

# Winning Space Race with Data Science

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Github Url=<https://github.com/aryanmehna/DS-capstone-project.git>



# Outline

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

# Executive Summary

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■ Collected data from SpaceX API and wiki page.

■ Created labels column 'class' which classifies successful landings.

■ Explore data using SQL.

■ Data visualization , folium maps, and dashboards.

■ Changed all categorical variables to binary(one hot encoding).

■ Standardized data ,gridSearchCV to find best parameters for ML models.

■ Accuracy score of all models.

## Result Summary

- The process produced the following models: Logistic Regression, SVM, Decision Tree Classifier, and K nearest Neighbors.
- All the models had similar outcomes and showed an accuracy of 83.33%circa.
- All models over predicted successful landings.
- More data is needed for better model determination and accuracy.

# Introduction

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## Background

- Space X has best pricing
- Space Y is competing with Space X

## Problem

- Space Y tasks us to train a machine learning model to predict successful stage 1 recovery.

Section 1

# Methodology

# Methodology

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## Executive Summary

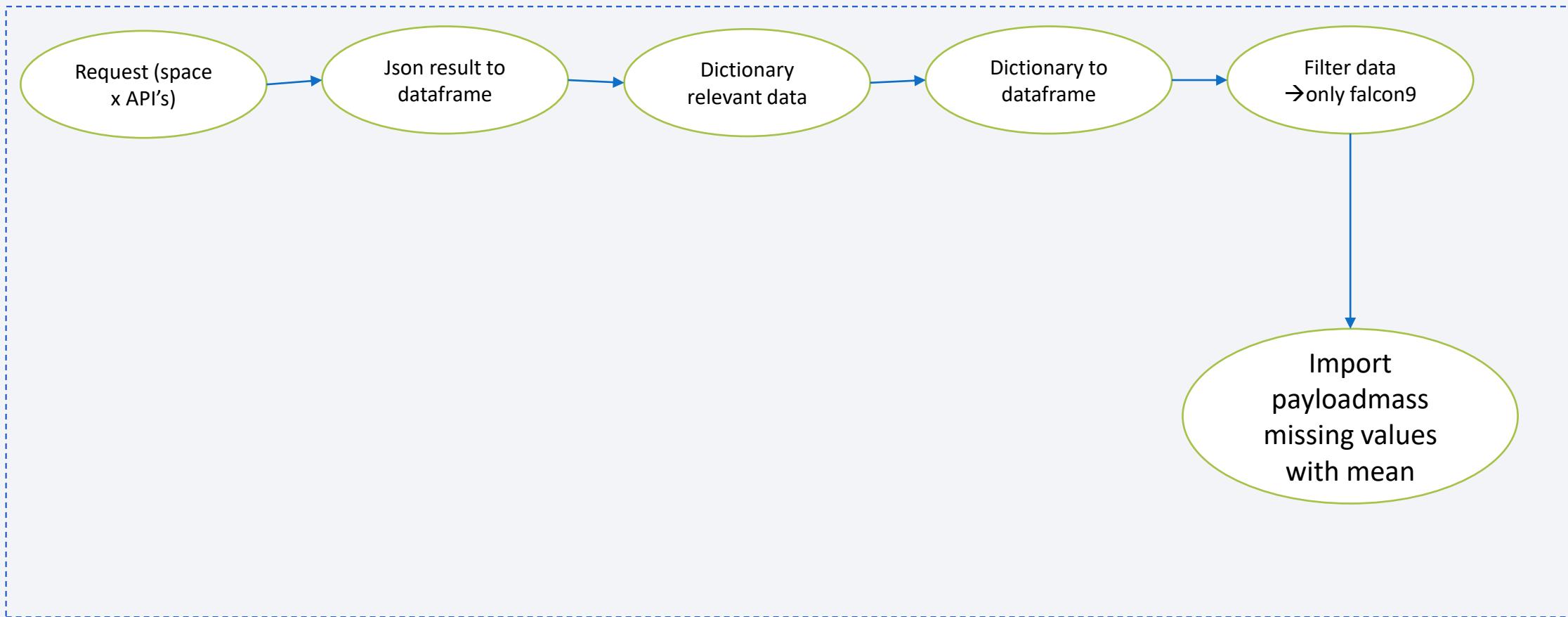
- Data collection methodology:
  - Combined data from SpaceX public API and SpaceX wiki page.
- Perform data wrangling
  - Classifying True landings and as successful and unsuccessful otherwise
- Perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) using visualization and SQL
- Perform interactive visual analytics using Folium and Plotly Dash
- Perform predictive analysis using classification models
  - Tuned models using GridSearchCV

# Data Collection Overview

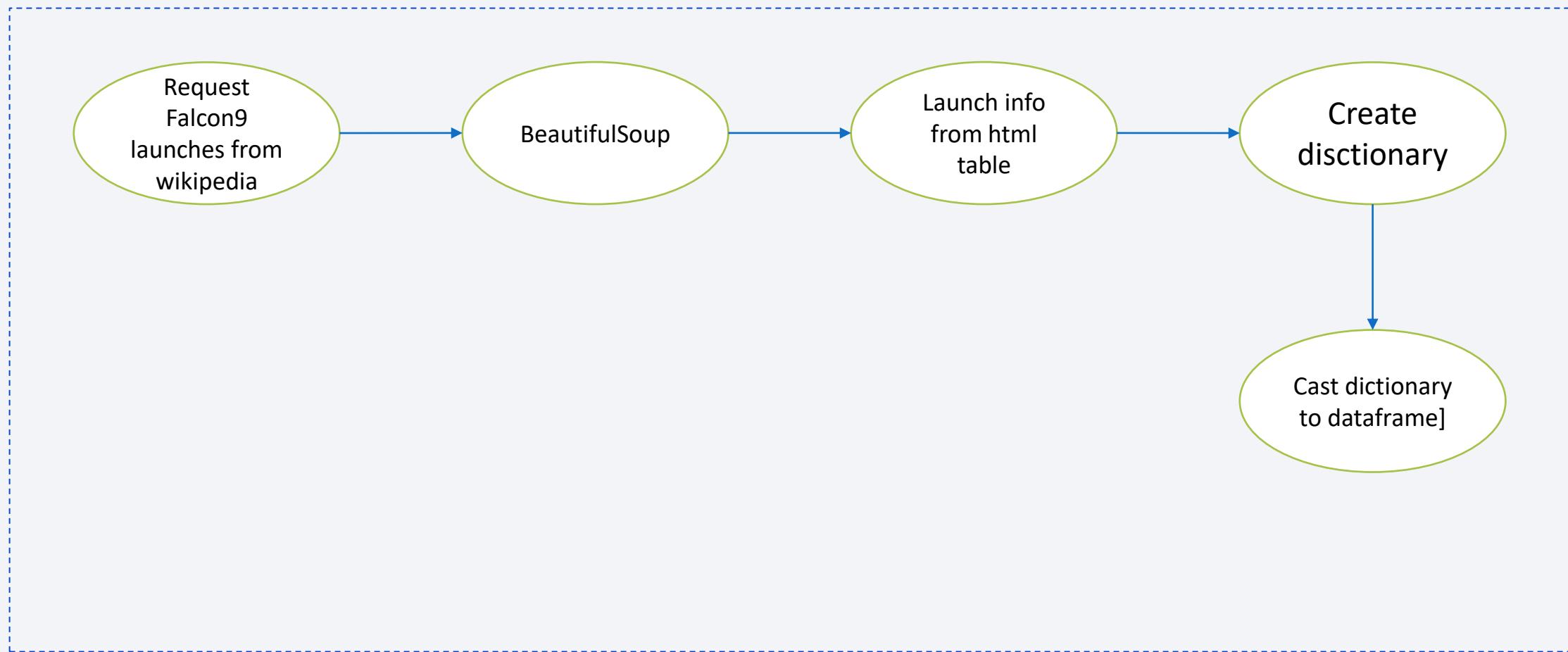
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- Data collection process had 2 steps:
  1. API Request from SpaceX public API.
  2. Web scrapping the SpaceX's Wiki page.
- The next slide will show the flowcharts of the data collection.
- Git URL=<https://github.com/aryanmehna/DS-capstone-project/blob/master/capstone%20project.ipynb>

# Data Collection – SpaceX API



# Data Collection - Scraping



# Data Wrangling

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- Create a training label with landing outcomes where successful=1 & failure = 0.
- Outcome column contains : 'Mission outcome' 'Landing Location'.
- New training label column 'class' with a value of 1 if 'Mission Outcome' is true and 0 otherwise
- Value Mapping:
  - True ASDS ,True RTLS & True Ocean are set to be 1 because they represent a successful landing
  - None None ,False ASDS, None ASDS, False Ocean , False RTLS are set to be 0 because they represent a failed attempt.
- Git URL=<https://github.com/aryanmehna/DS-capstone-project/blob/master/capstone%20project%20part%202.ipynb>

# EDA with Data Visualization

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- Exploratory data analysis performed on variables with the help of some interesting plots in order to understand correlations between variables.
- The following plots were done:
  1. Flight Number vs Payload Mass
  2. Flight Number vs Launch Site
  3. Payload Mass vs Launch Site
  4. Orbit vs Success Rate
  5. Flight Number vs Orbit
  6. Payload vs Orbit
  7. Success Yearly Trend
- Scatter plots , line charts, and bar plots were used to compare relationships between variables to decide if a relation exists so that they could be used in training the machine learning model.

# EDA with SQL

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1. The dataset was loaded into IBM DB2 database through IBM cloud.
2. Performed 10 queries thanks to the python integration.

The objective of this task was to obtain a better understanding of the dataset.

Queried info regarding launch site names, mission outcomes, various pay load sizes of customers and booster versions and landing outcomes.

# Build an Interactive Map with Folium

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- Folium maps mark launch sites ,successful and unsuccessful landings and a proximity example to key locations: Railway,Highway,Coast and City
- This allows us to understand why launch sites may be located where they are . Also visualizes successful landings relative to location.

# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

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The dashboard created contains a pie chart and scatterplots.

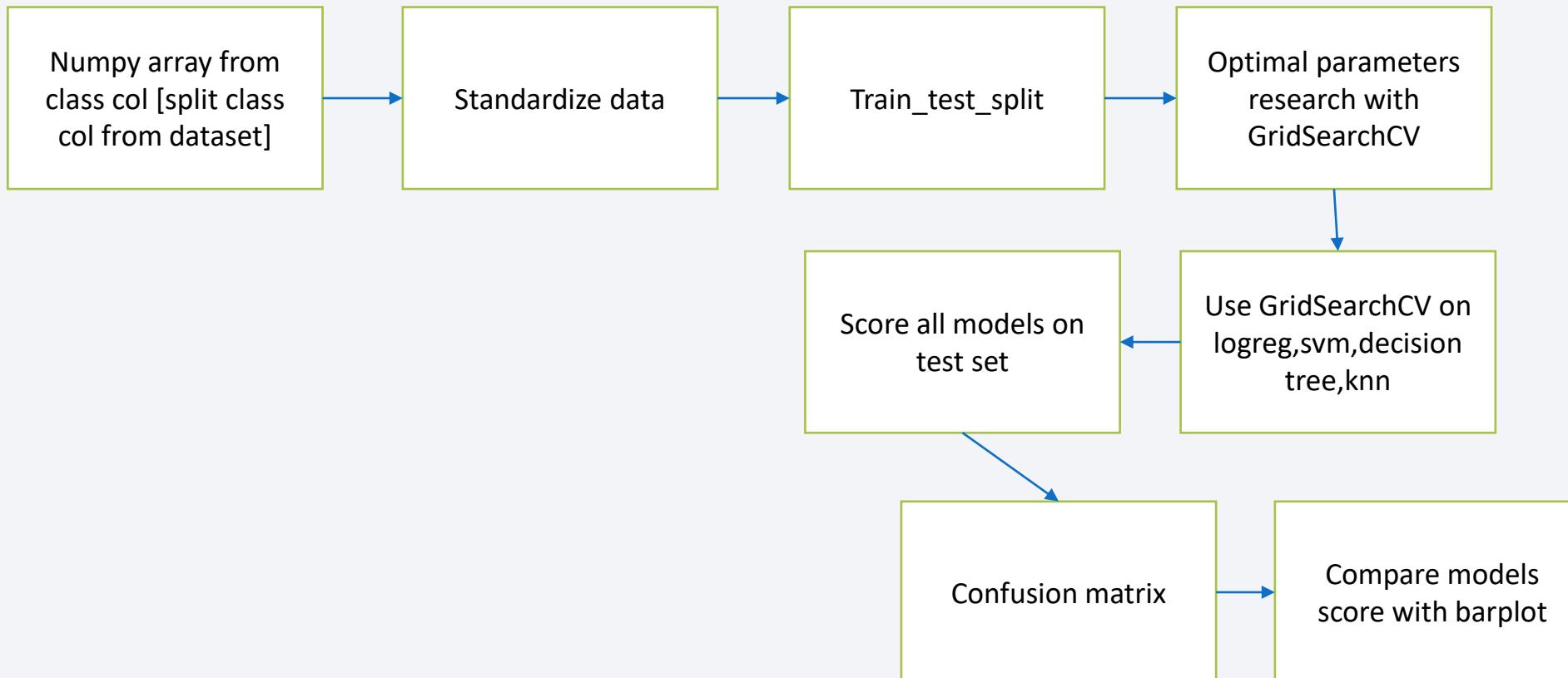
Pie chart can be used to show distribution of successful landings for all launch sites or also for individual launch site.

Scatterplots are made in order to visualize relationships between launch sites and payload mass.

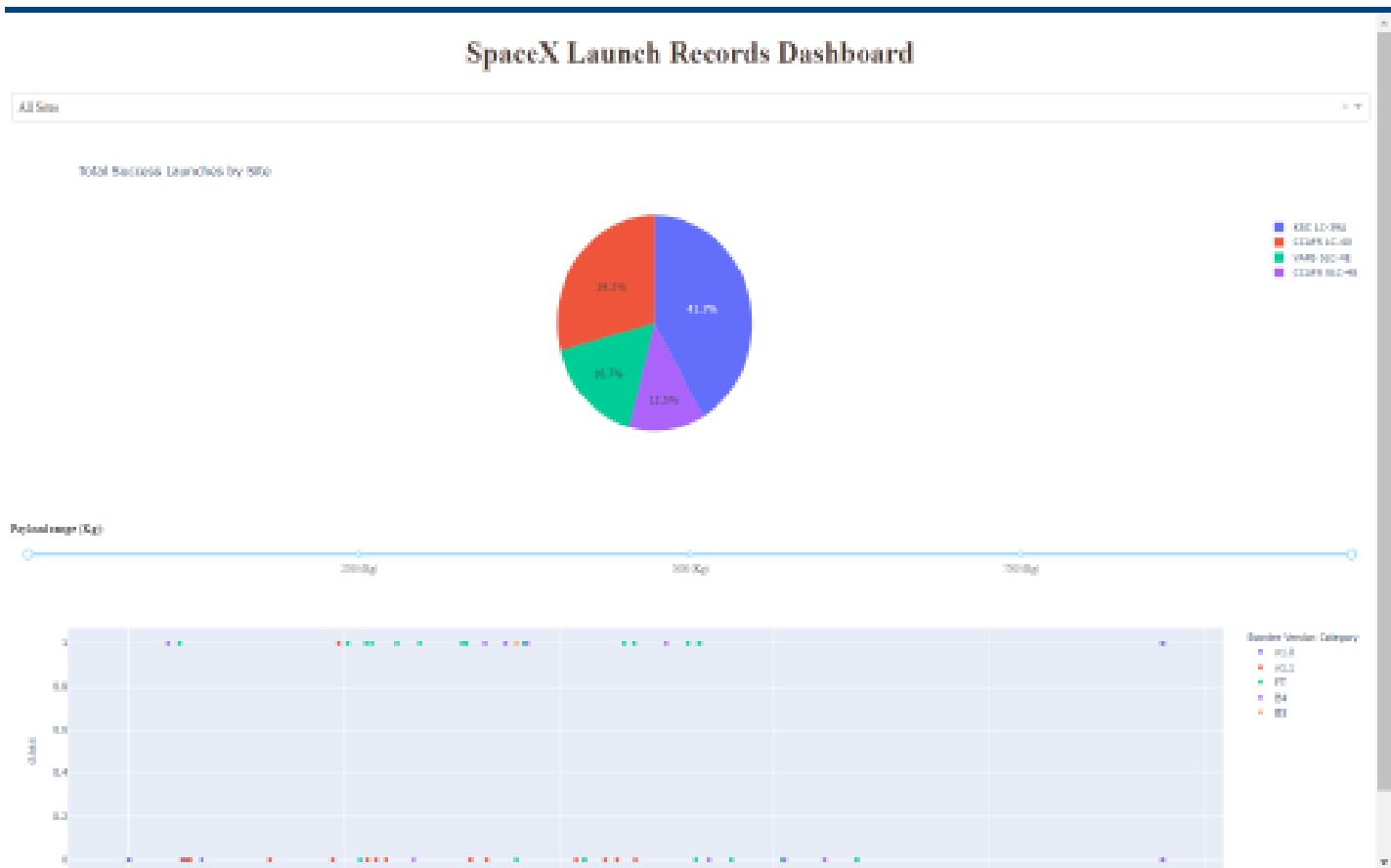
The pie chart is used to visualize launch site success rate.

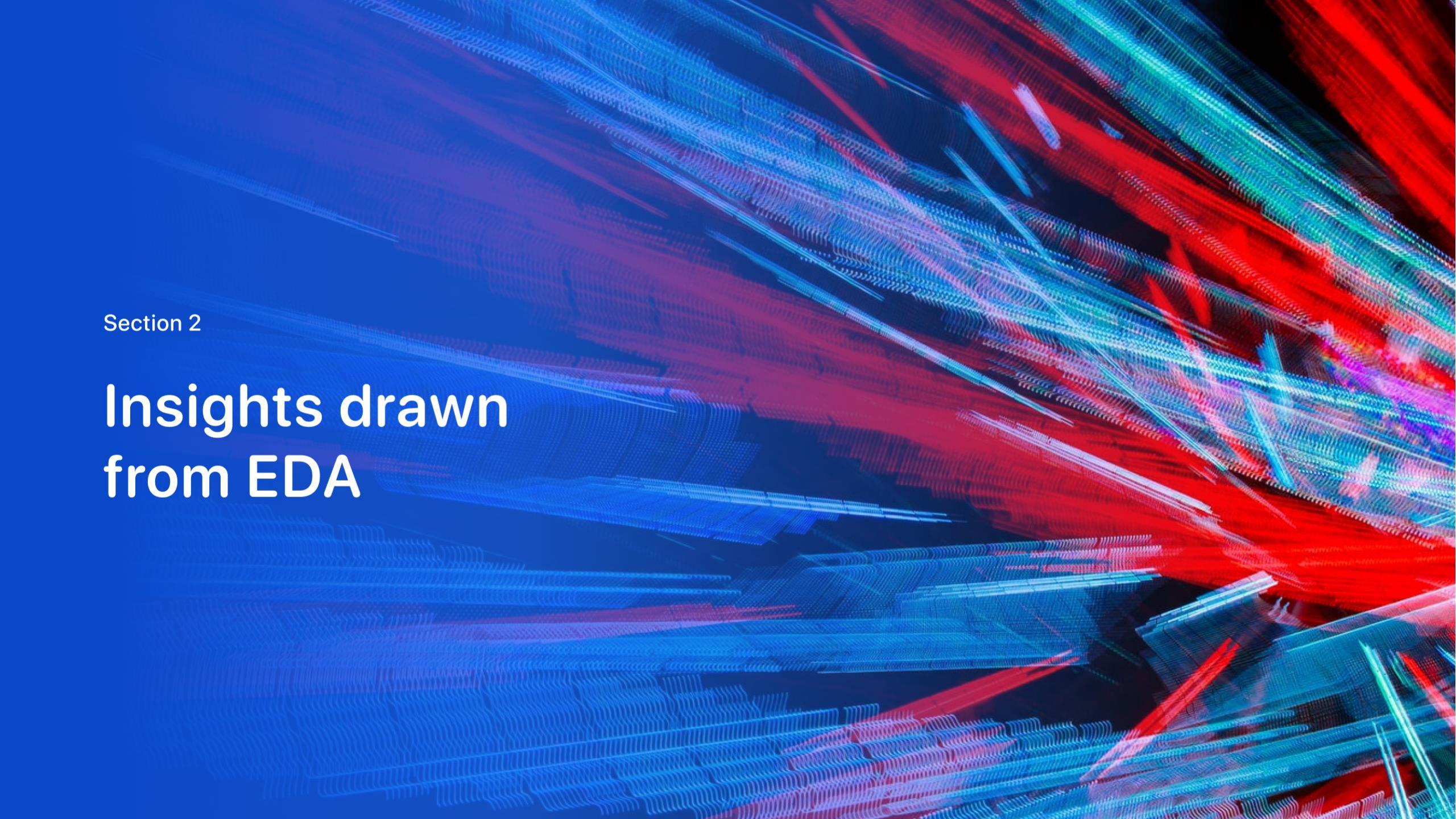
# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

- Flowchart:



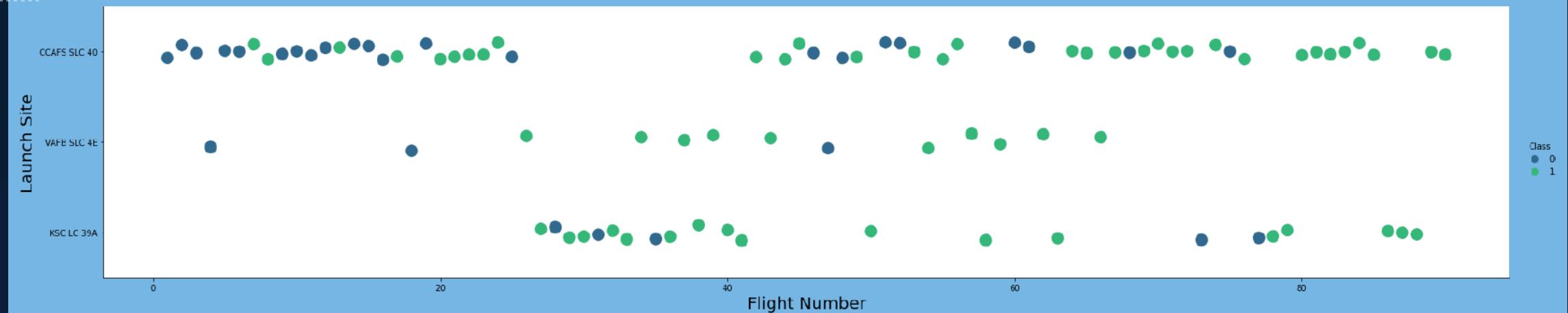
# Results



The background of the slide features a complex, abstract digital visualization. It consists of numerous thin, glowing lines that create a sense of depth and motion. The lines are primarily blue and red, with some green and purple highlights. They form a grid-like structure that curves and twists across the frame, resembling a three-dimensional space or a network of data points. The overall effect is futuristic and dynamic.

Section 2

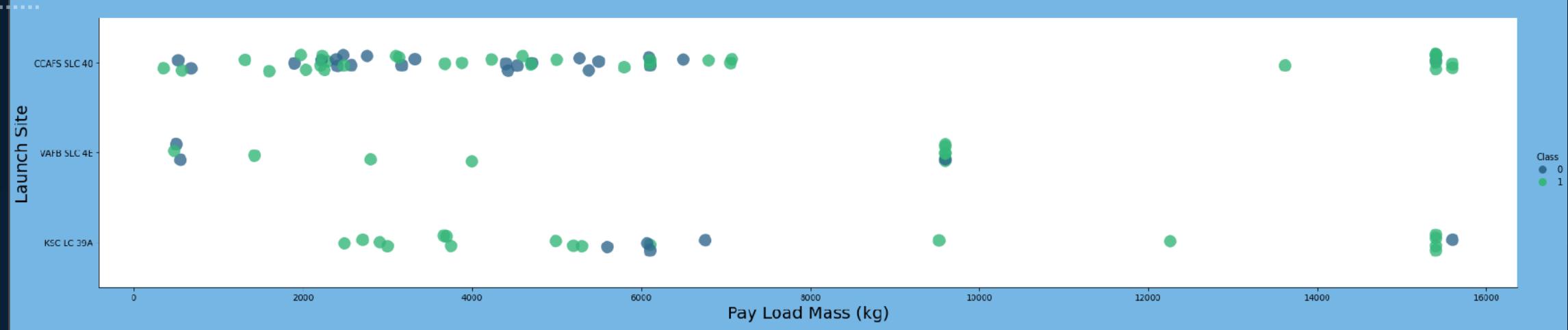
## Insights drawn from EDA



# Flight Number vs. Launch Site

The plot can indicate that there was an increase of success over time (Flight Number).

We can observe a breakthrough from flight 20 on which significantly increased success rate.

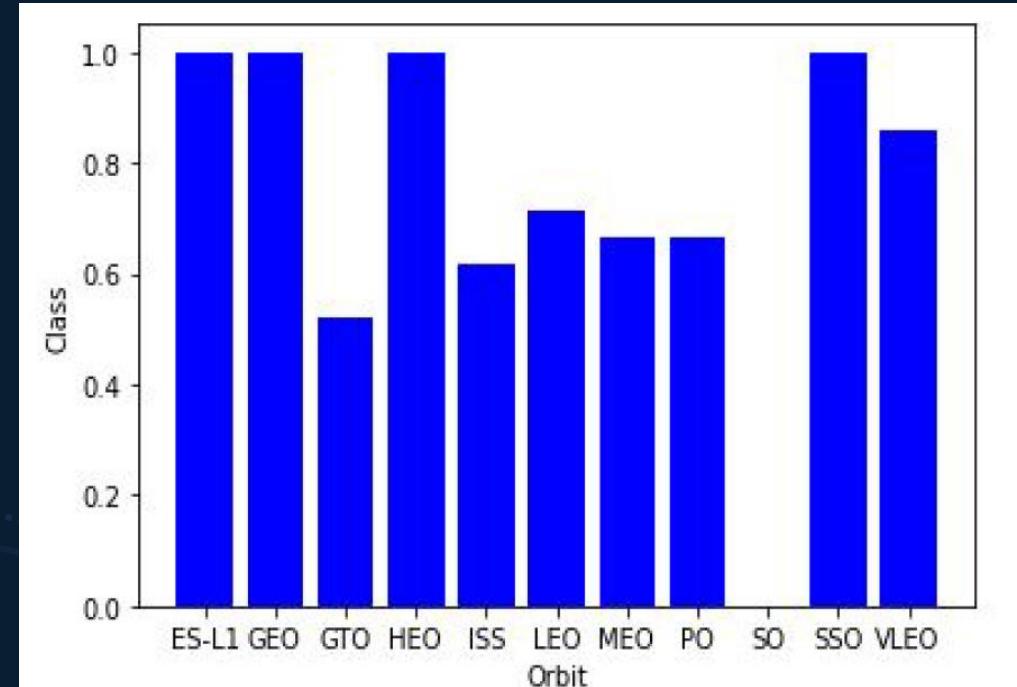


# Payload vs. Launch Site

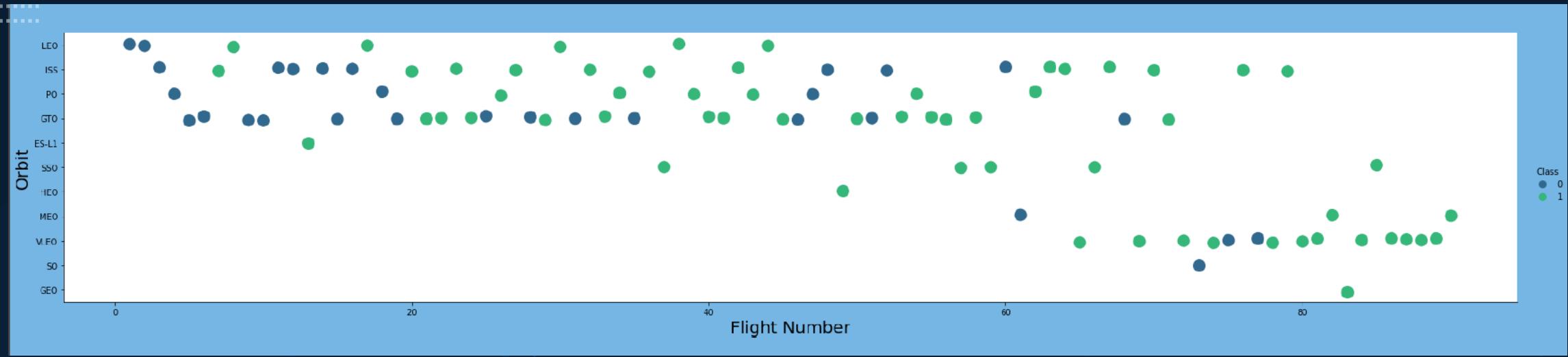
Class 0 = Unsuccessful launches

Class 1 = Successful launches

# Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

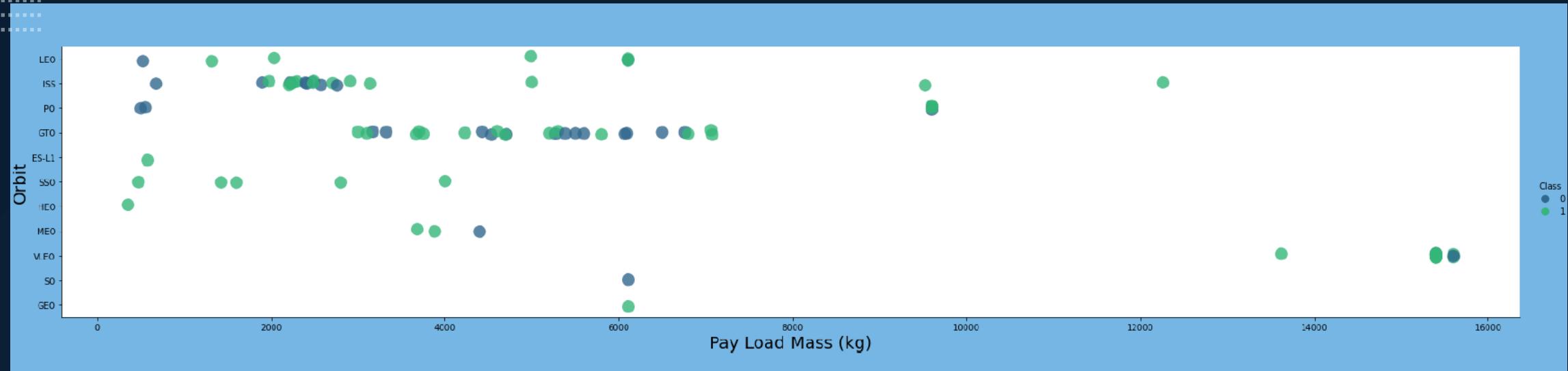


- The plot above shows the different success rate for the various orbit type.
- Most success orbit type : ES-L1,GEO,HEO and SSO



# Flight Number vs. Orbit Type

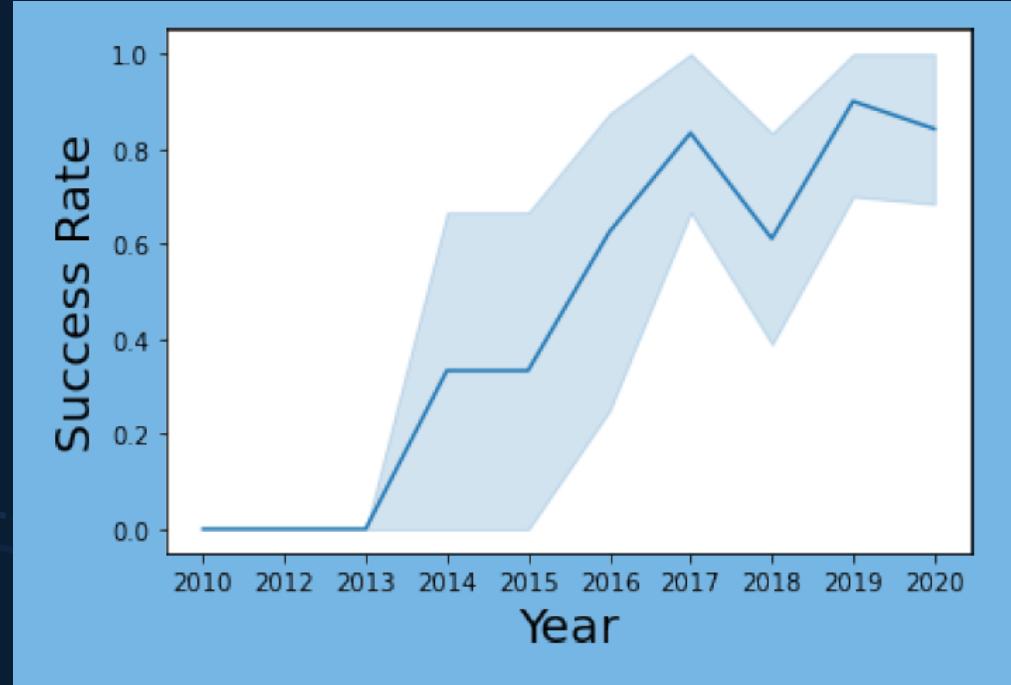
Class 0 = Unsuccessful launches  
Class 1 = Successful launches



# Payload vs. Orbit Type

- Class 0 = Unsuccessful launches
- Class 1 = Successful launches

# Launch Success Yearly Trend



- We can observe that success increased continuously from 2013 to 2018 when there was a small fall. Then from 2018 to 2019 there was another important increase that then slightly slowed

# EDA WITH SQL

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```
types.Operator):
    X mirror to the selected object.mirror_mirror_x"
    for X"
```

# All Launch Site Names

- Find the names of the unique launch sites

## Task 1

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

```
%sql select DISTINCT LAUNCH_SITE from SPACEXDATASET  
* ibm_db_sa://nxs27972:***@54a2f15b-5c0f-46df-8954-7e38e61  
Done.
```

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

# Launch Site Names Begin with 'CCA'

- Find 5 records where launch sites begin with `CCA`

## Task 2

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

```
%sql select * from SPACEXDATASET where launch_site like 'CCA%' limit 5
* ibm_db_sa://nxs27972:***@54a2f15b-5c0f-46df-8954-7e38e612c2bd.c1ogj3sd0tgtu0lqde00.databases.appdomain.cloud:32733/BLUDB
Done.
```

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	07:44:00	F9 v1.0 B0005	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon demo flight C2	525	LEO (ISS)	NASA (COTS)	Success	No attempt
2012-10-08	00:35:00	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

- Calculate the total payload carried by boosters from NASA

## Task 3

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

```
%sql select sum(payload_mass_kg_) as sum from SPACEXDATASET where customer like 'NASA (CRS)'  
* ibm_db_sa://nxs27972:***@54a2f15b-5c0f-46df-8954-7e38e612c2bd.c1ogj3sd0tgtu01qde00.databases  
Done.
```

SUM
45596

# Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

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

## Task 4

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

```
%sql select avg(payload_mass_kg_) as Average from SPACEXTBL where booster_version = 'F9 v1.1'  
* ibm_db_sa://vwm02263:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86b520b87518.bs2io90108kqb1od8lcg.databases  
Done.
```

average
2928

# First Successful Ground Landing Date

- Find the dates of the first successful landing outcome on ground pad

## Task 5

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

*Hint: Use min function*

```
%sql select min(date) as Date from SPACEXTBL \
where landing_outcome like 'Success (ground pad)'
```

```
* ibm_db_sa://vwm02263:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86b520b87518.bs2io90l6
Done.
```

DATE
2015-12-22

# Successful Drone Ship Landing with Payload between 4000 and 6000

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

## 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*

```
%sql select BOOSTER_VERSION \
from SPACEXTBL \
where (LANDING_OUTCOME = 'Success (drone ship)') and (PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_ between 4000 and 6000)
* ibm_db_sa://vwm02263:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86b520b87518.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:50000/default?ssl=true&useSSL=true&trustServerCertificate=true&allowPublicKeyRetrieval=true&useCompression=true&useNativeDriver=true&connectionName=SpaceX_Booster_Versions&schemaName=public&username=vwm02263&password=***
```

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

## Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

- Calculate the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes

### Task 7

*List the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes*

```
%sql SELECT mission_outcome, count(*) as Count FROM SPACEXTBL GROUP by mission_outcome ORDER BY mission_outcome  
* ibm_db_sa://vwm02263:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86b520b87518.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud:31198/t  
Done.
```

mission_outcome	COUNT
Failure (in flight)	1
Success	99
Success (payload status unclear)	1

# Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

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

## Task 8

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

```
%sql select distinct(BOOSTER_VERSION) \
from SPACEXTBL \
where PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_ = (select max(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) from SPACEXTBL);
```

\* ibm\_db\_sa://vwm02263:\*\*\*@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86b520b87518.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.database.  
Done.

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

# 2015 Launch Records

- List the failed landing\_outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions, and launch site names for in year 2015

## Task 9

*List the failed landing\_outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions, and launch site names for the in year 2015*

```
%sql select MONTHNAME(DATE) as Month, landing_outcome, booster_version, launch_site \
from SPACEXTBL \
where DATE like '2015%' AND landing_outcome like 'Failure (drone ship)'

* ibm_db_sa://vwm02263:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86b520b87518.bs2io90108kqb1od8lcg.databases.app
Done.
```

MONTH	landing_outcome	booster_version	launch_site
January	Failure (drone ship)	F9 v1.1 B1012	CCAFS LC-40
April	Failure (drone ship)	F9 v1.1 B1015	CCAFS LC-40

# 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

## 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

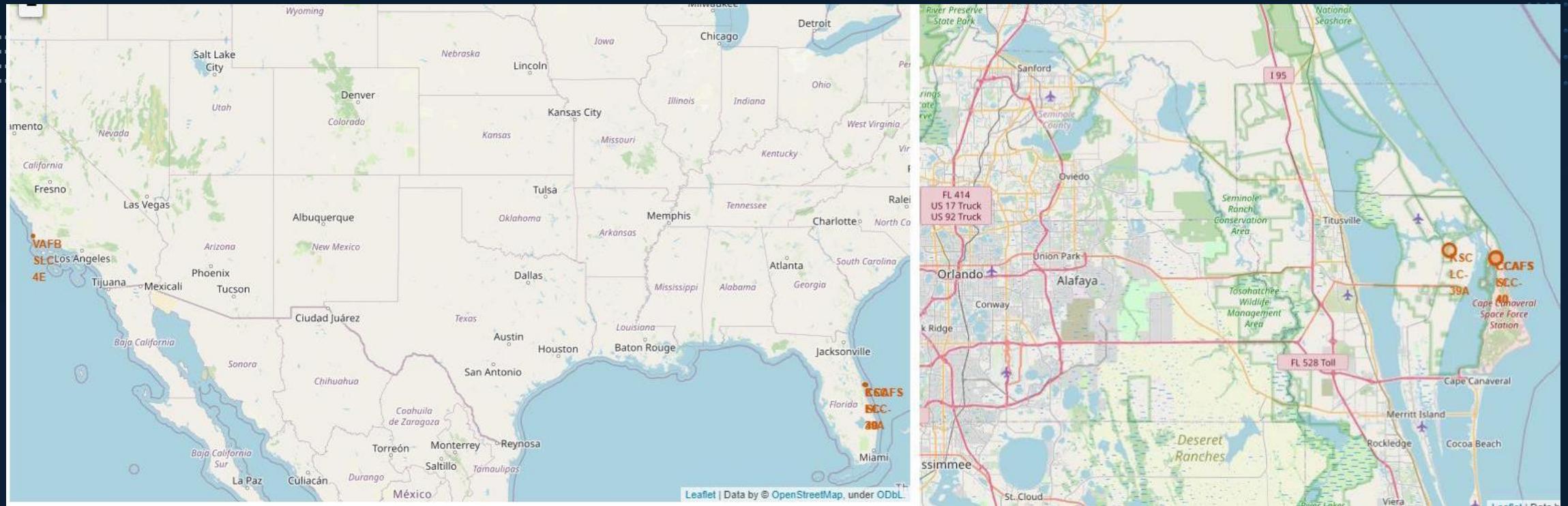
```
%sql select landing_outcome, count(*) as count \
from SPACEXTBL \
where Date >= '2010-06-04' AND DATE <= '2017-03-20' \
GROUP by landing_outcome ORDER BY count Desc
* ibm_db_sa://vwm02263:***@0c77d6f2-5da9-48a9-81f8-86b520b87518.bs2io90l08kqb1od81cg.databases.appdomain.cloud:31198/bludb
Done.
```

landing_outcome	COUNT
No attempt	10
Failure (drone ship)	5
Success (drone ship)	5
Controlled (ocean)	3
Success (ground pad)	3
Failure (parachute)	2
Uncontrolled (ocean)	2
Precluded (drone ship)	1

The background of the slide is a photograph taken from space at night. It shows the curvature of the Earth's horizon against a dark blue sky. Numerous glowing yellow and white points represent city lights, concentrated in coastal and urban areas. In the upper right quadrant, there is a bright, horizontal green band, likely representing the Aurora Borealis or a similar atmospheric phenomenon.

Section 4

# Launch Sites Proximities Analysis



# LAUNCH SITE LOCATIONS

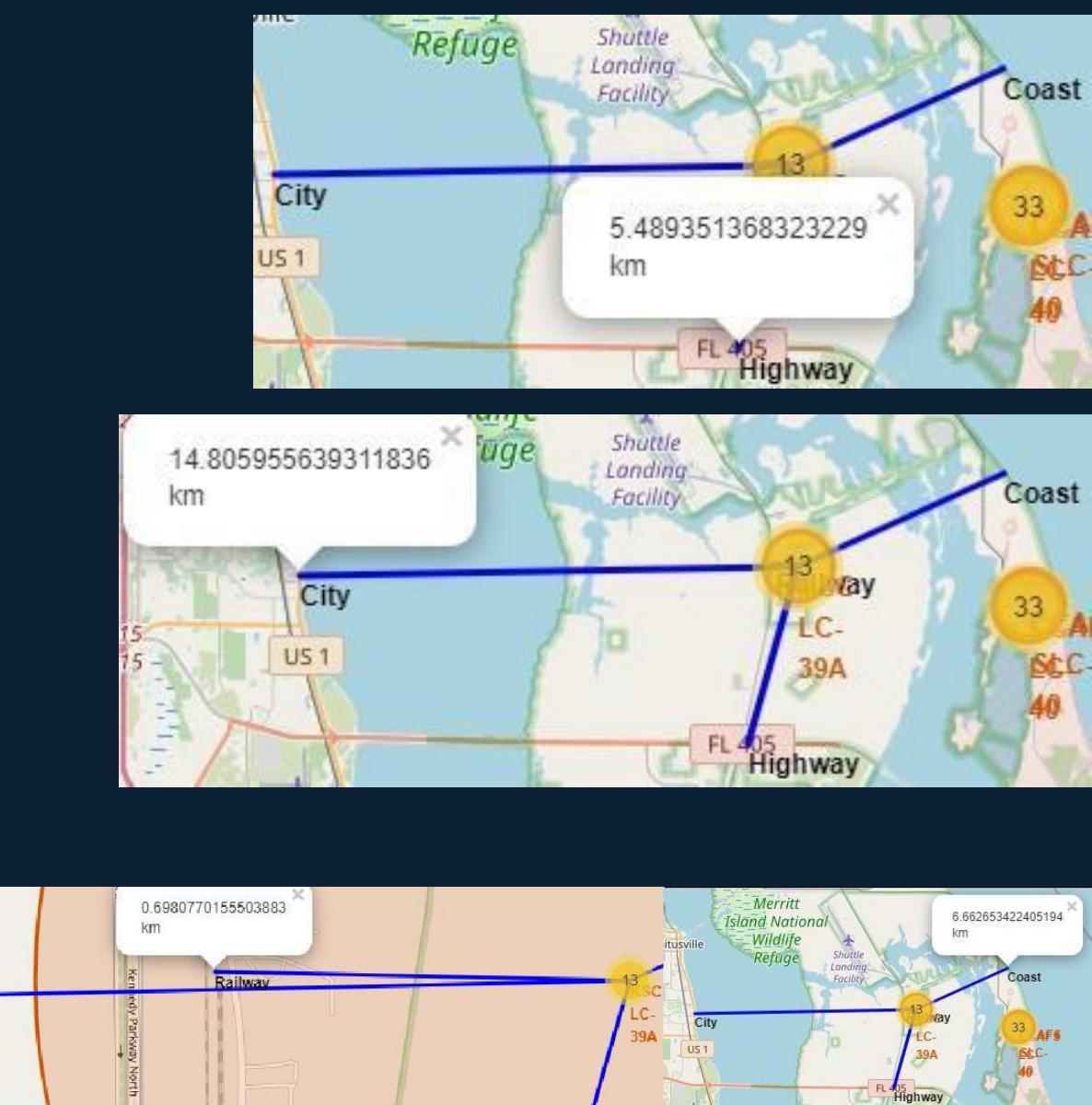
- The left map shows all launch sites relative us maps.
- The right maps shows the two florida launch sites.



# COLOR CODED LAUNCH MARKERS

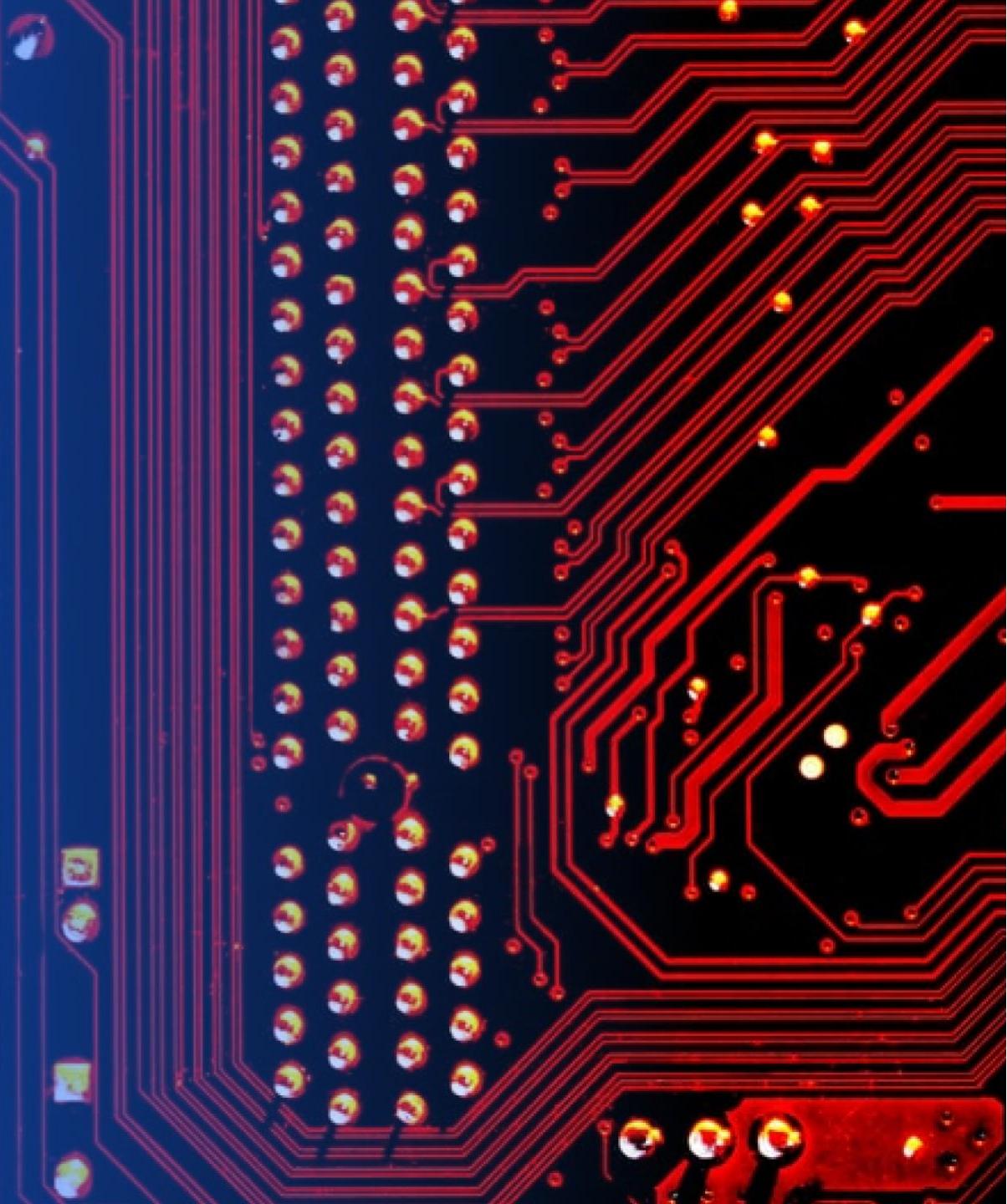
- Cluster on folium map can be clicked on to display each successful landing and failed landing.

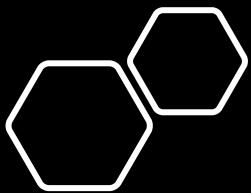
# KEY LOCATION PROXIMITIES



Section 5

# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

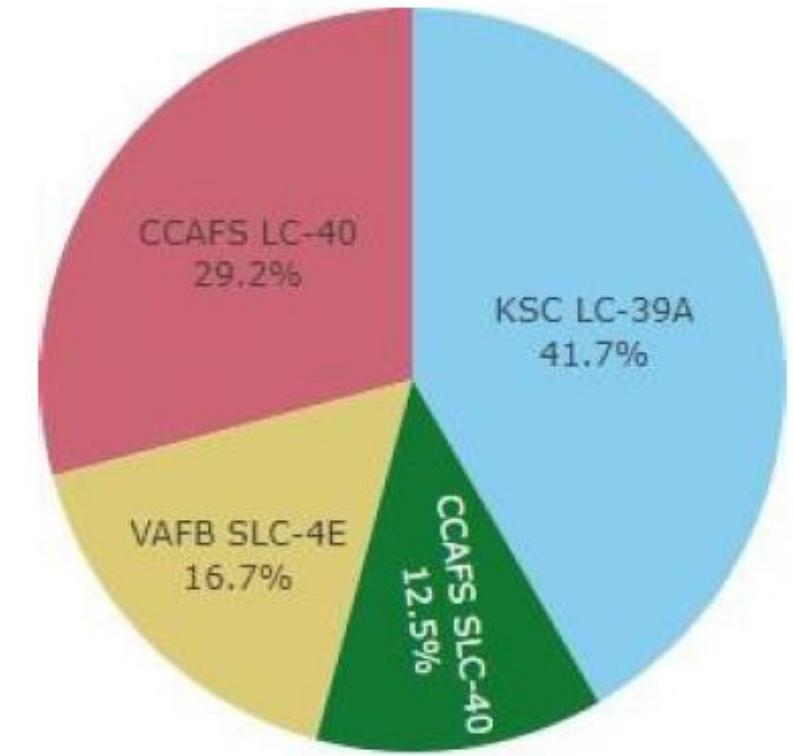


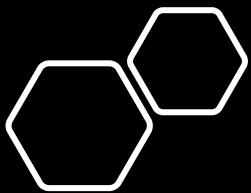


## SUCCESSFUL LANDING ACROSS DIFFERENT LAUNCH SITES

- The launch sites with most successful landings ID KSCLC-39A , followed by CCAFS LC-40

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

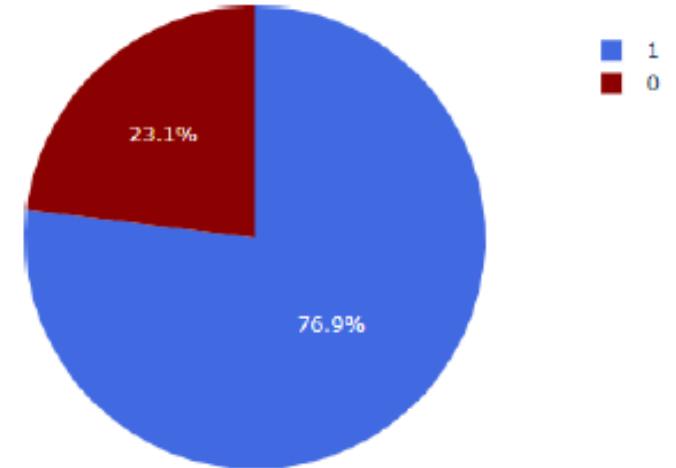


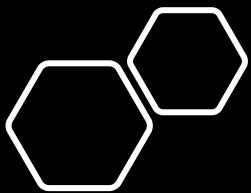


## HIGHEST SUCCESS RATE LAUNCH SITE

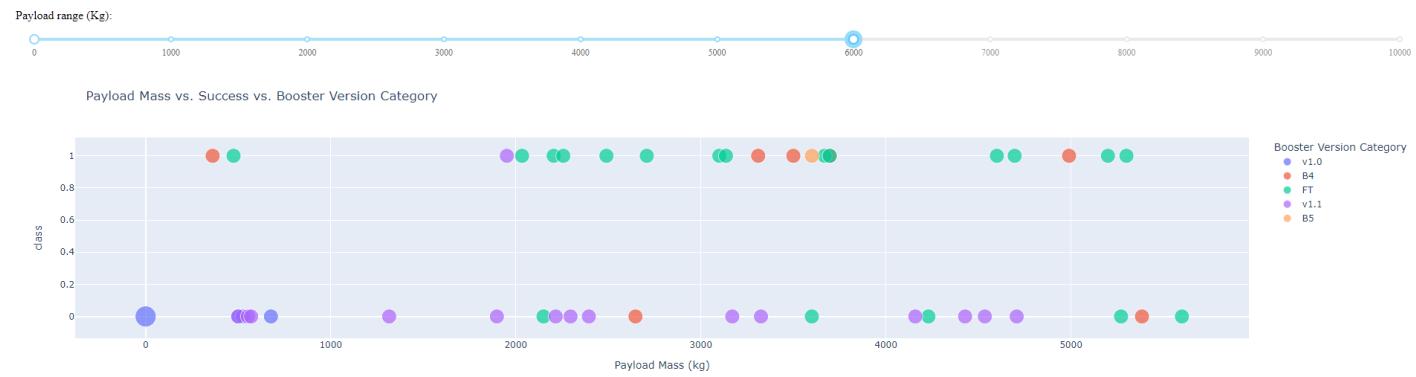
- KSC LC-39A has the highest success rate

KSC LC-39A Success Rate (blue=success)





# PAYLOAD MASS VS. SUCCESS VS. BOOSTER VERSION CATEGORY



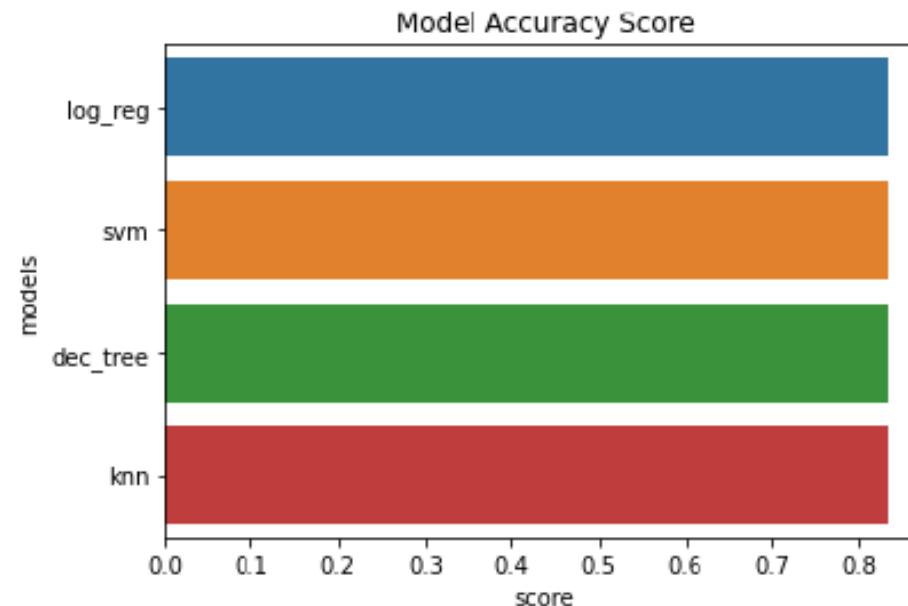
The background of the slide features a dynamic, abstract design. It consists of several thick, curved lines that transition from a bright yellow at the top right to a deep blue at the bottom left. These curves are set against a lighter blue background, creating a sense of motion and depth. In the lower right quadrant, there is a vertical column of solid white space.

Section 6

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

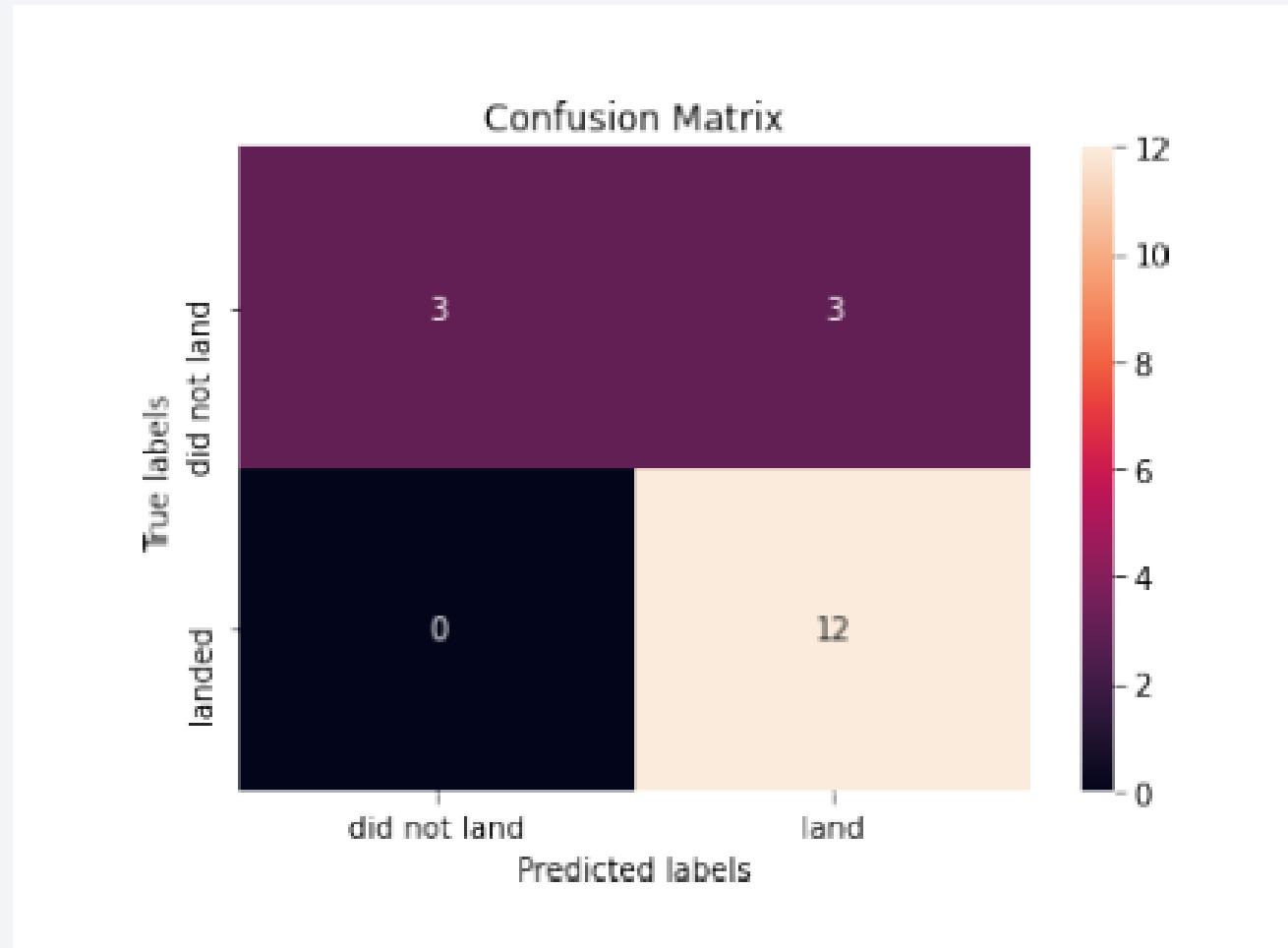
# Classification Accuracy

- All models show to have approximately the same accuracy score of 83.33% circa.



# Confusion Matrix

- Correct predictions are on a diagonal from top left to bottom right.



# Conclusions

- 1) Our task: to develop a ML model for space Y who wants bid against spaceX
  - 2) The goal of model is to predict when stage 1 will successfully land to save ~ \$100 million USD
  - 3) Data source-> public spaceX api and Wikipedia page
  - 4) Stored data into the IBM DB2 database
- 
- 5) Done visualization and interactive dashboard
  - 6) Trained a ML model with an accuracy of 83%
  - 7) Space Y can use the Model to predict the high accuracy if stage 1 will land successfully or not and possibly save money

# Appendix

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- Git url = <https://github.com/aryanmehna/DS-capstone-project.git>

Thank you!

