IBM Developer
SKILLS NETWORK

Winning Space Race with Data Science

<Name>
<Date>

Outline

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

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

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

Executive Summary

Data collection methodology:

- Data from Space X was obtained from 2 sources:

1. Space X API (https://api.spacexdata.com/v4/rockets/)
2. WebScraping (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Falcon/_9/_and_Falcon_Heavy_launches)

- Perform data wrangling
  - 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 and SQL

Methodology

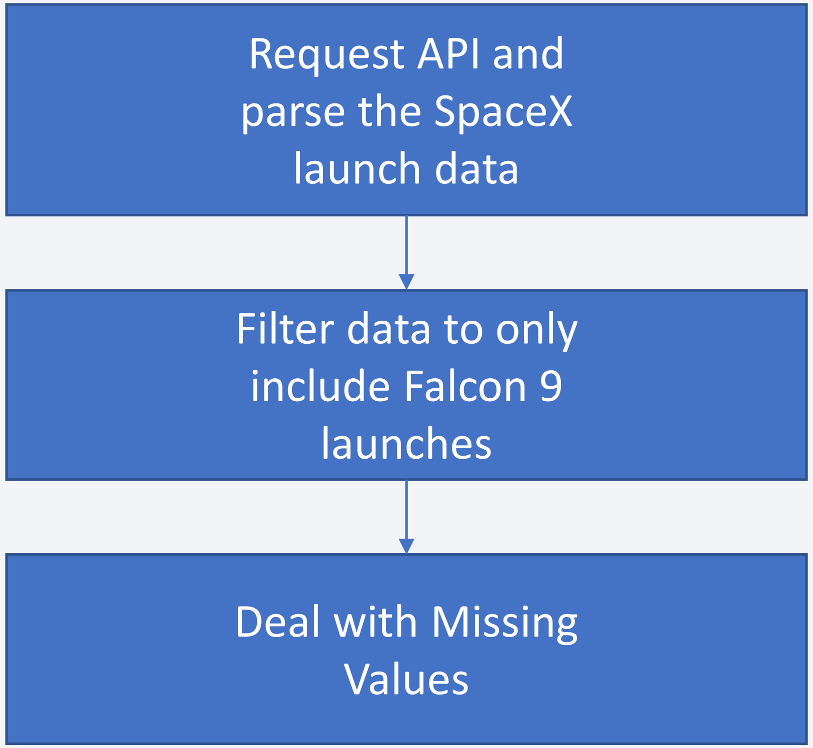
- Perform interactive visual analytics using Folium and Plotly Dash
- Perform predictive analysis using classification models
  - Data that was collected until this step were normalized, divided in training and test data sets and evaluated by four different classification models, being the accuracy of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

Data Collection

- 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), using web scraping technics.

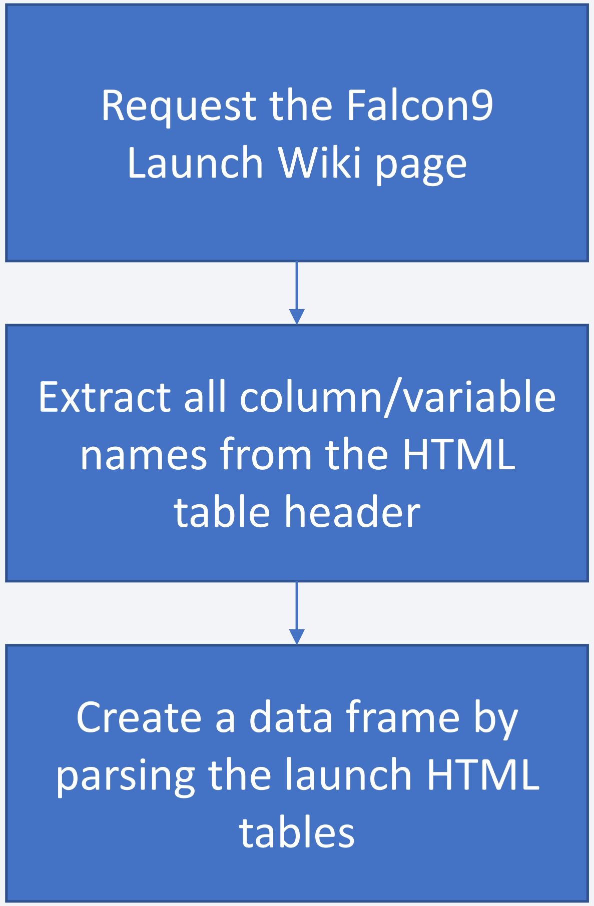
Data Collection - SpaceX API

- 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.
- https://github.com/anantjhandial/capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-spacex-data-collection-api_1.ipynb



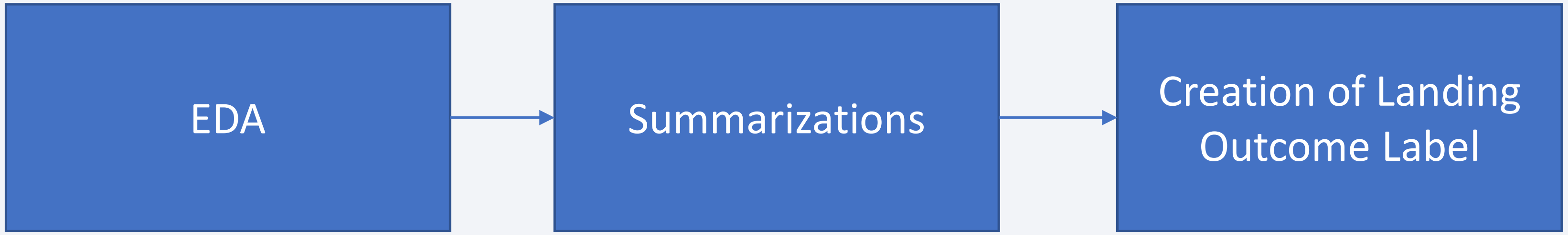
Data Collection - Scraping

- Data from SpaceX launches can also be obtained from Wikipedia
- Data are downloaded from Wikipedia according to the flowchart and then persisted
- https://github.com/anantjhandial/capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-webscraping_1.ipynb



Data Wrangling

- 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

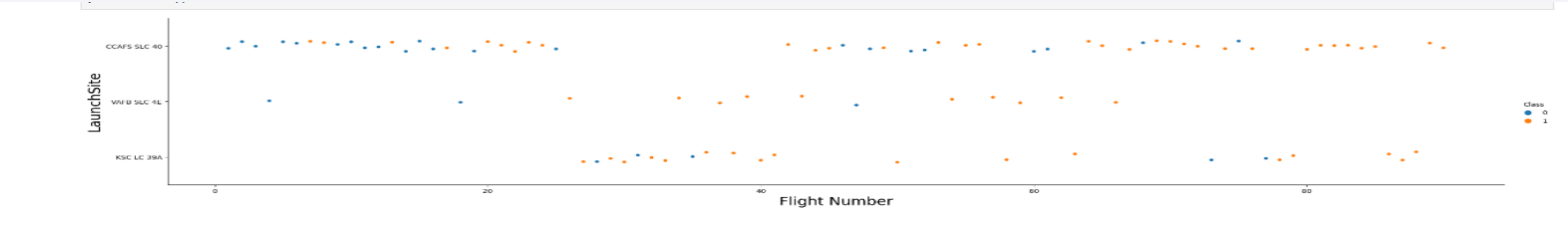


- https://github.com/anantjhandial/capstone/blob/main/labs-jupyter-spacex-Data%20wrangling%20_1.ipynb

EDA with Data Visualization

- To explore data, scatterplots and bar plots were used to visualize the relationship between pair of features

o Payload Mass X Flight Number, Launch Site X Flight Number, Launch Site X Payload Mass, Orbit and Flight Number, Payload and Orbit



https://github.com/anantjhandial/capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-eda-dataviz_1.ipynb

EDA with SQL

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.

https://github.com/anantjhandial/capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-eda-sql-coursera_sqllite%20_1.ipynb

Build an Interactive Map with Folium

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.

https://github.com/anantjhandial/capstone/blob/main/lab_jupyter_launch_site_location_1.ipynb

Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

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.

https://github.com/anantjhandial/capstone/blob/main/spacex_dash_app.py.1

Predictive Analysis (Classification)

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

Data preparation and standardization → Test of each model with combinations of hyperparameters → Comparison of results

https://github.com/anantjhandial/capstone/blob/main/SpaceX_Machine_Learning_Prediction_Part_5.jupyterlite%20(1).ipynb

Results

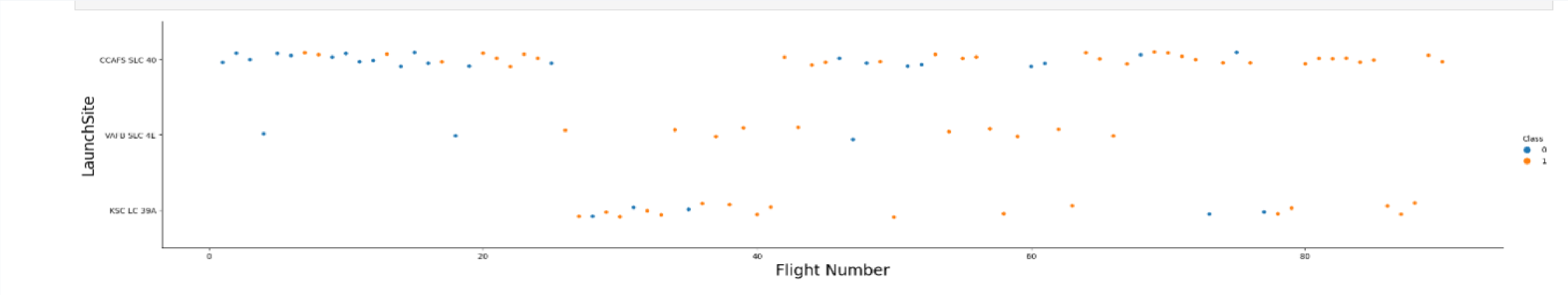
- Space X uses 4 different launch sites;
- The first launches were done to Space X itself and NASA;
- The average payload of F9 v1.1 booster is 2,928 kg;
- The first success landing outcome happened in 2015 fiver year after the first launch;
- Many Falcon 9 booster versions were successful at landing 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 as better as years passed.
- 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.

Section 2

Insights drawn from EDA

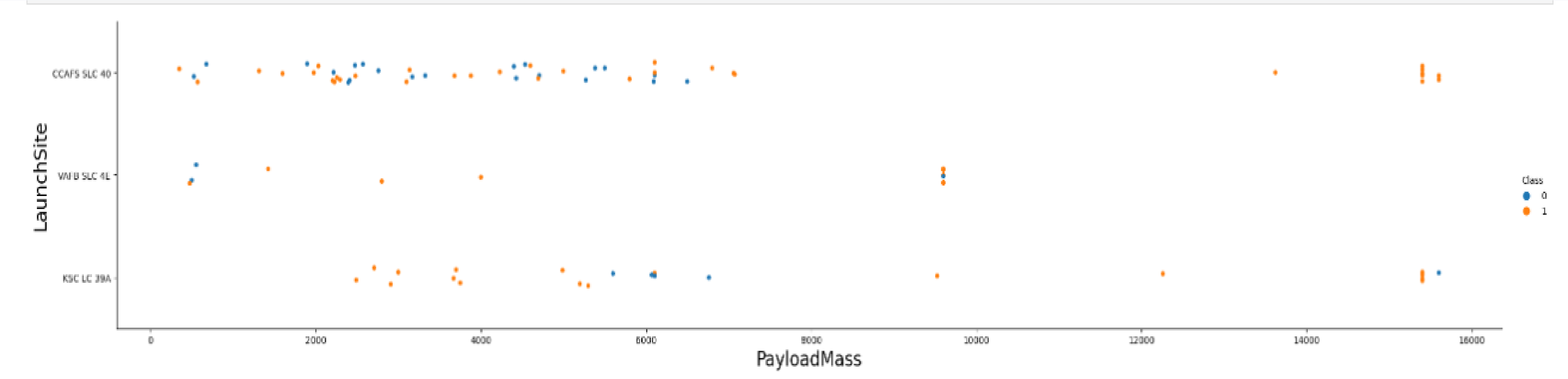
Flight Number vs. Launch Site

- 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.



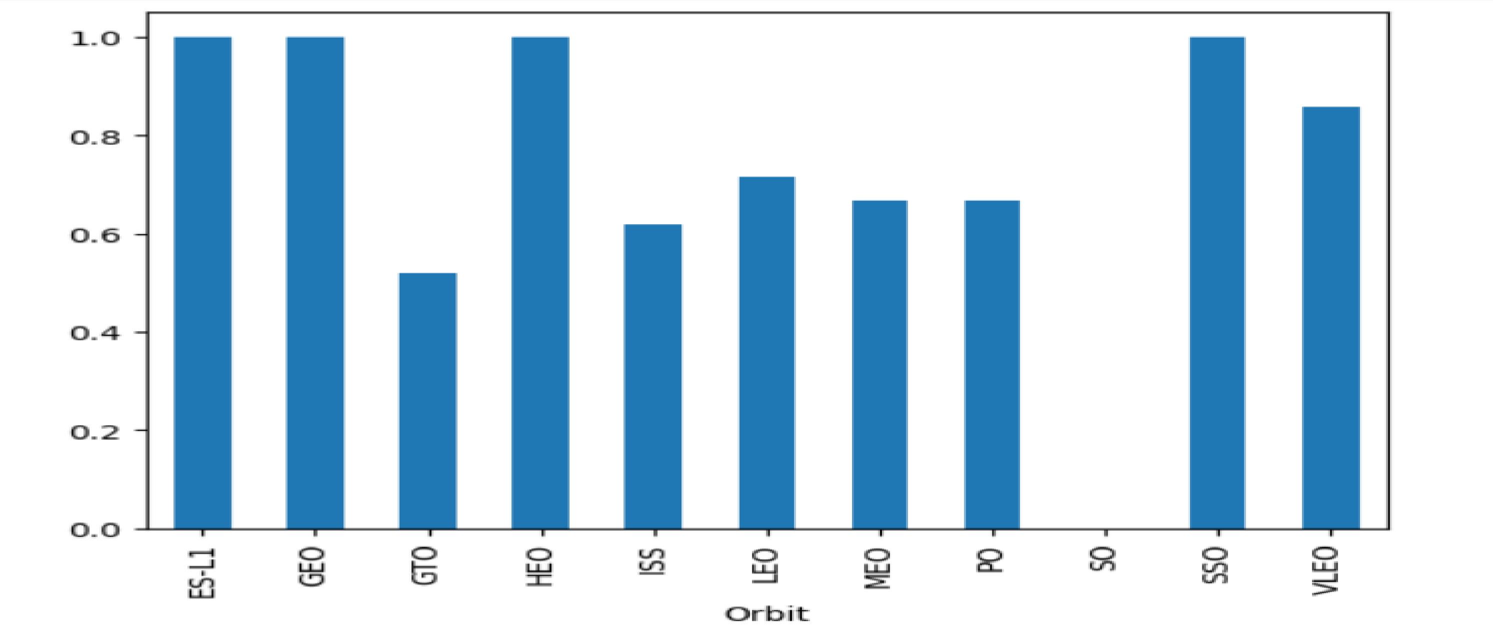
Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

The biggest success rates happens to orbits:

- ES-L1;
- GEO;
- HEO; and
- SSO.

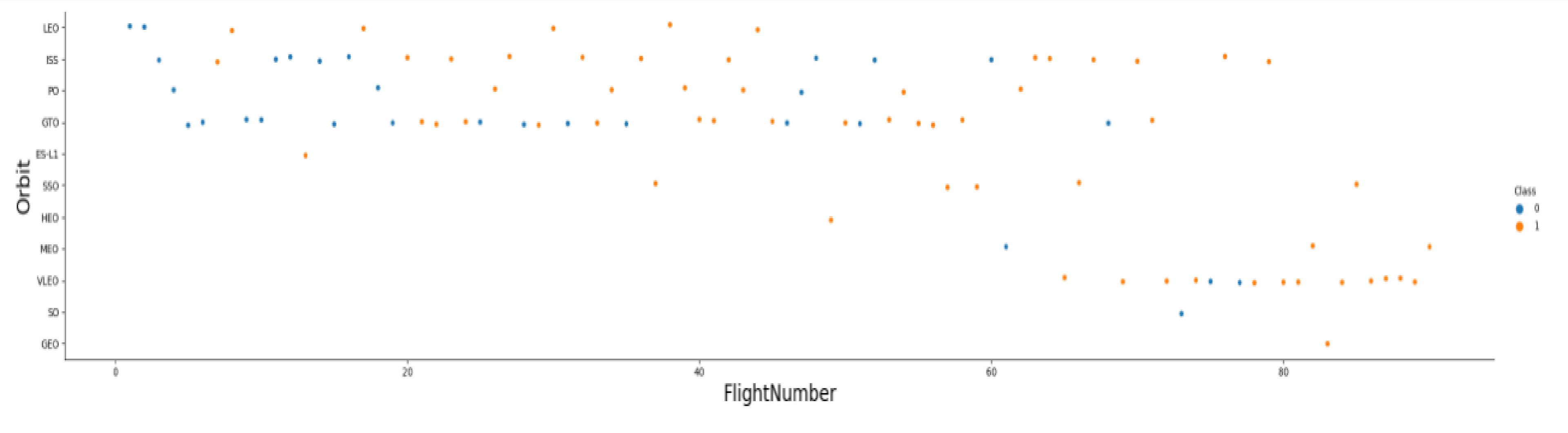
Followed by:

- VLEO (above 80%); and
- LFO (above 70%).



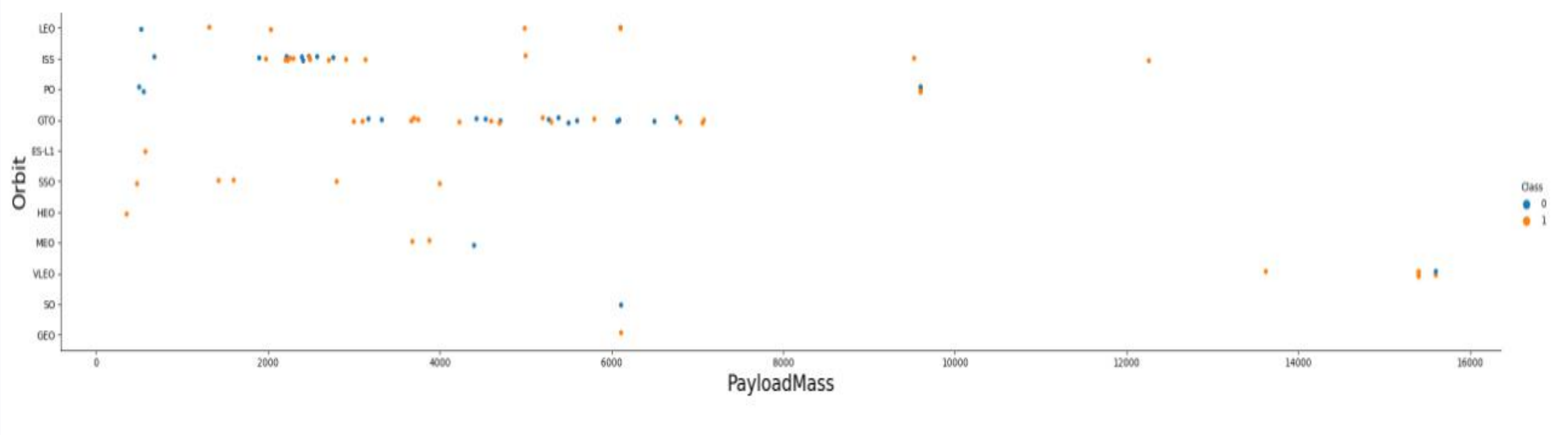
Flight Number vs. Orbit Type

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



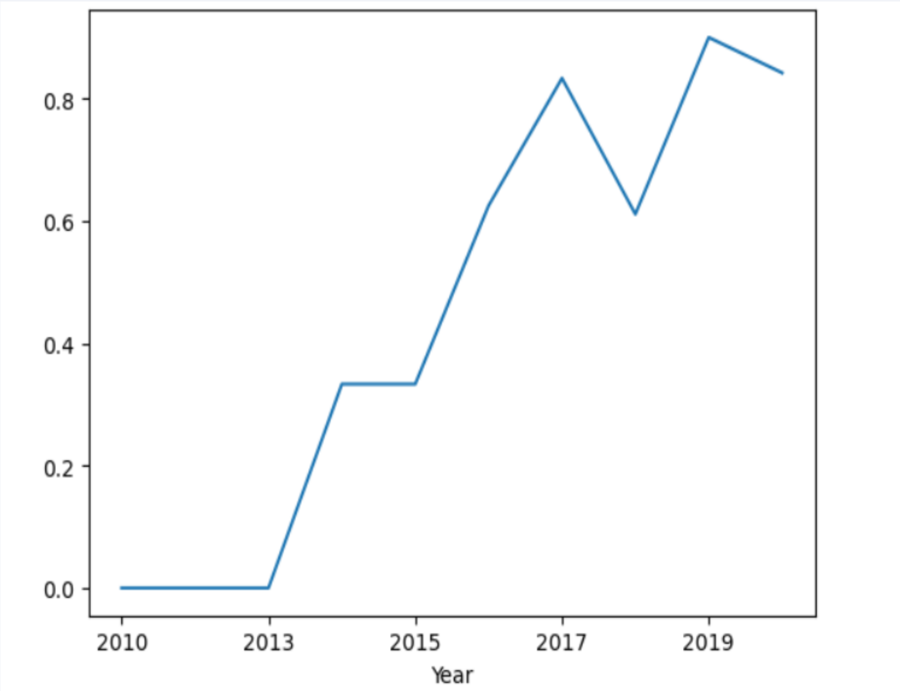
Payload vs. Orbit Type

- 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

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



All Launch Site Names

There are 4 launch sites

[9]:

Launch_Site
CCAFS LC-40
CCAFS SLC-40
KSC LC-39A
VAFB SLC-4E

They are obtained by selecting unique occurrences of “launch_site” values from the dataset.

Launch Site Names Begin with 'CCA'

5 records where launch sites begin 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	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

Here we can see five samples of Cape Canaveral launches

Total Payload Mass

Total payload carried by boosters from NASA:

TOTAL_PAYLOAD
111268

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

Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

the average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1

AVG_PAYLOAD
2928.4

Filtering data by the booster version above and calculating the average payload mass we obtained the value of 2,928.4

First Successful Ground Landing Date

First successful landing outcome on ground pad:

FIRST_SUCCESS_GP
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

The names of boosters which have successfully landed on drone ship and had payload mass greater than 4000 but less than 6000

Booster_Version
F9 FT B1022
F9 FT B1026
F9 FT B1021.2
F9 FT B1031.2

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

Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes

Mission_Outcome	QTY
Failure (in flight)	1
Success	98
Success	1
Success (payload status unclear)	1

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

Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

the names of the booster which have carried the maximum payload mass

These are the boosters which have carried the maximum payload mass registered in the dataset.

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
F9 B5 B1051.4
F9 B5 B1051.6
F9 B5 B1056.4
F9 B5 B1058.3
F9 B5 B1060.2
F9 B5 B1060.3

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

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

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

Landing_Outcome	QTY
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

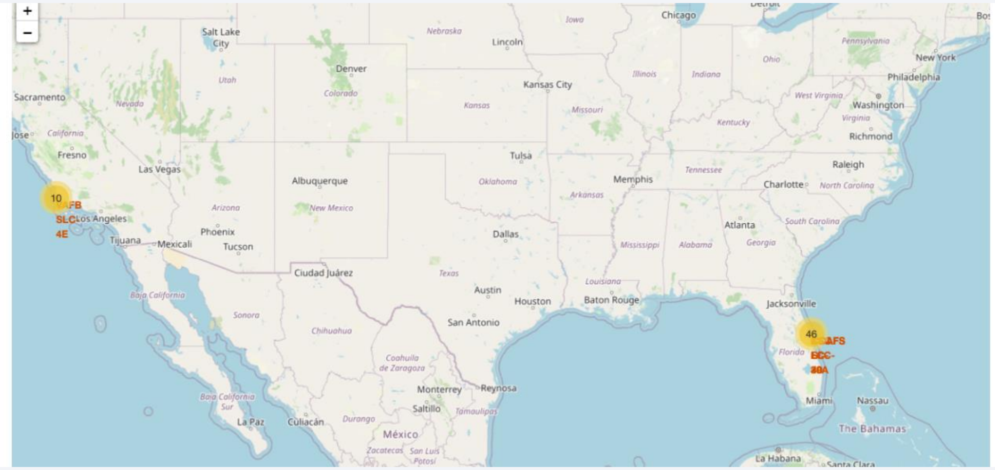
Section 3

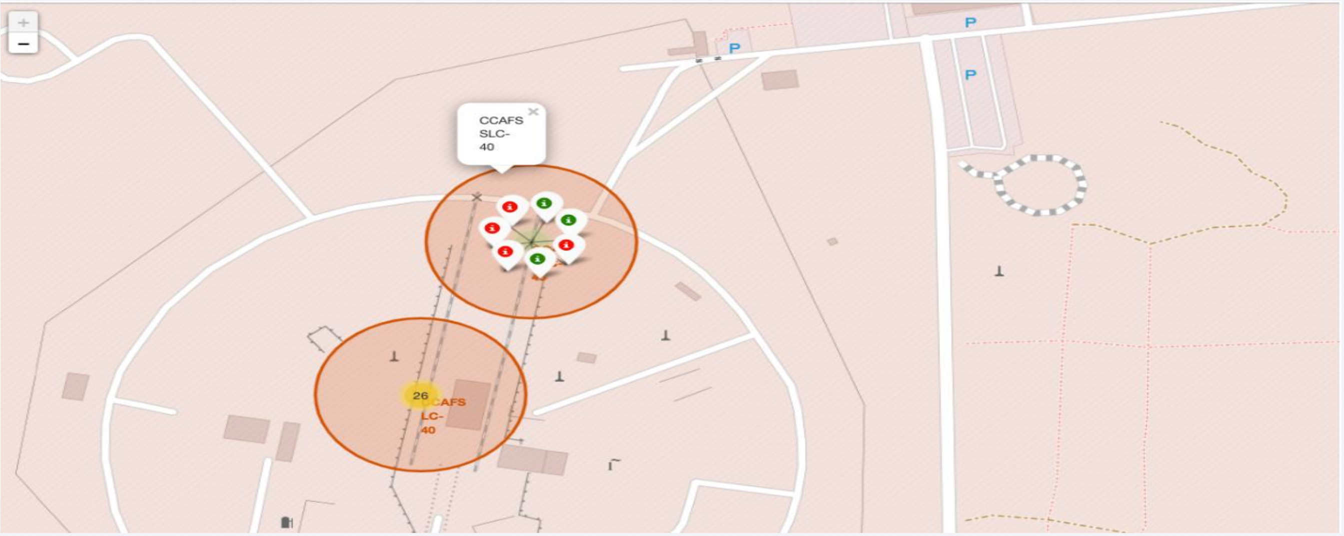
Launch Sites Proximities Analysis

All launch sites

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

Launch Outcomes by Site





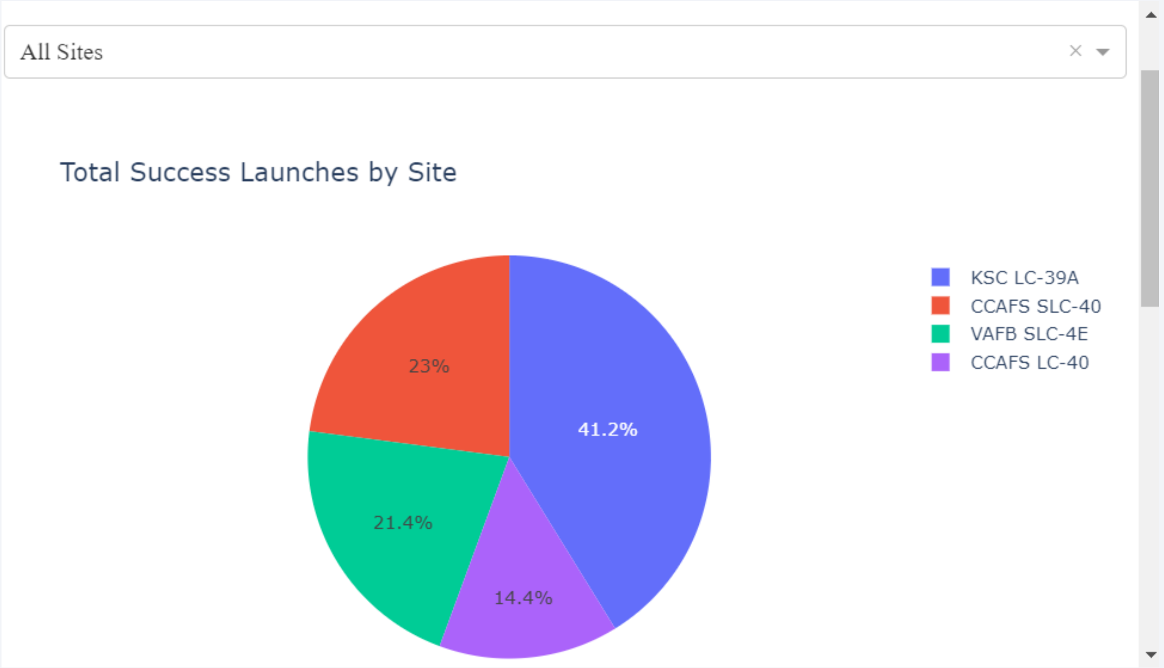
Green markers indicate successful and red ones indicate failure

Section 4

Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

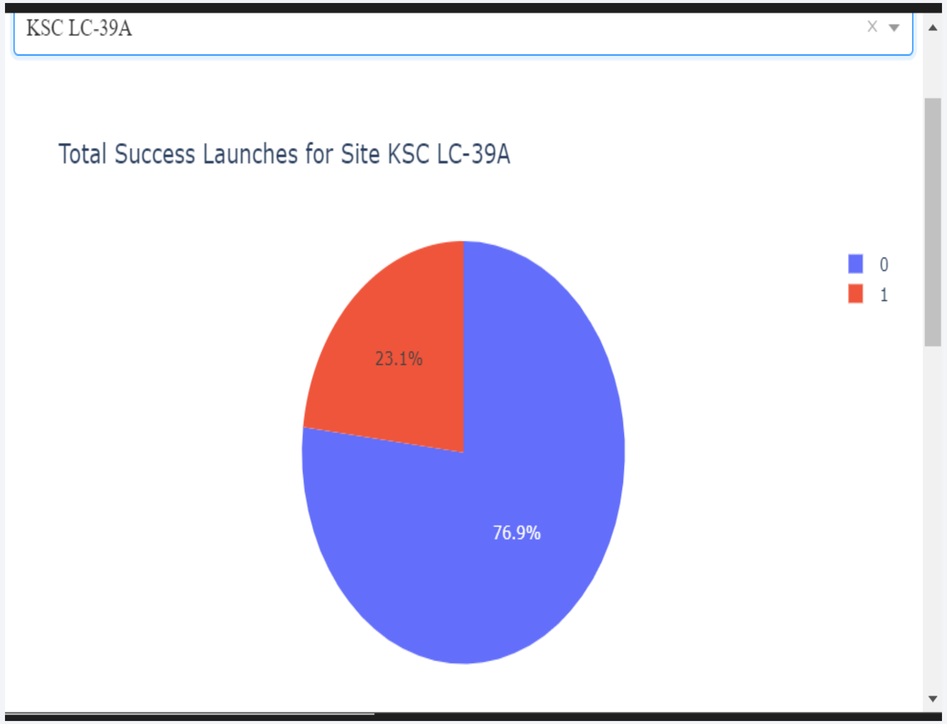
Successful Launches by Site

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

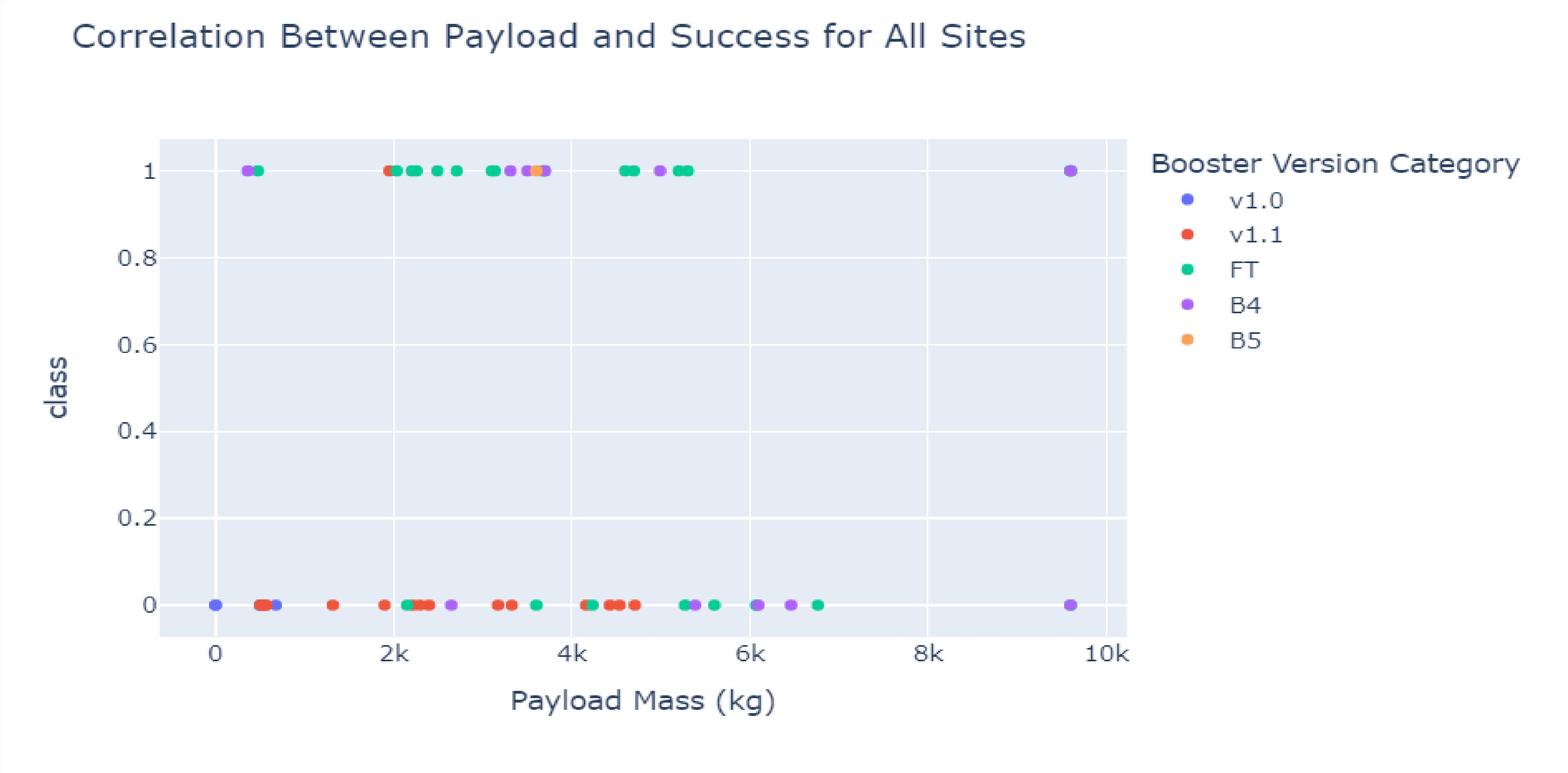


Launch Success Ratio for KSC LC-39A

76.9% of launches are successful in this site.



Payload vs. Launch Outcome

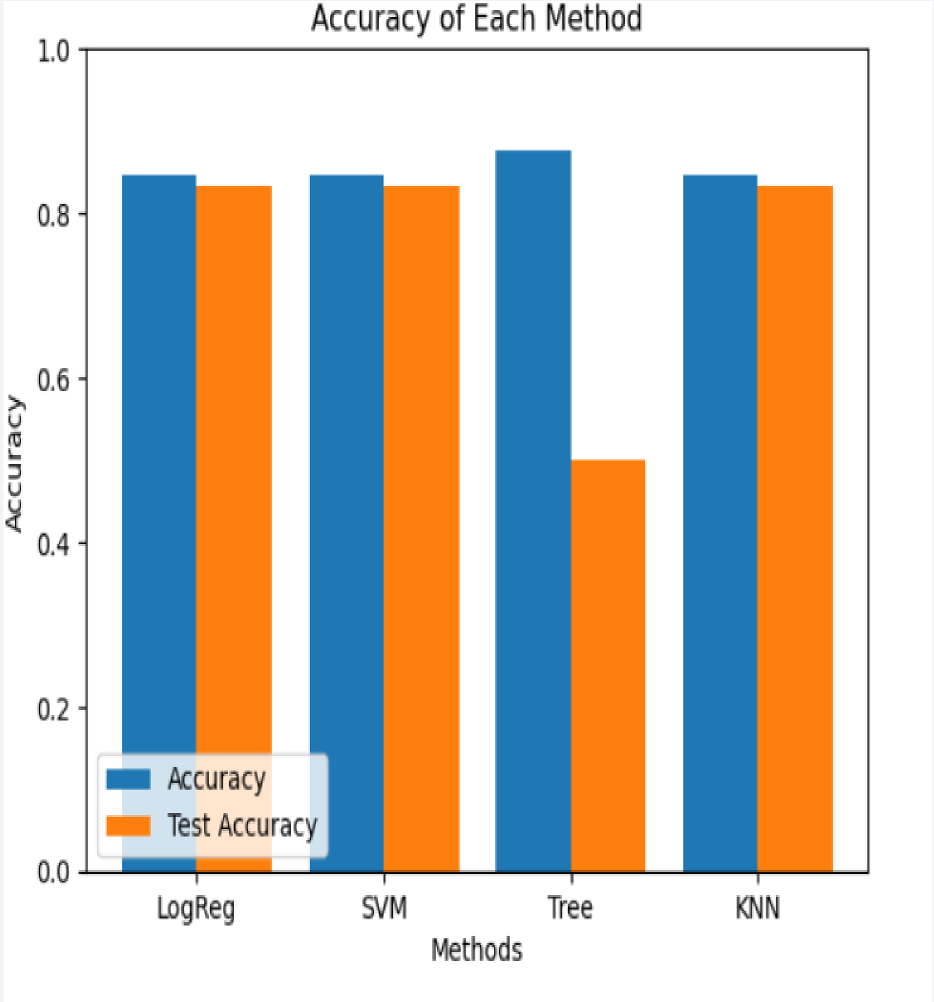


Section 5

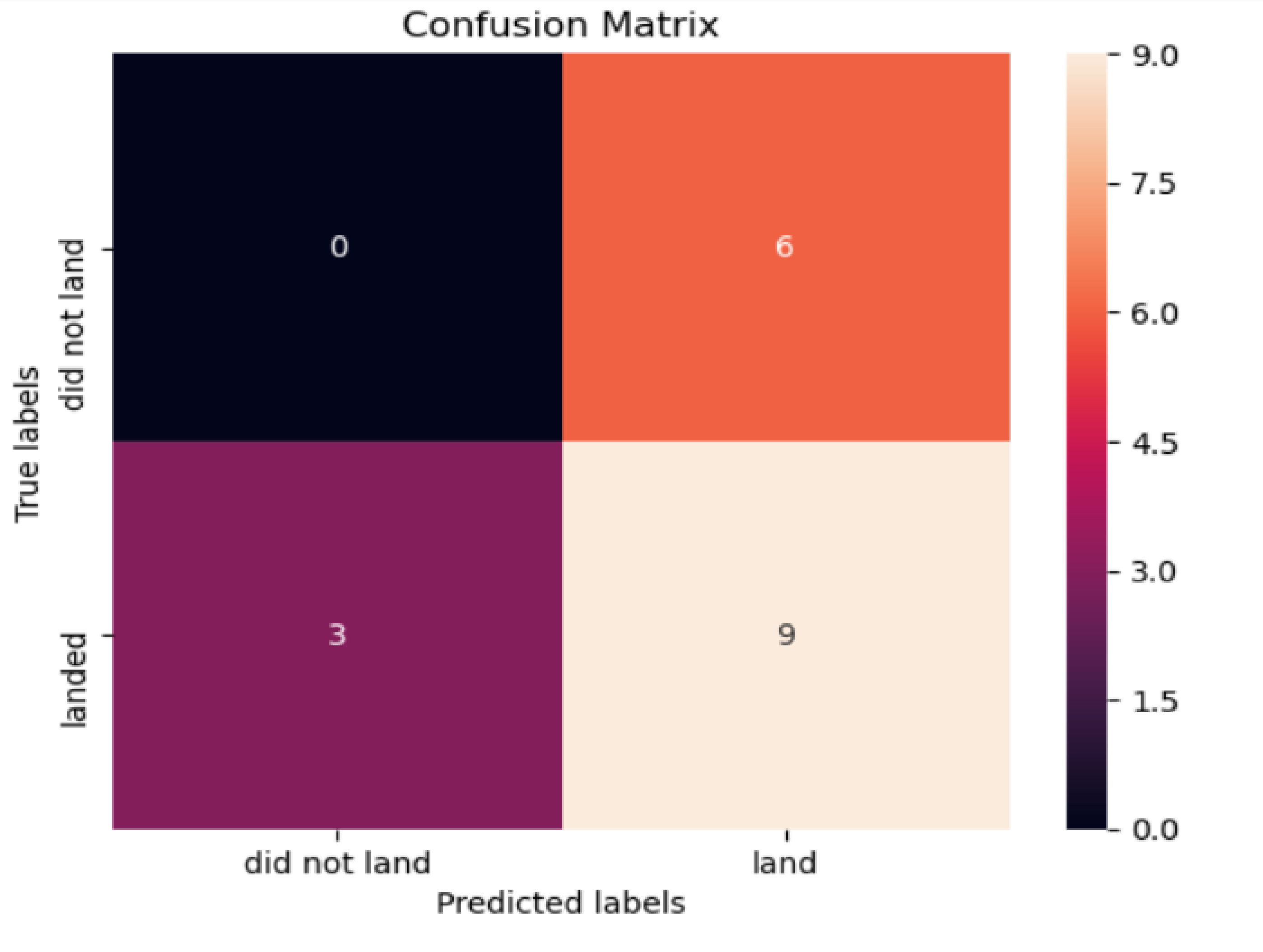
Predictive Analysis (Classification)

Classification Accuracy

- Four classification models were tested, and their accuracies are plotted beside;
- Decision Tree Classifier has the highest classification accuracy



Confusion Matrix of Decision Tree Classifier



Conclusions

• 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.

Thank you!