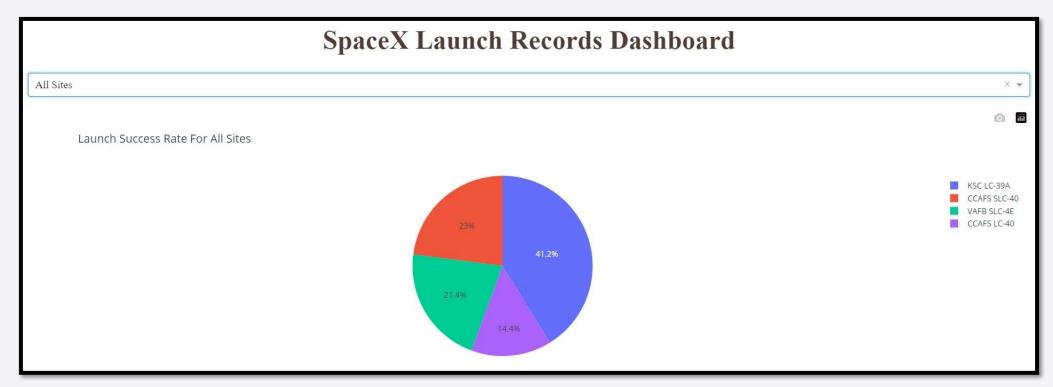
- To get the exact coordinates over any points of interests, such as railway, in the map, a MousePosition object is added to the map.
- Polyline object is used to plot a line from Orlando city to CCAFS SLC-40 launch site.





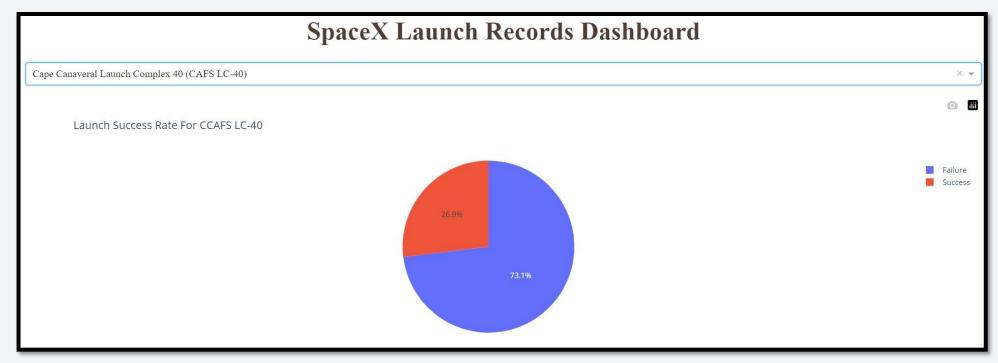
#### Launch Success Count for All Sites

- Pie-Chart showing launch success count for all launch sites.
- KSC LC-39A has a dominating share of success rate.
- The pie-chart confirms our previously drawn insight from scatter plots.



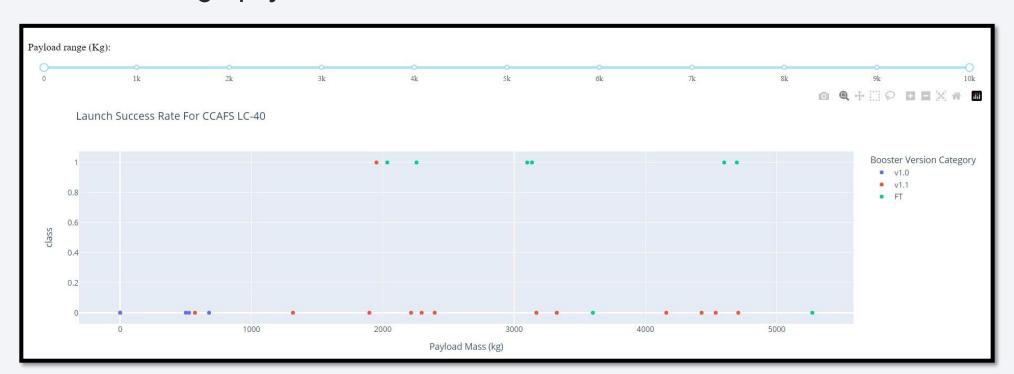
#### Launch Success Ratio for CCAFS LC-40

- Pie-chart showing launch success ratio for CCAFS LC-40 launch site.
- As depicted in the screenshot below, we have a dropdown with values of each launch site.
- Blue depicts the failure ratio and Red the success ratio



#### Payload vs. Launch Outcome Scatter Plot for All Sites

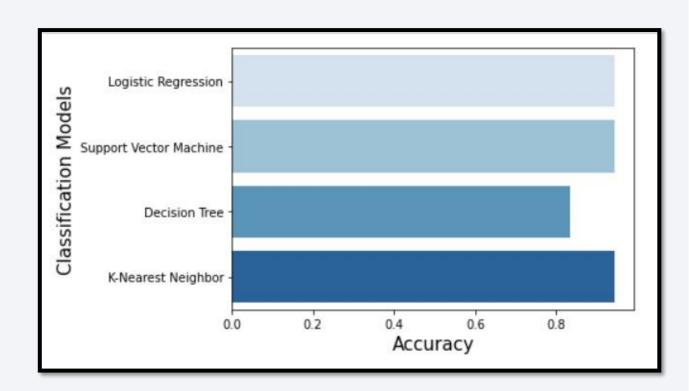
- Payload vs. Launch Outcome scatter plot for all sites, with different payload selected in the range slider.
- As visible from the screenshot below, the FT booster version has the highest success rate at high payload values for CCAFS LC-40 launch site.





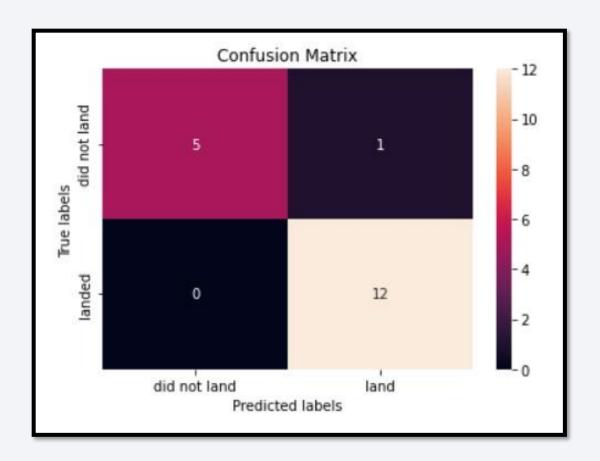
#### Classification Accuracy

- Visualization of the built model accuracy for all built classification models, in a bar chart.
- Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machine and K-Nearest Neighbor models have the same and highest accuracy of all the models built.
- The accuracy is close to 94.45%.



#### **Confusion Matrix**

- Confusion matrix shown is for LR, SVM and KNN models.
- Following are the metrics depicted in the confusion matrix:
  - True Positives: 12
  - False Positives: 1
  - True Negatives: 5
  - False Negatives: 0



#### **Conclusions**

- Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machine and K-Nearest Neighbor models have the highest accuracy of all the models built.
- The prediction accuracy is close to 94.45%.
- Launch site KSC LC-39A has the highest success rate of all the sites.
- Orbits ES-L1, GEO, HEO and SSO have absolute success rate in terms on launches.
- The success rates of SpaceX launches is directly proportional to time. Hence, we can say, in time, they will perfect their launches with an absolute success ratio.

# **Appendix**

• Data set created during this project: <a href="https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBM-DS0321EN-SkillsNetwork/datasets/dataset\_part\_1.csv">https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBM-DS0321EN-SkillsNetwork/datasets/dataset\_part\_1.csv</a>

