



IBM Developer  
SKILLS NETWORK

# 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
- Summary of all results

# Introduction

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- Project background and context
- Problems you want to find answers



Section 1

# Methodology

# Methodology

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## Executive Summary

- Data collection methodology:
  - Describe how data was collected
- Perform data wrangling
  - Describe how data was processed
- Perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) using visualization and SQL
- Perform interactive visual analytics using Folium and Plotly Dash
- Perform predictive analysis using classification models
  - How to build, tune, evaluate classification models

# Data Collection

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- Describe how data sets were collected.
- You need to present your data collection process use key phrases and flowcharts

# Data Collection – SpaceX API

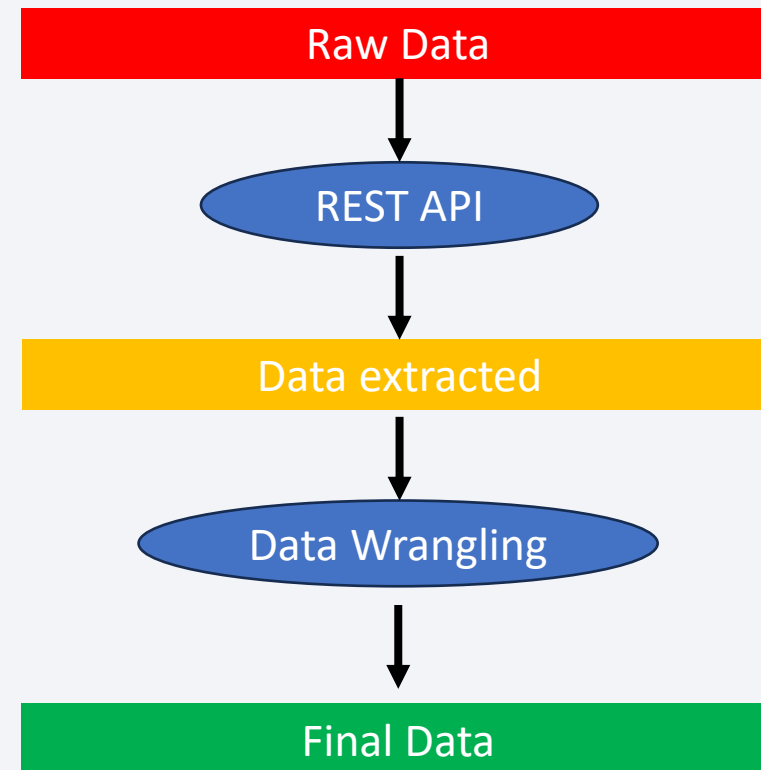
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In this part, the data will be downloaded and prepared for further analysis.

URL:

- [https://github.com/andrus444/DataScienceCourse\\_Public/blob/main/DataScience\\_Capstone/jupyter-labs-spacex-data-collection-api.ipynb](https://github.com/andrus444/DataScienceCourse_Public/blob/main/DataScience_Capstone/jupyter-labs-spacex-data-collection-api.ipynb)

Flowchart of SpaceX API calls here:





# Data Collection - Scraping

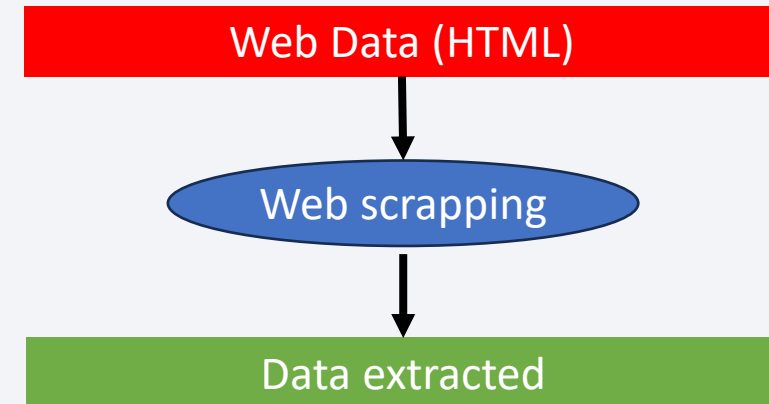
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In this part, the data will be downloaded directly from the website.

URL:

- [https://github.com/andrus444/DataScienceCourse\\_Public/blob/main/DataScience\\_Capstone/jupyter-labs-webscraping.ipynb](https://github.com/andrus444/DataScienceCourse_Public/blob/main/DataScience_Capstone/jupyter-labs-webscraping.ipynb)

Flowchart of web scraping:



# Data Wrangling

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- [https://github.com/andrus444/DataScienceCourse\\_Public/blob/main/DataScience\\_Capstone/jupyter-spacex-data\\_wrangling\\_jupyterlite.jupyterlite.ipynb](https://github.com/andrus444/DataScienceCourse_Public/blob/main/DataScience_Capstone/jupyter-spacex-data_wrangling_jupyterlite.jupyterlite.ipynb)

# EDA with Data Visualization

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- Flight Number vs Launch Site
- Flight Number vs Payload Mass
- Success for each orbit type
- Flight Number vs Orbit
- Payload Mass vs Orbit

URL:

- [https://github.com/andrus444/DataScienceCourse\\_Public/blob/main/DataScience\\_Capstone/jupyter-labs-eda-dataviz.ipynb.jupyterlite.ipynb](https://github.com/andrus444/DataScienceCourse_Public/blob/main/DataScience_Capstone/jupyter-labs-eda-dataviz.ipynb.jupyterlite.ipynb)

# EDA with SQL

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- select \*
- select distinct
- select count
- where

URL:

- [https://github.com/andrus444/DataScienceCourse\\_Public/blob/main/DataScience\\_Capstone/jupyter-labs-eda-sql-coursera\\_sqlite.ipynb](https://github.com/andrus444/DataScienceCourse_Public/blob/main/DataScience_Capstone/jupyter-labs-eda-sql-coursera_sqlite.ipynb)

# Build an Interactive Map with Folium

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- Added markers to localize each launch site
- Added markers for each flight in the different sites (through MarkerCluster).
- Added icons to indicate if a flight ended with success or failure.

URL:

- [https://github.com/andrus444/DataScienceCourse\\_Public/blob/main/DataScience\\_Capstone/jupyter-labs\\_launch\\_site\\_location.jupyterlite.ipynb](https://github.com/andrus444/DataScienceCourse_Public/blob/main/DataScience_Capstone/jupyter-labs_launch_site_location.jupyterlite.ipynb)

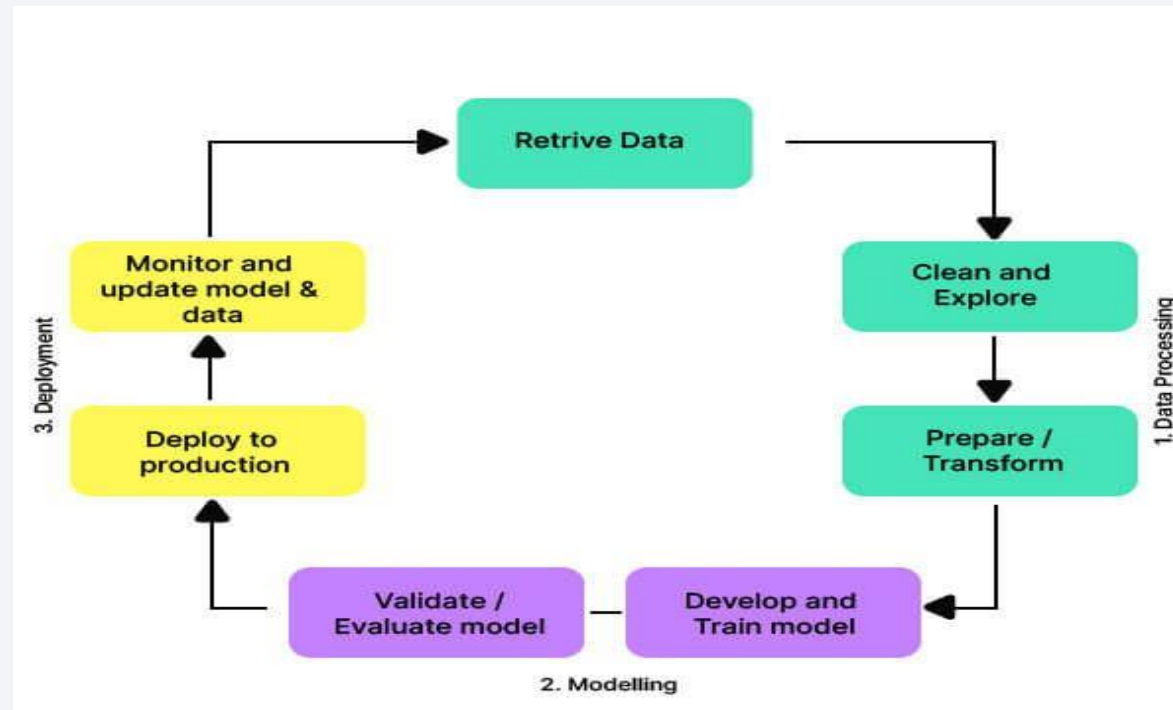
# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

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- Summarize what plots/graphs and interactions you have added to a dashboard
- Explain why you added those plots and interactions
- Add the GitHub URL of your completed Plotly Dash lab, as an external reference and peer-review purpose



# Predictive Analysis (Classification)



URL:

- [https://github.com/andrus444/DataScienceCourse\\_Public/blob/main/DataScience\\_Capstone/IBM-DS0321EN-SkillsNetwork\\_labs\\_module\\_4\\_SpaceX\\_Machine\\_Learning\\_Prediction\\_Part\\_5.jupyterlite.ipynb](https://github.com/andrus444/DataScienceCourse_Public/blob/main/DataScience_Capstone/IBM-DS0321EN-SkillsNetwork_labs_module_4_SpaceX_Machine_Learning_Prediction_Part_5.jupyterlite.ipynb)

# Results

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- Exploratory data analysis results
- Interactive analytics demo in screenshots
- Predictive analysis results



The background of the slide is an abstract composition. It features a dark blue base color. Overlaid on this are numerous diagonal streaks in shades of red and cyan. A faint, light blue grid pattern is also visible, particularly in the lower-left quadrant. The overall effect is dynamic and technological.

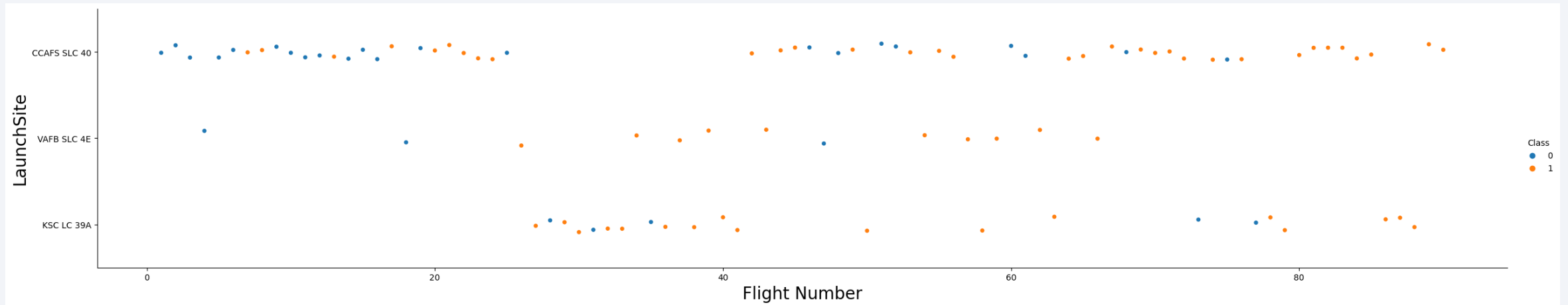
Section 2

# Insights drawn from EDA



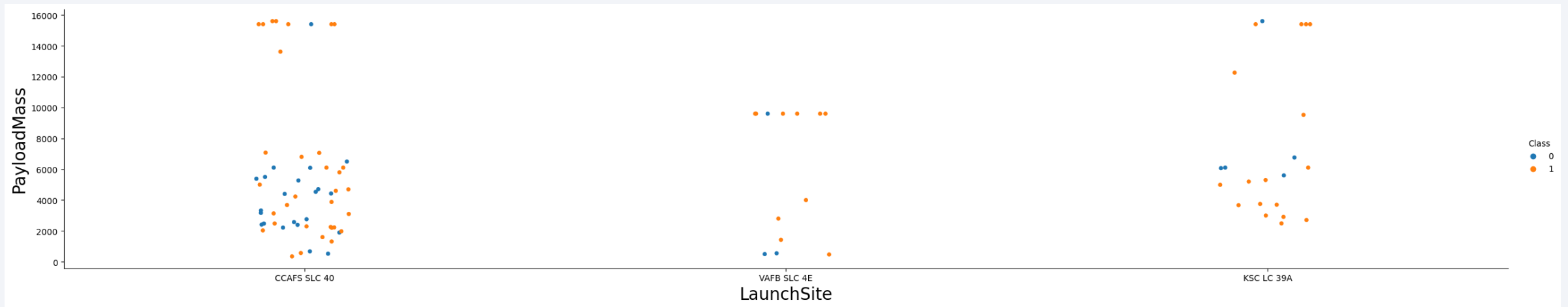
# Flight Number vs. Launch Site

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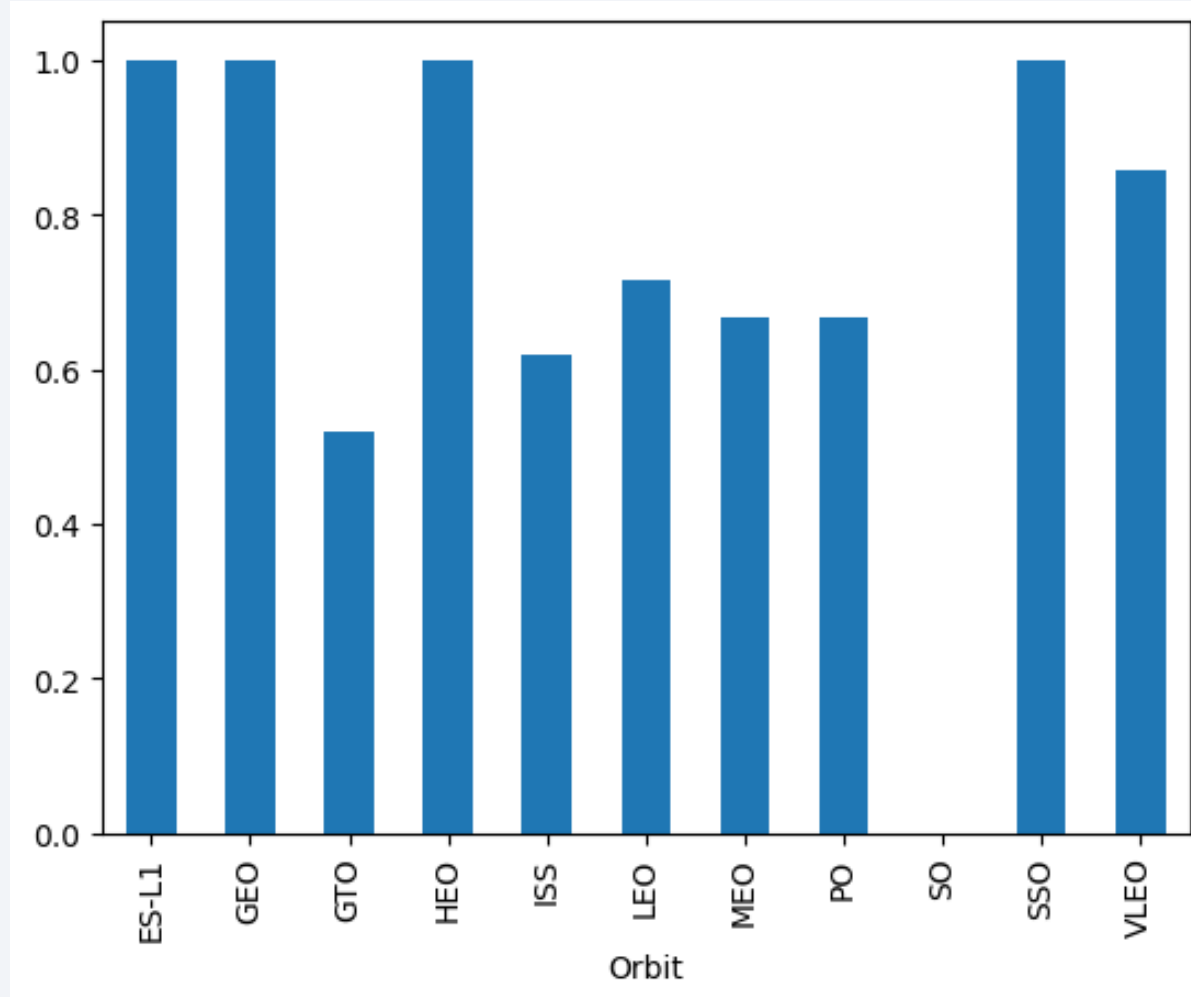
# Payload vs. Launch Site

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# Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

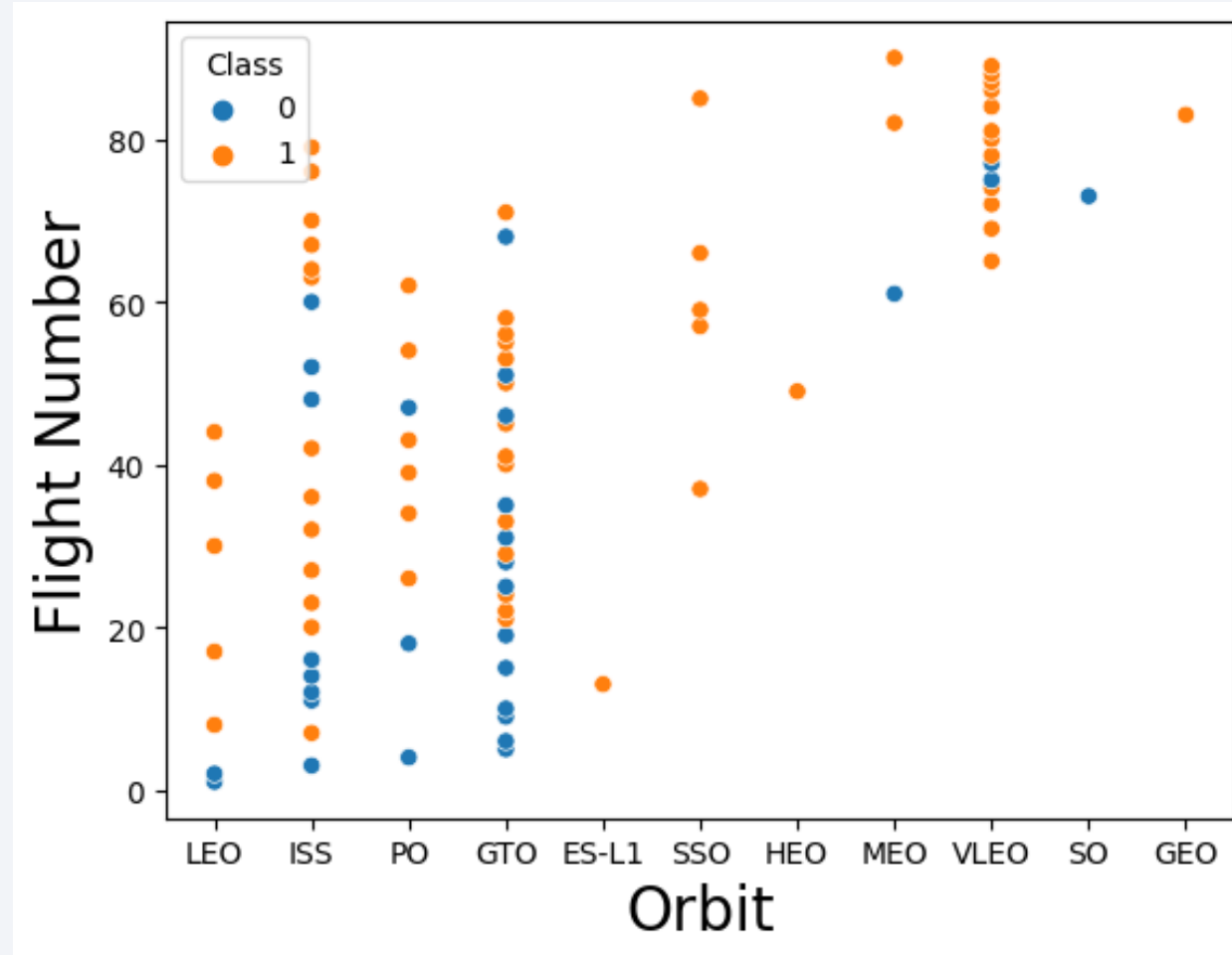
---



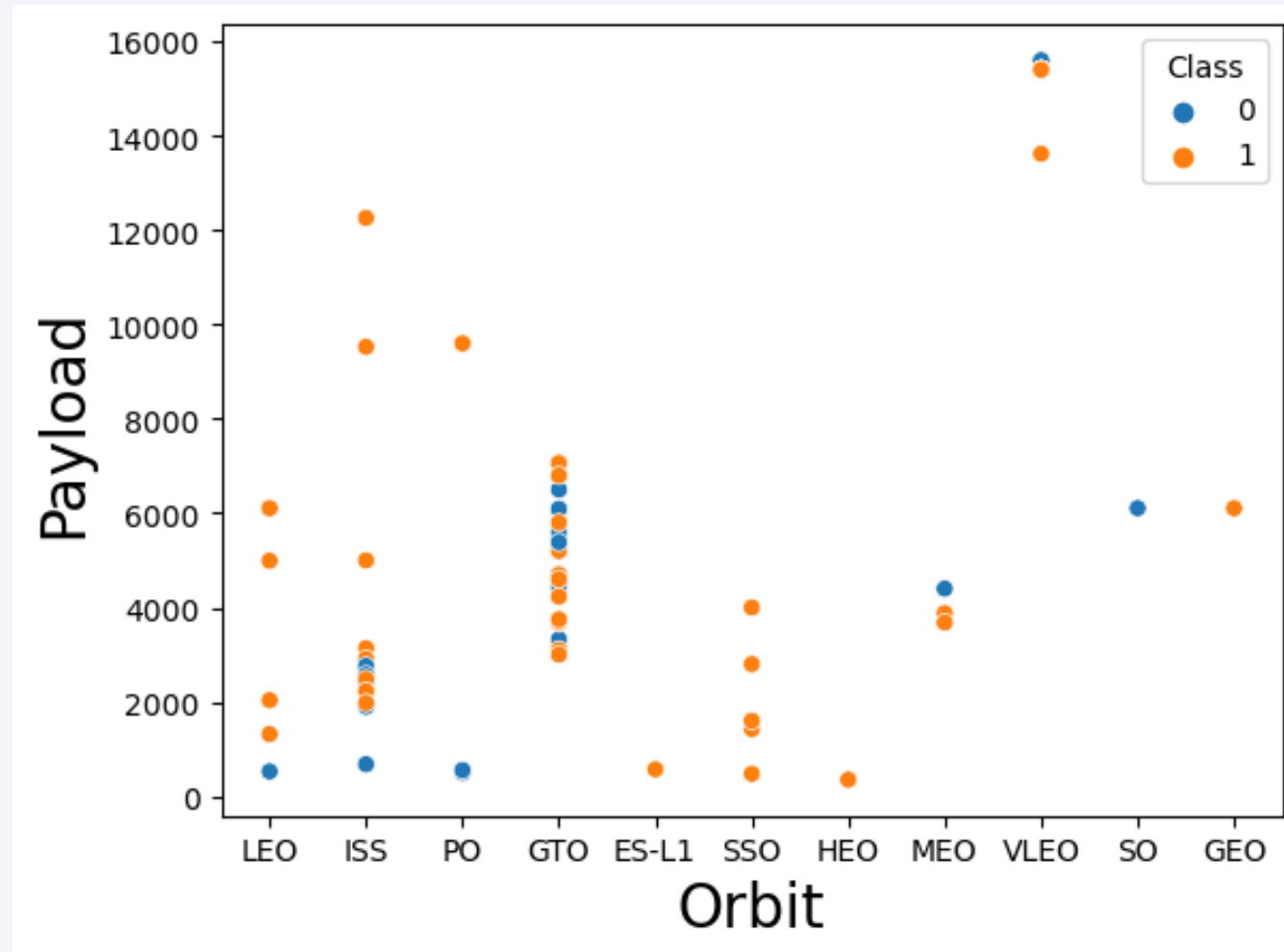


# Flight Number vs. Orbit Type

---



# Payload vs. Orbit Type



# Launch Success Yearly Trend

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# All Launch Site Names

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## Task 1

Display the names of the unique launch sites in the space mission

In [15]: `%sql select distinct Launch_Site from SPACEXTABLE`

\* sqlite:///my\_data1.db

Done.

Out[15]: **Launch\_Site**

CCAFS LC-40

VAFB SLC-4E

KSC LC-39A

CCAFS SLC-40

# Launch Site Names Begin with 'CCA'

## Task 2

Display 5 records where launch sites begin with the string 'CCA'

In [39]: `%sql select * from SPACEXTABLE where Launch_Site like 'CCA%' limit 5`

\* sqlite:///my\_data1.db  
Done.

Out[39]:

Date	Time (UTC)	Booster_Version	Launch_Site	Payload	PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_	Orbit	Customer	Mission_Oi
------	------------	-----------------	-------------	---------	------------------	-------	----------	------------

2010-04-06	18:45:00	F9 v1.0 B0003	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon Spacecraft Qualification Unit	0	LEO	SpaceX	
2010-08-12	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	
2012-05-22	07:44:00	F9 v1.0 B0005	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon demo flight C2	525	LEO (ISS)	NASA (COTS)	
2012-08-10	00:35:00	F9 v1.0 B0006	CCAFS LC-40	SpaceX CRS-1	500	LEO (ISS)	NASA (CRS)	
2013-01-03	15:10:00	F9 v1.0 B0007	CCAFS LC-40	SpaceX CRS-2	677	LEO (ISS)	NASA (CRS)	

# Total Payload Mass

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## Task 3

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

```
In [53]: %sql select sum(PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_) from SPACEXTABLE where Customer like 'NASA (CRS)'
```

```
* sqlite:///my_data1.db
```

```
Done.
```

```
Out[53]: sum(PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_)  
         45596
```



# Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

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## Task 4

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

```
In [54]: %sql select avg(PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_) from SPACEXTABLE where Booster_Version like 'F9 v1.1'
```

```
* sqlite:///my_data1.db
```

```
Done.
```

```
Out[54]: avg(PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_)
```

```
2928.4
```

# First Successful Ground Landing Date

## Task 5

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

*Hint: Use min function*

```
In [62]: %sql PRAGMA table_info(SPACESTABLE);
```

```
* sqlite:///my_data1.db  
Done.
```

```
Out[62]:
```

cid	name	type	notnull	dflt_value	pk
0	Date	TEXT	0	None	0
1	Time (UTC)	TEXT	0	None	0
2	Booster_Version	TEXT	0	None	0
3	Launch_Site	TEXT	0	None	0
4	Payload	TEXT	0	None	0
5	PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_	INT	0	None	0
6	Orbit	TEXT	0	None	0
7	Customer	TEXT	0	None	0
8	Mission_Outcome	TEXT	0	None	0
9	Landing_Outcome	TEXT	0	None	0

```
In [71]: %sql select min(Date) from SPACESTABLE
```

```
* sqlite:///my_data1.db  
Done.
```

```
Out[71]:
```

min(Date)
2010-04-06

# Successful Drone Ship Landing with Payload between 4000 and 6000

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## Task 6

List the names of the boosters which have success in drone ship and have payload mass greater than 4000 but less than 6000

In [92]: `%sql select distinct Booster_Version from SPACEXTABLE where Landing_Outcome = 'Success (drone ship)'`

\* sqlite:///my\_data1.db  
Done.

Out[92]: **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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## Task 7

List the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes

```
In [85]: success = %sql select count(Mission_Outcome) from SPACEXTABLE where Mission_Outcome='Success'
print(success)
```

```
* sqlite:///my_data1.db
```

```
Done.
```

count(Mission_Outcome)
98

```
In [87]: failure = %sql select count(Mission_Outcome) from SPACEXTABLE where Mission_Outcome!='Success'
print(failure)
```

```
* sqlite:///my_data1.db
```

```
Done.
```

count(Mission_Outcome)
3

# Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

---

## Task 8

List the names of the booster\_versions which have carried the maximum payload mass. Use a subquery

```
In [99]: %sql select distinct Booster_Version from SPACEXTABLE where PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_ = (select max(PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_) from SPACEXTABLE)
* sqlite:///my_data1.db
Done.
```

Out[99]: **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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## Task 9

List the records which will display the month names, failure landing\_outcomes in drone ship ,booster versions, launch\_site for the months in year 2015.

**Note: SQLite does not support monthnames. So you need to use substr(Date, 4, 2) as month to get the months and substr(Date,7,4)='2015' for year.**

```
In [112...  #%sql select substr(Date,1,4),substr(Date,6,2),Date from SPACEXTABLE
```

```
In [127...  %sql select substr(Date,6,2) as Month,Landing_Outcome,Booster_Version,Launch_site from SPACEXTABLE
```

```
* sqlite:///my_data1.db
```

```
Done.
```

```
Out[127...  

|  | Month | Landing_Outcome      | Booster_Version | Launch_Site |
|--|-------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|
|  | 10    | Failure (drone ship) | F9 v1.1 B1012   | CCAFS LC-40 |
|  | 04    | Failure (drone ship) | F9 v1.1 B1015   | CCAFS LC-40 |


```



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

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## Task 10

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.

In [130...

```
%sql select Landing_Outcome, COUNT(*) AS Outcome_Count from SPACEXTABLE GROUP BY Landing_Outcome
```

```
* sqlite:///my_data1.db
```

Done.

Out[130...

Landing_Outcome	Outcome_Count
-----------------	---------------

Failure (parachute)	101
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A satellite view of Earth from space, showing the curvature of the planet and city lights at night. The background is a deep blue gradient.

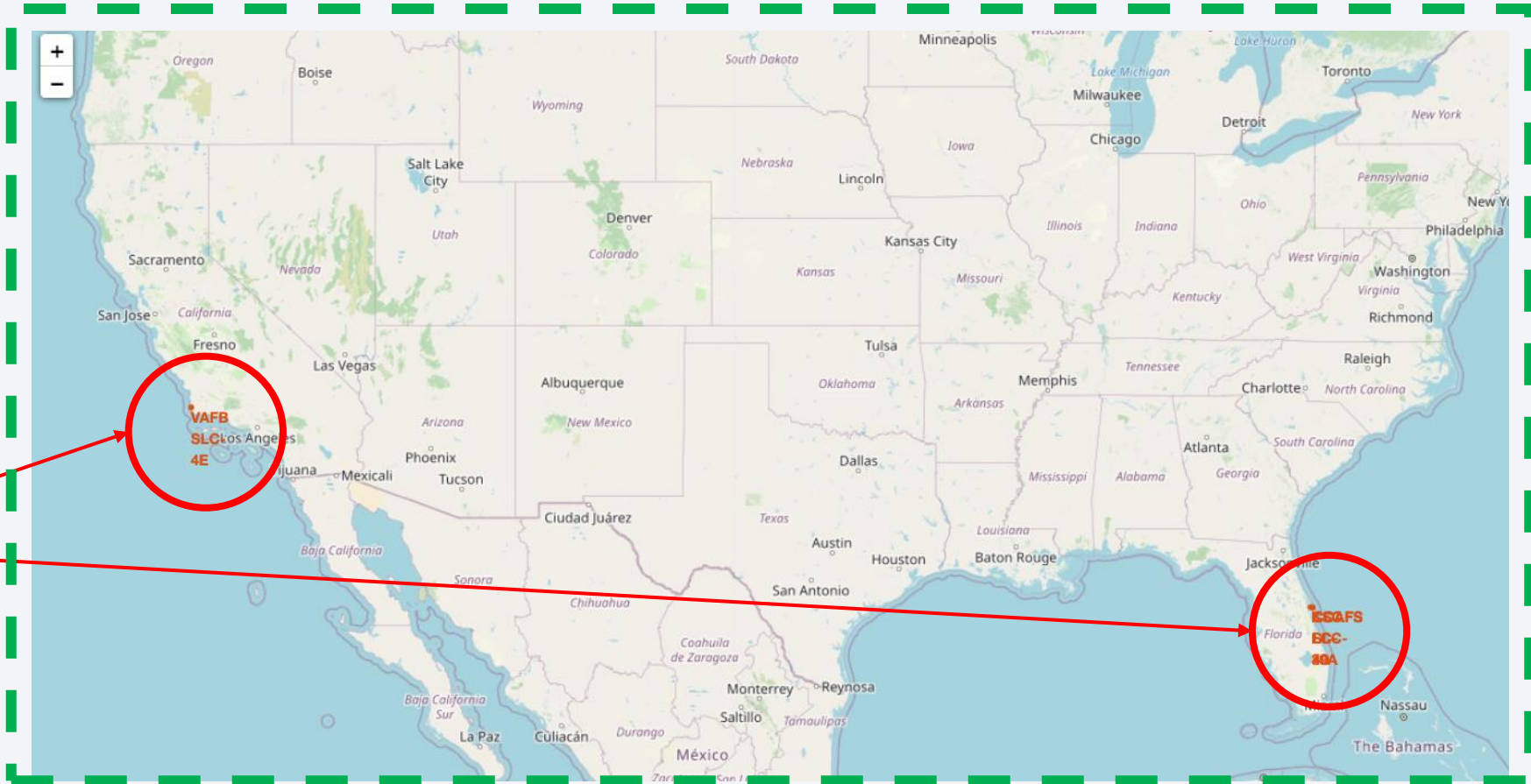
Section 3

# Launch Sites Proximities Analysis

# Folium Task 1!

## Map

Marker



# Folium Task 2!

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Marker Cluster



Icons

# Folium Task 3!

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Section 4

# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

# <Dashboard Screenshot 1>

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- Replace <Dashboard screenshot 1> title with an appropriate title
- Show the screenshot of launch success count for all sites, in a piechart
- Explain the important elements and findings on the screenshot

## <Dashboard Screenshot 2>

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- Replace <Dashboard screenshot 2> title with an appropriate title
- Show the screenshot of the piechart for the launch site with highest launch success ratio
- Explain the important elements and findings on the screenshot



## <Dashboard Screenshot 3>

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- Replace <Dashboard screenshot 3> title with an appropriate title
- Show screenshots of Payload vs. Launch Outcome scatter plot for all sites, with different payload selected in the range slider
- Explain the important elements and findings on the screenshot, such as which payload range or booster version have the largest success rate, etc.

Section 5

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

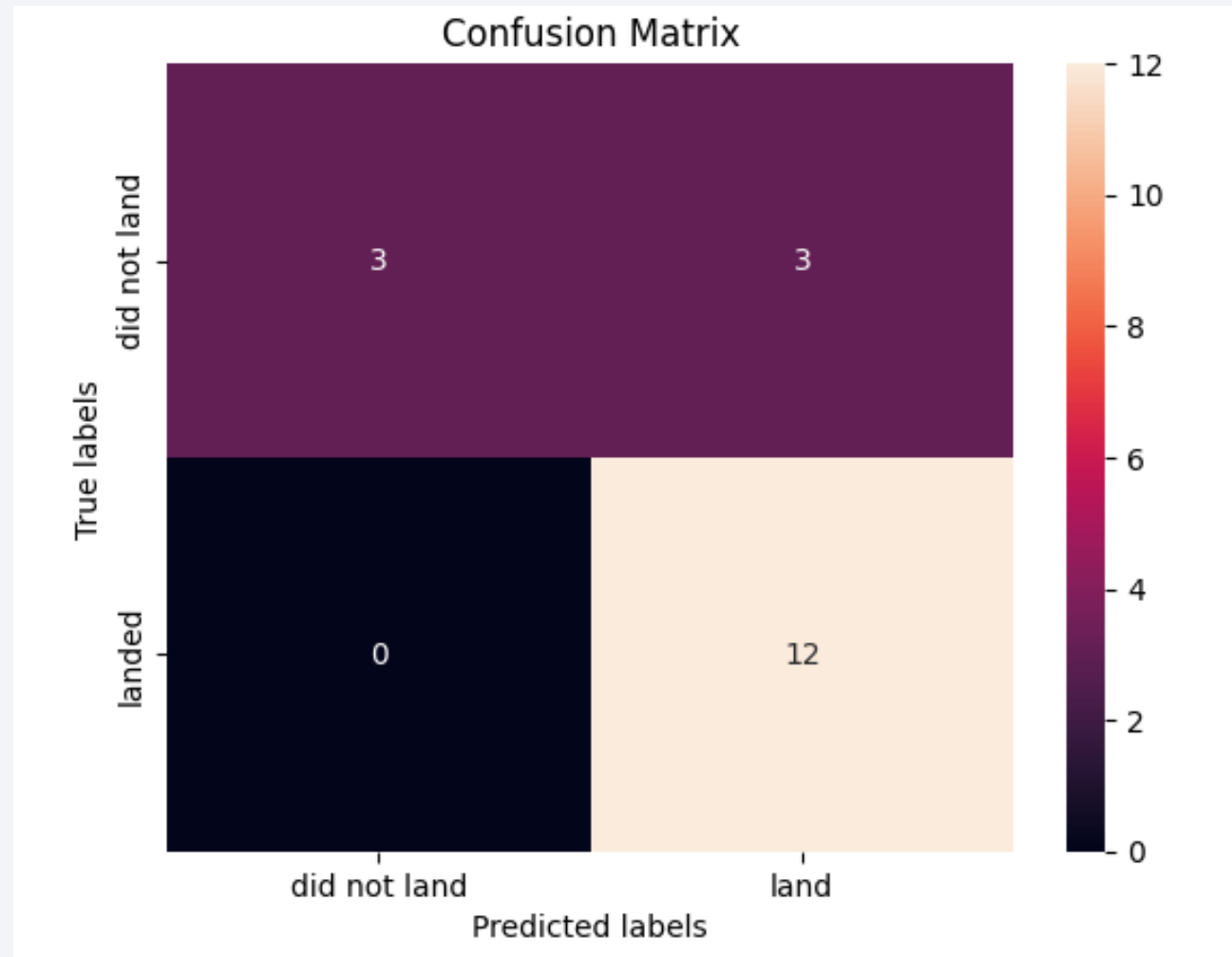
# Classification Accuracy

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- Visualize the built model accuracy for all built classification models, in a bar chart
- Find which model has the highest classification accuracy

# Confusion Matrix

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# Conclusions

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- Data Science has proved to be fundamental for analyzing raw data and extracted results.
- SQL queries became a powerful tool to interact with data bases.
- Flight Success can be predicted through several variables.
- The main results presented in graphs allow to determine the behavior of the system.

# Appendix

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Thank you!

