

# Winning Space Race with Data Science

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# Outline

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- Executive Summary
- Introduction
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusion

# Executive Summary

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- Summary of methodologies
  - Data collection through API and Web Scraping
  - Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) with SQL and Python Libraries
  - Interactive visual analytics with Folium
  - Machine Learning
- Summary of all results
  - Exploratory Data Analysis results
  - Interactive Visual images
  - Machine Learning predictions

# Introduction

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## Project background and context

Space X offers Falcon 9 rocket launches at a significantly lower cost than other providers, primarily due to its ability to reuse the first stage. To be able to compete with Space X, other companies need to know if their first stage will land successfully, and the goal of the project is to create a machine learning pipeline that can predict this outcome.

## Issues to resolve

- Identify the factors that determine if the rocket's first stage will land successfully
- Understand the interaction among features.
- Determine necessary operating conditions that must be in place to ensure a successful landing program.

Section 1

# Methodology

# Methodology

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## Executive Summary

- Data collection methodology:
  - Data was collected through SpaceX APIs and Web Scraping methods
- Perform data wrangling
  - Data was cleaned and was made ready to analyze with feature engineering. This process includes dealing with null values and applying one-hot encoding to categorical variables.
- Perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) using visualization and SQL
- Perform interactive visual analytics using Folium and Plotly Dash
- Perform predictive analysis using classification models
  - Machine Learning models are optimized, tuned and evaluated based on their accuracy performance.

# Data Collection

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- Datasets were collected with API requests from SpaceX API. Also, BeautifulSoup library was used for web scraping relevant data.
- For API requests, json formatted data was normalized. For BeautifulSoup web scraping, html parsing was used.
- Data was organized as tabular format.
- Thanks to feature engineering, data was cleaned and became ready for analysis.

# Data Collection – SpaceX API

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- To gather the necessary data, we utilized a get request to access the SpaceX API. After collecting the data, we performed some basic data cleaning and formatting, as well as data wrangling to ensure that the data was suitable for analysis.
- The link to the relevant notebook is  
[https://github.com/brkksp/IBM\\_Capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-spacex-data-collection-api.ipynb](https://github.com/brkksp/IBM_Capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-spacex-data-collection-api.ipynb)

```
In [7]: spacex_url="https://api.spacexdata.com/v4/launches/past"
In [8]: response = requests.get(spacex_url)
Check the content of the response
In [10]: #print(response.content)
You should see the response contains massive information about SpaceX launches. Next, let's try to discover some more relevant information for this project.

Task 1: Request and parse the SpaceX launch data using the GET request
To make the requested JSON results more consistent, we will use the following static response object for this project:
In [22]: static_json_url='https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBM-DS0321EN-SkillsNetwork/datasets/API_call_spacex_api'
We should see that the request was successfull with the 200 status response code
In [23]: response.status_code
Out[23]: 200
Now we decode the response content as a Json using .json() and turn it into a Pandas dataframe using .json_normalize()
In [36]: # Use json_normalize meethod to convert the json result into a dataframe
response = requests.get(static_json_url).json()
data = pd.json_normalize(response)
Using the dataframe data print the first 5 rows
In [37]: # Get the head of the dataframe
data.head()
```

# Data Collection - Scraping

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- We utilized web scraping with BeautifulSoup to obtain Falcon 9 launch records. We parsed the information in the table and converted it into a pandas dataframe, which we then used for further analysis.
- The relevant notebook link is: [https://github.com/brkksp/IBM\\_Capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-webscraping.ipynb](https://github.com/brkksp/IBM_Capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-webscraping.ipynb)

```
In [92]: static_url = "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Falcon_9_and_Falcon_Heavy_launches&oldid=1027686922"

Next, request the HTML page from the above URL and get a response object

TASK 1: Request the Falcon9 Launch Wiki page from its URL

First, let's perform an HTTP GET method to request the Falcon9 Launch HTML page, as an HTTP response.

In [93]: # use requests.get() method with the provided static_url
response = requests.get(static_url)
# assign the response to a object

Create a BeautifulSoup object from the HTML response

In [94]: # Use BeautifulSoup() to create a BeautifulSoup object from a response text content
soup = BeautifulSoup(response.content, 'html.parser')

Print the page title to verify if the BeautifulSoup object was created properly

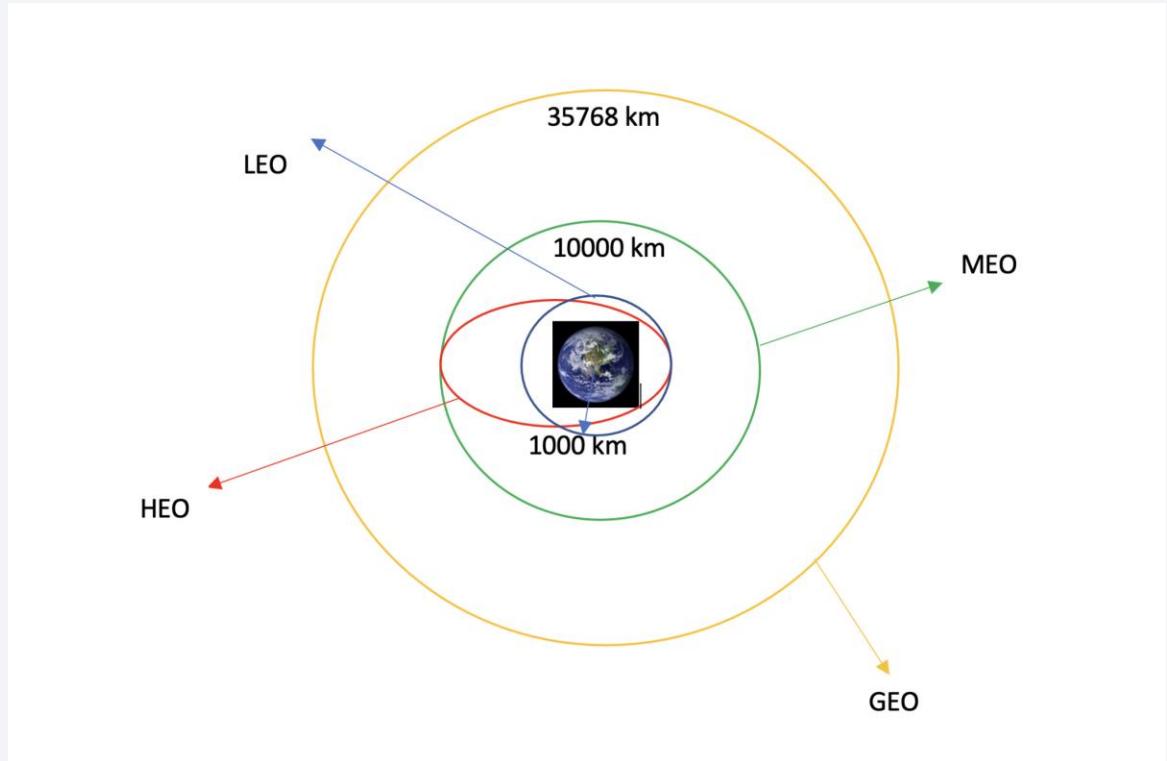
In [95]: # Use soup.title attribute
soup.title.string

Out[95]: 'List of Falcon 9 and Falcon Heavy launches - Wikipedia'
```

# Data Wrangling

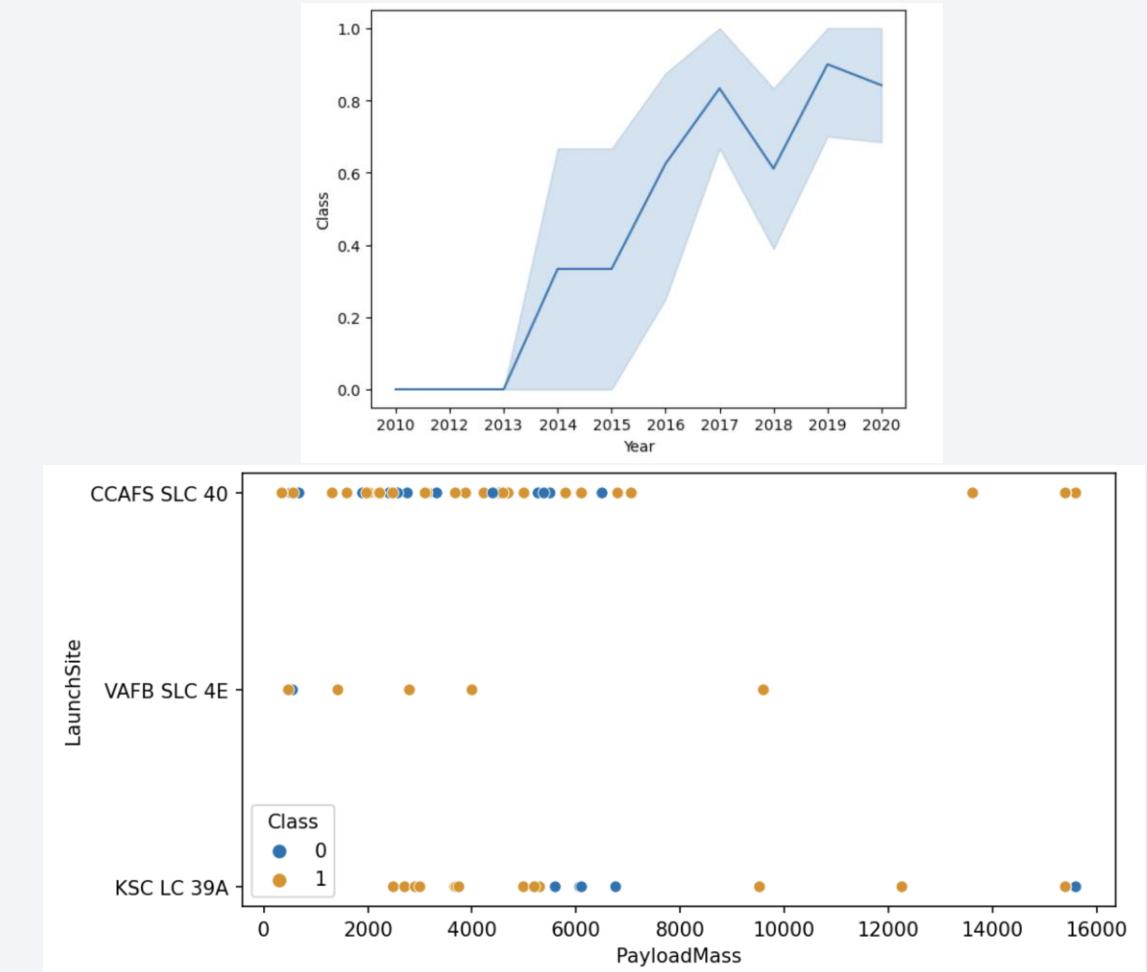
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- Exploratory data analysis was conducted, and appropriate training labels were determined. Specifically, the number of launches occurred at each site was calculated, as well as the frequency and occurrence of each orbit.
- The relevant notebook link is: [https://github.com/brkksp/IBM\\_Capstone/blob/main/labs-jupyter-spacex-Data%20wrangling.ipynb](https://github.com/brkksp/IBM_Capstone/blob/main/labs-jupyter-spacex-Data%20wrangling.ipynb)



# EDA with Data Visualization

- We explored the relation between launch sites and other features. We aimed to seek any relation in terms of success/failure of launches.
- We also observed success rate by year.
- The relevant notebook link is: [https://github.com/brkksp/IBM\\_Capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-eda-dataviz.ipynb](https://github.com/brkksp/IBM_Capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-eda-dataviz.ipynb)



# EDA with SQL

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- Utilizing SQL queries, we performed exploratory data analysis on the data to gain further insight.
- We extracted information such as the unique names of launch sites used in space missions, the total payload mass carried by boosters launched by NASA's CRS program, the average payload mass carried by the F9 v1.1 booster version, and the total number of successful and failed mission outcomes.
- The relevant notebook link is:  
[https://github.com/brkksp/IBM\\_Capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-eda-sql-coursera\\_sqlite.ipynb](https://github.com/brkksp/IBM_Capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-eda-sql-coursera_sqlite.ipynb)

# Build an Interactive Map with Folium

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- Markers, circles, lines are added to the Interactive Folium Map.
- These added features enabled us to observe the success rate of launches.
- Launch sites were investigated in terms of their proximity to coastlines, railways and highways.
- The relevant notebook link  
is: [https://github.com/brkksp/IBM\\_Capstone/blob/main/IBM-DS0321EN-SkillsNetwork\\_labs\\_module\\_3\\_lab\\_jupyter\\_launch\\_site\\_location.ipynb](https://github.com/brkksp/IBM_Capstone/blob/main/IBM-DS0321EN-SkillsNetwork_labs_module_3_lab_jupyter_launch_site_location.ipynb)

# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

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- We used Plotly Dash to build interactive visuals.
- We included scatterplot to observe the relation between Outcome and Payload Mass (kg) in terms of distinct booster versions.
- We included pie charts to observe total launches per launch sites.
- The relevant notebook link  
is: [https://github.com/brkksp/IBM\\_Capstone/blob/main/dash.py](https://github.com/brkksp/IBM_Capstone/blob/main/dash.py)

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

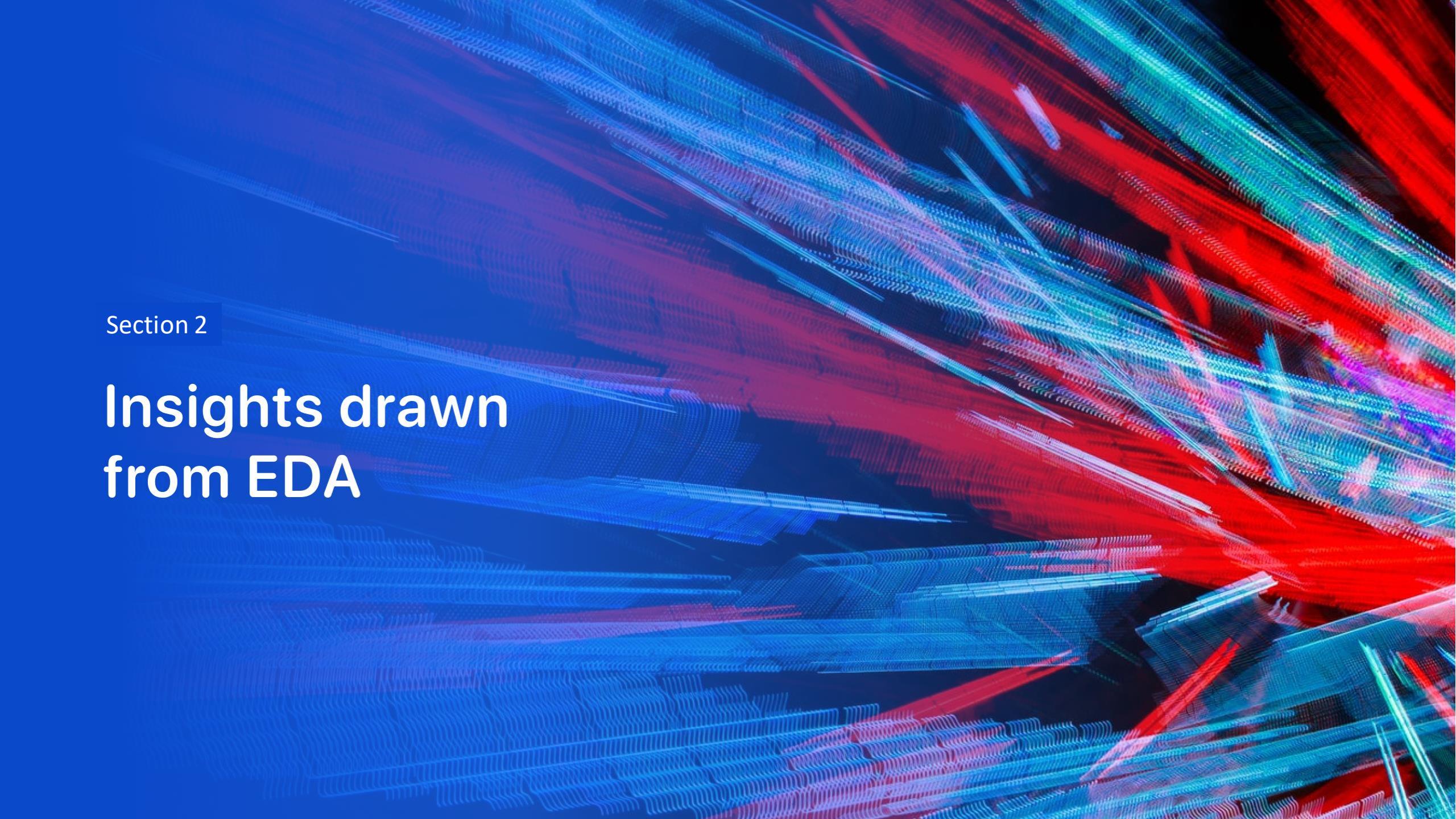
---

- We used Scikit-Learn Library for predictive analysis.
- We split the dataset as train-test-split. Then we tried distinct predictive models.
- For each predictive model, we used Grid Search Cross Validation to choose best parameters.
- Then we plotted confusion matrix and calculated the accuracy per model.
- We then opted the most accurate model.
- The relevant notebook link  
is: [https://github.com/brkksp/IBM\\_Capstone/blob/main/IBM-DS0321EN-SkillsNetwork\\_labs\\_module\\_4\\_SpaceX\\_Machine\\_Learning\\_Prediction\\_Part\\_5.jupyterlite.ipynb](https://github.com/brkksp/IBM_Capstone/blob/main/IBM-DS0321EN-SkillsNetwork_labs_module_4_SpaceX_Machine_Learning_Prediction_Part_5.jupyterlite.ipynb)

# Results

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- After cleaning and organizing the data, we observed that best fitted model for our data is Decision Tree.

The background of the slide features a complex, abstract digital visualization. It consists of a grid of points that have been connected by thin lines, creating a three-dimensional effect. The colors used are primarily shades of blue, red, and green, with some purple and yellow highlights. The overall appearance is reminiscent of a microscopic view of a crystal lattice or a complex data visualization.

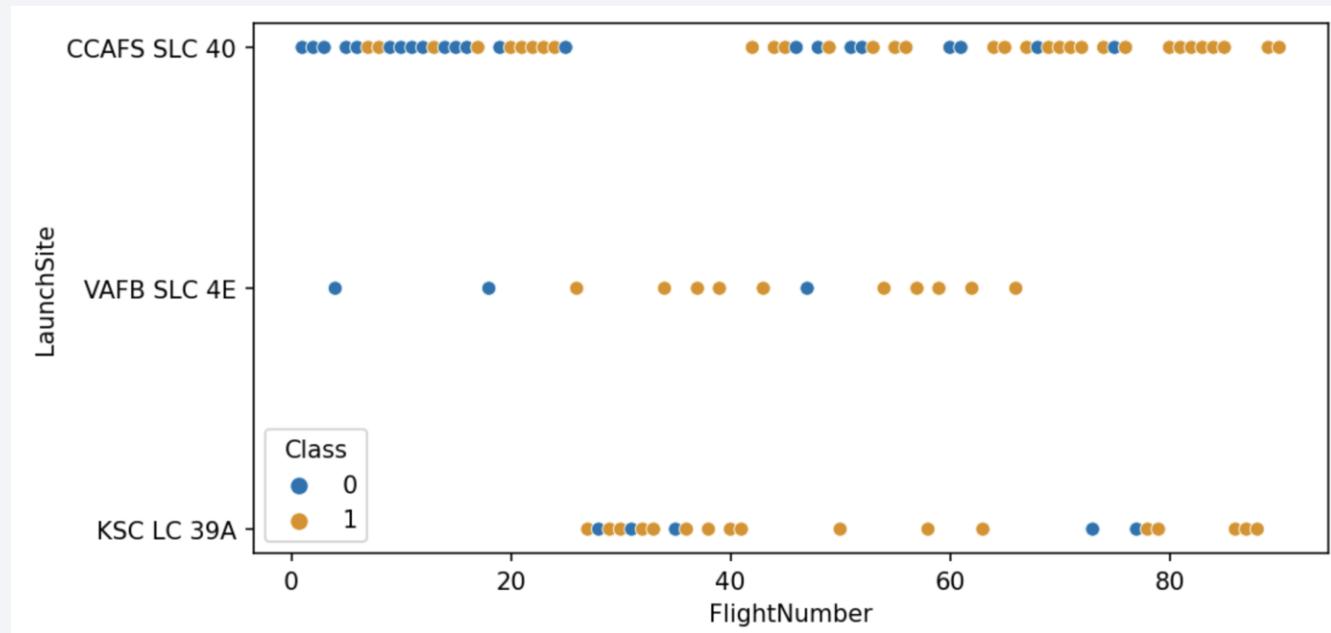
Section 2

## Insights drawn from EDA

# Flight Number vs. Launch Site

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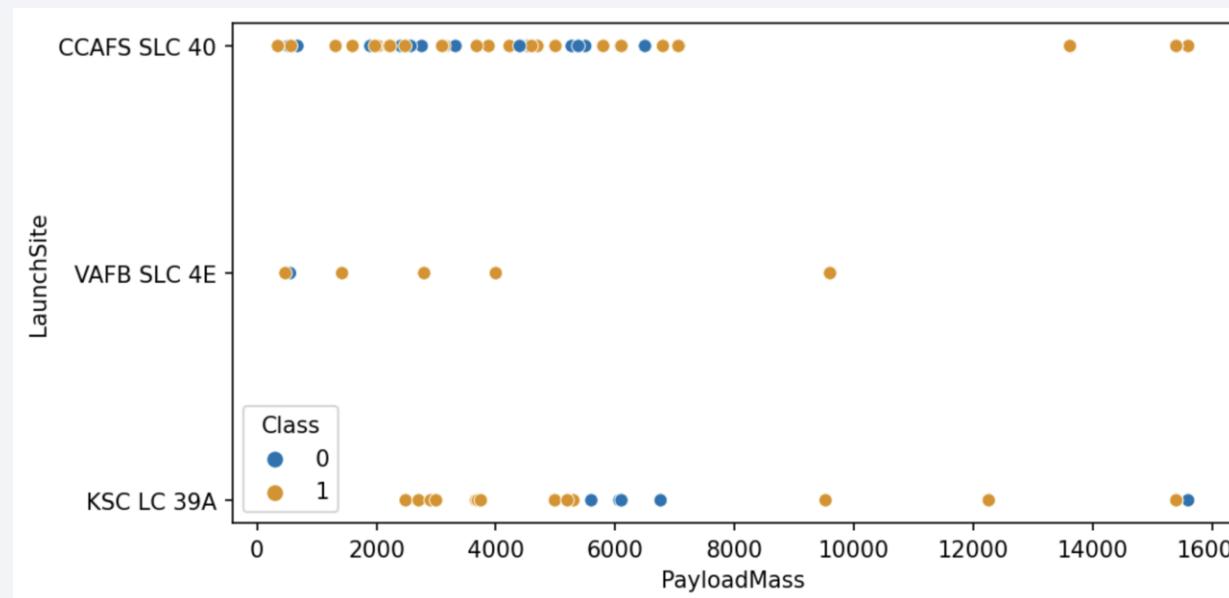
- Based on the plot, it can be observed that as the number of flights increases at a given launch site, the likelihood of success also tends to increase.



# Payload vs. Launch Site

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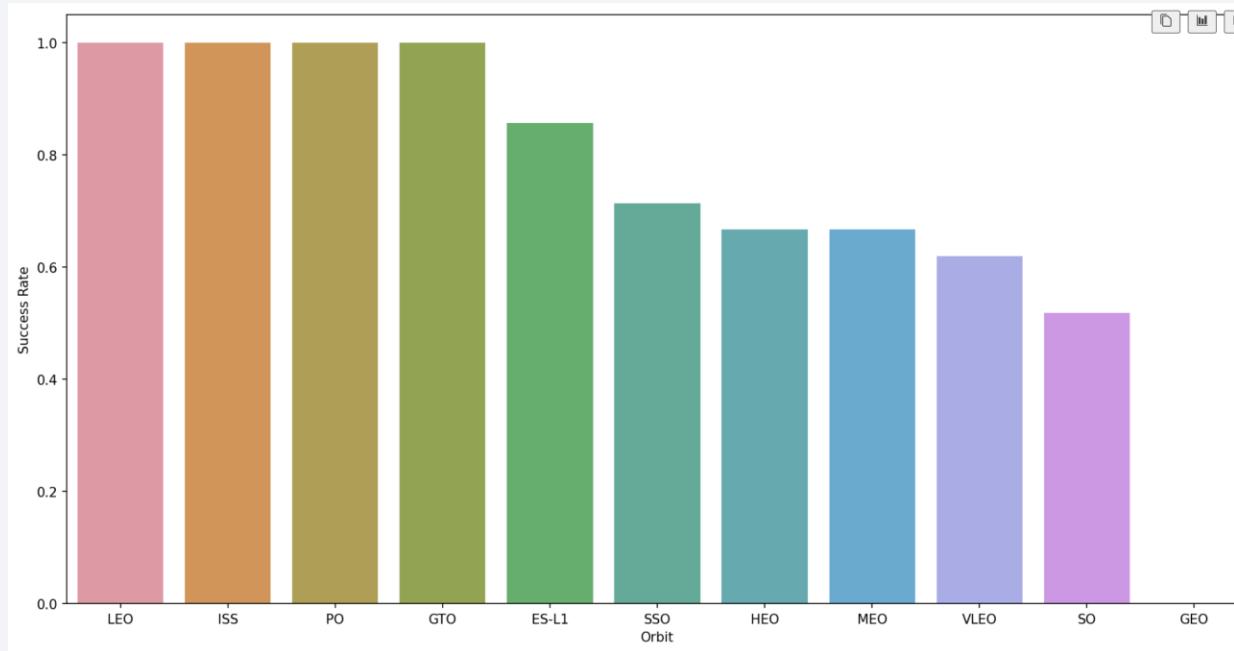
- A correlation can be observed between the success rate of the rocket at launch site CCAFS SLC 40 and the mass of its payload, where a higher payload mass is associated with a higher success rate.



# Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

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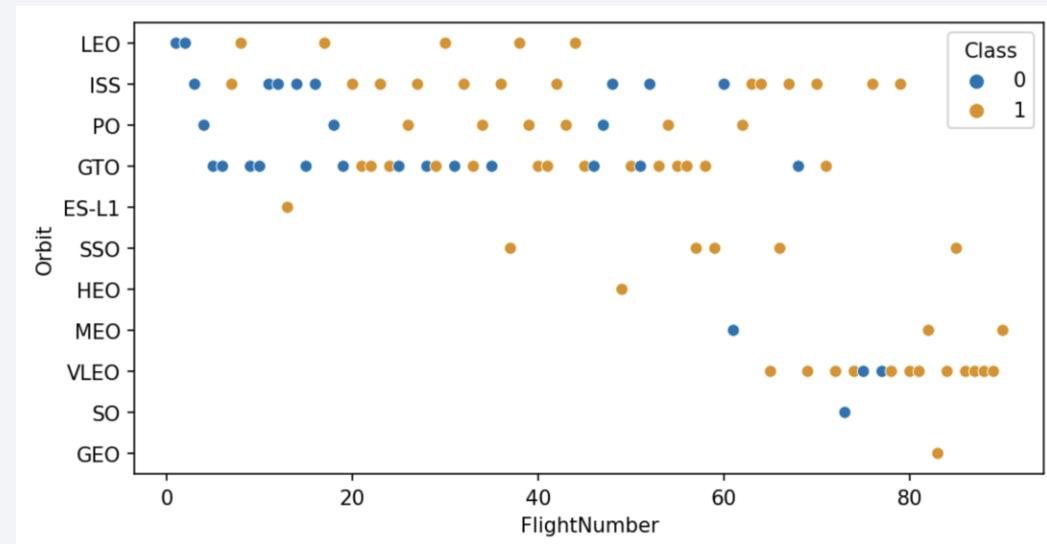
- Based on the plot, it can be inferred that LEO, ISS, PO, GTO, and ES-L1 exhibited the highest success rates.



# Flight Number vs. Orbit Type

---

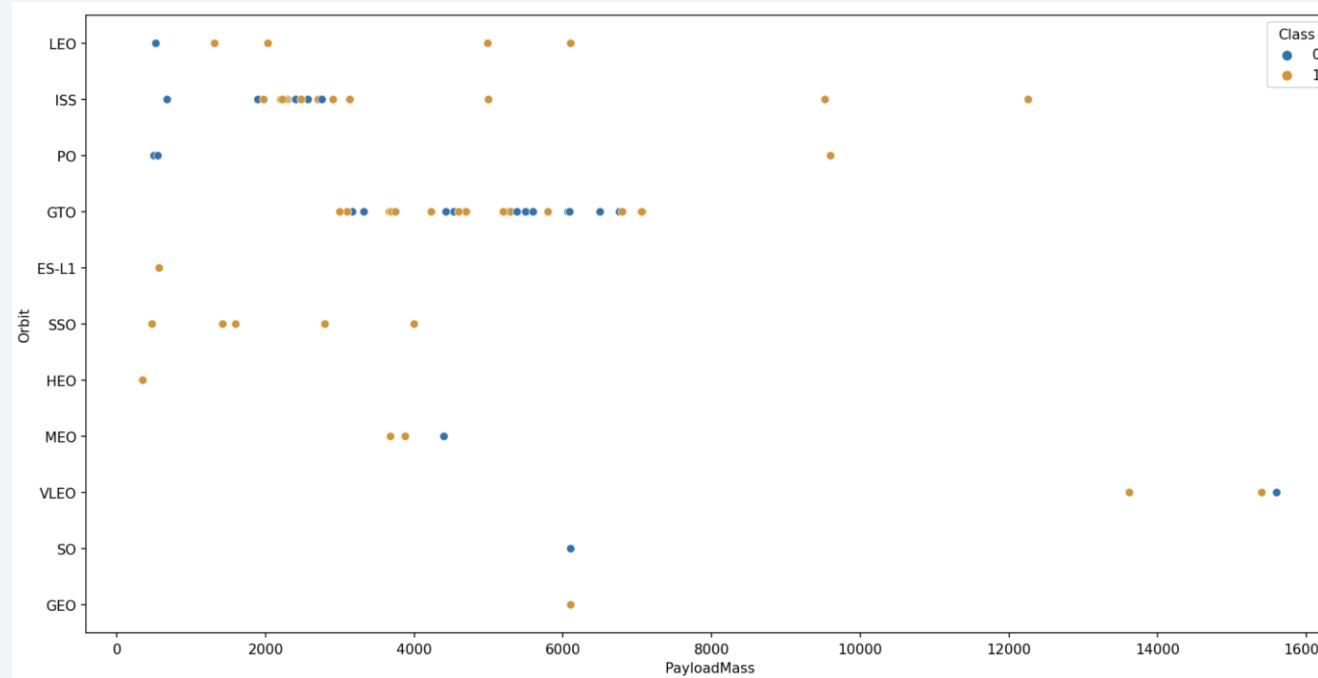
- The following plot illustrates the correlation between Flight Number and Orbit type. It can be observed that in the LEO orbit, the success rate appears to be linked to the number of flights, while in the GTO orbit, there seems to be no such association between the success rate and flight number.



# Payload vs. Orbit Type

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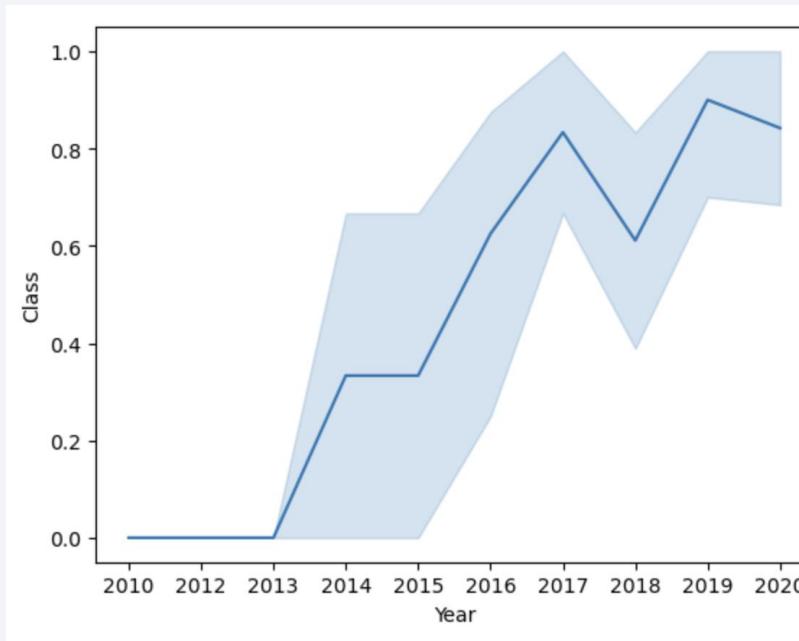
- It can be observed that for orbits such as PO, LEO, and ISS, a higher success rate in terms of landing is associated with heavy payloads.



# Launch Success Yearly Trend

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- Based on the plot, it can be observed that the success rate has consistently increased from 2013 to 2020.



# All Launch Site Names

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- We used the key word DISTINCT to show only unique launch sites from the SpaceX data.

```
%sql SELECT DISTINCT Launch_Site FROM SPACEXTBL;
```

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

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

# Launch Site Names Begin with 'CCA'

---

- The query was utilized to retrieve 5 records from a dataset where the launch sites begin with 'CCA'.

```
%sql SELECT * FROM SPACEXTBL WHERE Launch_Site LIKE 'CCA%' LIMIT 5;  
Python  
  
* sqlite:///my\_data1.db  
Done.  
  


| Date       | Time (UTC) | Booster_Version | Launch_Site | Payload                                                       | PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_ | Orbit     | Customer        | Mission_Outcome | Landing _Outcome    |
|------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 04-06-2010 | 18:45:00   | F9 v1.0 B0003   | CCAFS LC-40 | Dragon Spacecraft Qualification Unit                          | 0                 | LEO       | SpaceX          | Success         | Failure (parachute) |
| 08-12-2010 | 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) |
| 22-05-2012 | 07:44:00   | F9 v1.0 B0005   | CCAFS LC-40 | Dragon demo flight C2                                         | 525               | LEO (ISS) | NASA (COTS)     | Success         | No attempt          |
| 08-10-2012 | 00:35:00   | F9 v1.0 B0006   | CCAFS LC-40 | SpaceX CRS-1                                                  | 500               | LEO (ISS) | NASA (CRS)      | Success         | No attempt          |
| 01-03-2013 | 15:10:00   | F9 v1.0 B0007   | CCAFS LC-40 | SpaceX CRS-2                                                  | 677               | LEO (ISS) | NASA (CRS)      | Success         | No attempt          |


```

# Total Payload Mass

---

- By executing the query provided below, we were able to calculate that the total payload carried by NASA's boosters is 45596.

```
%sql SELECT SUM(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) AS Total_Payload_Mass FROM SPACEXTBL WHERE Customer LIKE 'NASA (CRS)';
```

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

```
Done.
```

Total_Payload_Mass
45596

# Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

---

- By performing the following query, it was determined that the average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1 is 2928.4.

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following content:

```
%sql SELECT AVG(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) AS Average_Payload_Mass FROM SPACEXTBL WHERE Booster_Version LIKE 'F9 v1.1'  
* sqlite:///my\_data1.db  
Done.  
Average_Payload_Mass  
2928.4
```

The terminal window has tabs for "CODE" and "MATERIALS". The output section shows the results of the SQL query, with the column name "Average\_Payload\_Mass" highlighted in a grey box and its value "2928.4" below it.

# First Successful Ground Landing Date

---

- Based on our observations, the date on which the first successful landing occurred on a ground pad was December 22nd, 2015.

```
%sql SELECT MIN(Date) AS Min_Date FROM SPACEXTBL WHERE Landing_Outcome LIKE 'Success (ground pad)';  
✓ 0.0s  
* sqlite:///my\_data1.db  
Done.  
  


| Min_Date   |
|------------|
| 22-12-2015 |


```

# Successful Drone Ship Landing with Payload between 4000 and 6000

---

- We deployed the WHERE clause to narrow down the dataset to boosters that had accomplished a successful landing on a drone ship. Subsequently, we applied an AND condition to further refine the results and only include boosters that had a payload mass greater than 4000 but less than 6000 at the time of the successful landing.

```
%sql SELECT * FROM SPACEXTBL WHERE Landing_Outcome LIKE '%Success (drone ship)%' AND PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_ BETWEEN 4000 AND 6000;  
✓ 0.0s  
* sqlite:///my\_data1.db  
Done.  


| Date       | Time (UTC) | Booster_Version | Launch_Site | Payload               | PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_ | Orbit | Customer               | Mission_Outcome | Landing_Outcome      |
|------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 06-05-2016 | 05:21:00   | F9 FT B1022     | CCAFS LC-40 | JCSAT-14              | 4696             | GTO   | SKY Perfect JSAT Group | Success         | Success (drone ship) |
| 14-08-2016 | 05:26:00   | F9 FT B1026     | CCAFS LC-40 | JCSAT-16              | 4600             | GTO   | SKY Perfect JSAT Group | Success         | Success (drone ship) |
| 30-03-2017 | 22:27:00   | F9 FT B1021.2   | KSC LC-39A  | SES-10                | 5300             | GTO   | SES                    | Success         | Success (drone ship) |
| 11-10-2017 | 22:53:00   | F9 FT B1031.2   | KSC LC-39A  | SES-11 / EchoStar 105 | 5200             | GTO   | SES EchoStar           | Success         | Success (drone ship) |


```

# Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

---

- UNION method is used to merge both results in the same column. It can be observed that total number of:
  - Success outcome is 100
  - Failure outcome is 1

```
%sql SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SPACEXTBL WHERE Mission_Outcome LIKE '%Success%' UNION SELECT COUNT(*) Failure FROM SPACEXTBL WHERE Mission_Outcome LIKE '%Failure%';  
✓ 0.0s  
* sqlite:///my\_data1.db  
Done.  


| COUNT(*) |
|----------|
| 1        |
| 100      |


```

# Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

- Using a subquery within the WHERE clause and the MAX() function, we were able to identify the booster that carried the maximum payload.

```
%sql SELECT * FROM SPACEXTBL WHERE PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_ = (SELECT MAX(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) FROM SPACEXTBL);
```

✓ 0.0s  
\* sqlite:///my\_data1.db  
Done.

Python

Date	Time (UTC)	Booster_Version	Launch_Site	Payload	PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_	Orbit	Customer	Mission_Outcome	Landing_Outcome
11-11-2019	14:56:00	F9 B5 B1048.4	CCAFS SLC-40	Starlink 1 v1.0, SpaceX CRS-19	15600	LEO	SpaceX	Success	Success
07-01-2020	02:33:00	F9 B5 B1049.4	CCAFS SLC-40	Starlink 2 v1.0, Crew Dragon in-flight abort test	15600	LEO	SpaceX	Success	Success
29-01-2020	14:07:00	F9 B5 B1051.3	CCAFS SLC-40	Starlink 3 v1.0, Starlink 4 v1.0	15600	LEO	SpaceX	Success	Success
17-02-2020	15:05:00	F9 B5 B1056.4	CCAFS SLC-40	Starlink 4 v1.0, SpaceX CRS-20	15600	LEO	SpaceX	Success	Failure
18-03-2020	12:16:00	F9 B5 B1048.5	KSC LC-39A	Starlink 5 v1.0, Starlink 6 v1.0	15600	LEO	SpaceX	Success	Failure
22-04-2020	19:30:00	F9 B5 B1051.4	KSC LC-39A	Starlink 6 v1.0, Crew Dragon Demo-2	15600	LEO	SpaceX	Success	Success
04-06-2020	01:25:00	F9 B5 B1049.5	CCAFS SLC-40	Starlink 7 v1.0, Starlink 8 v1.0	15600	LEO	SpaceX, Planet Labs	Success	Success
03-09-2020	12:46:14	F9 B5 B1060.2	KSC LC-39A	Starlink 11 v1.0, Starlink 12 v1.0	15600	LEO	SpaceX	Success	Success
06-10-2020	11:29:34	F9 B5 B1058.3	KSC LC-39A	Starlink 12 v1.0, Starlink 13 v1.0	15600	LEO	SpaceX	Success	Success
18-10-2020	12:25:57	F9 B5 B1051.6	KSC LC-39A	Starlink 13 v1.0, Starlink 14 v1.0	15600	LEO	SpaceX	Success	Success
24-10-2020	15:31:34	F9 B5 B1060.3	CCAFS SLC-40	Starlink 14 v1.0, GPS III-04	15600	LEO	SpaceX	Success	Success
25-11-2020	02:13:00	F9 B5 B1049.7	CCAFS SLC-40	Starlink 15 v1.0, SpaceX CRS-21	15600	LEO	SpaceX	Success	Success

# 2015 Launch Records

---

- To filter the dataset for failed landing outcomes on a drone ship, along with their corresponding booster versions and launch site names for the year 2015, we utilized a combination of the WHERE clause, LIKE operator, AND condition.

```
● %sql SELECT substr(Date,4,2) AS Month, Landing_Outcome, Booster_Version, Launch_Site  
FROM SPACEXTBL  
WHERE Landing_Outcome LIKE '%Failure (drone ship)%' AND substr(Date,7,4) = '2015';  
✓ 0.0s
```

\* [sqlite:///my\\_data1.db](sqlite:///my_data1.db)

Done.

Month	Landing_Outcome	Booster_Version	Launch_Site
01	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

---

- We selected Landing outcomes and the COUNT of landing outcomes. We then used the WHERE clause to filter the data for landing outcomes that fell between the dates 2010-06-04 to 2010-03-20.
- Next, we applied the GROUP BY clause to group the landing outcomes and used the ORDER BY clause to arrange the grouped landing outcomes in descending order.

```
%sql SELECT Landing_Outcome,COUNT(*) FROM SPACEXTBL WHERE Date between '04-06-2010' and '20-03-2017' GROUP BY Landing_Outcome ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC;  
✓ 0.0s  
* sqlite:///my\_data1.db  
Done.  


| Landing_Outcome      | COUNT(*) |
|----------------------|----------|
| Success              | 20       |
| No attempt           | 10       |
| Success (drone ship) | 8        |
| Success (ground pad) | 6        |
| Failure (drone ship) | 4        |
| Failure              | 3        |
| Controlled (ocean)   | 3        |
| Failure (parachute)  | 2        |
| No attempt           | 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. City lights are visible as numerous small white and yellow dots, primarily concentrated in the lower right quadrant where the United States appears. In the upper right, there are bright green and yellow bands of light, likely the Aurora Borealis or Australis. The overall atmosphere is dark and mysterious.

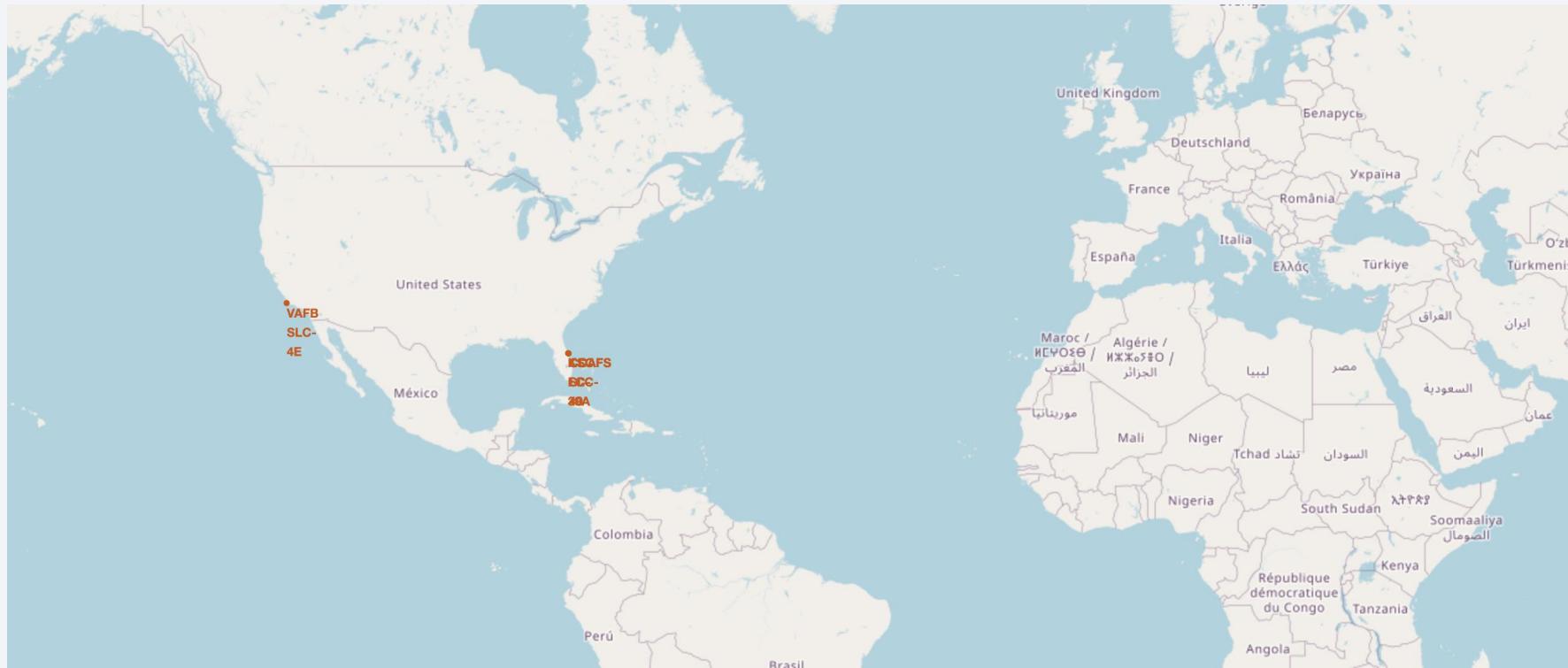
Section 3

# Launch Sites Proximities Analysis

# Launch Sites of SpaceX

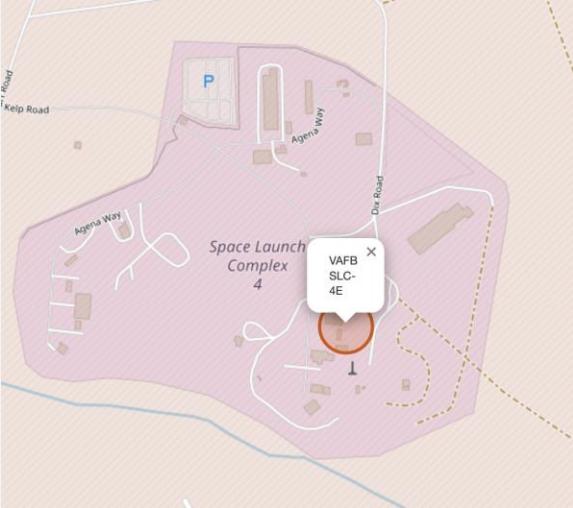
---

- As can be seen from the map below, all launch sites of SpaceX are in the United States, mostly around two locations.

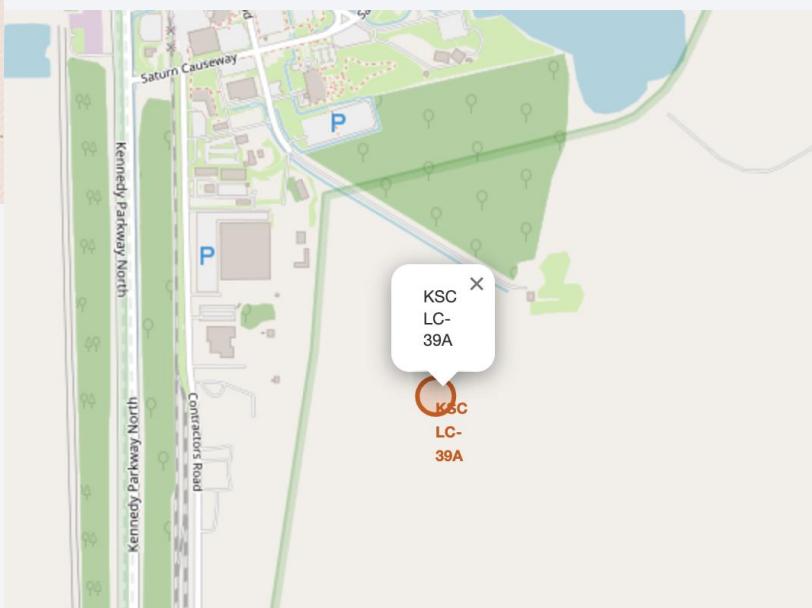


# Launch Sites with Labels

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- Green is for success
- Red is for failure.

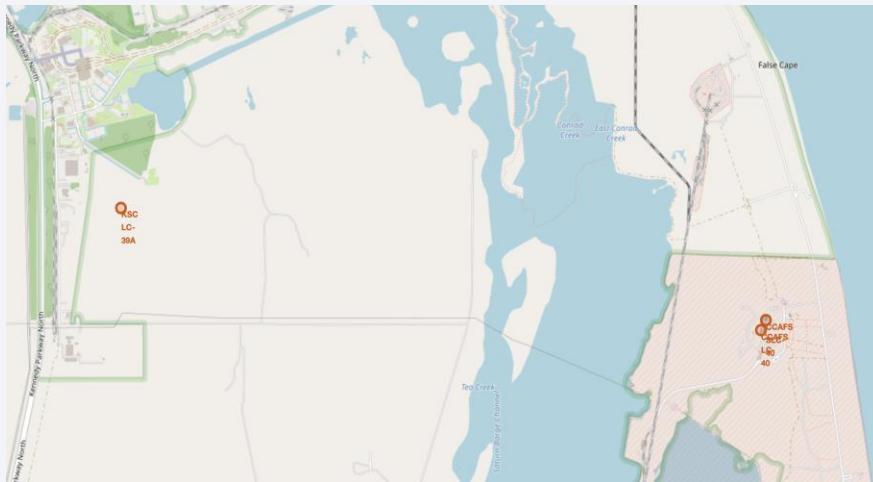


# Launch Site Distance to Landmarks

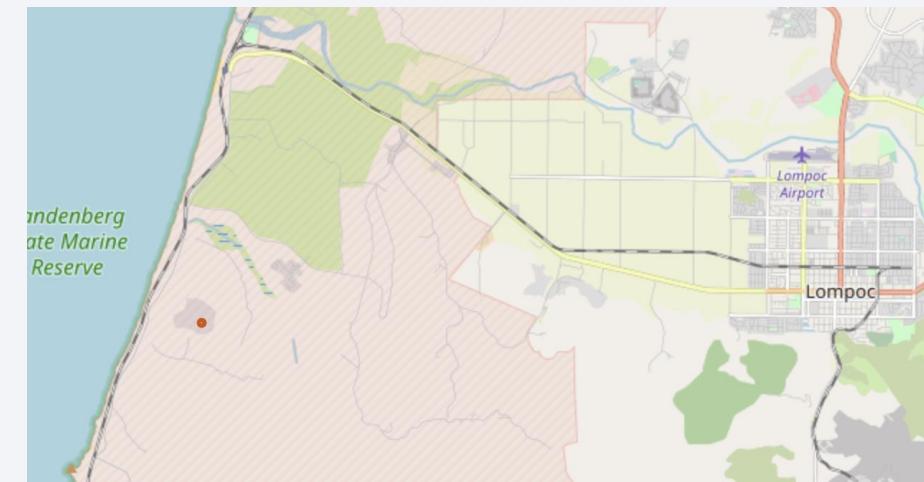
---

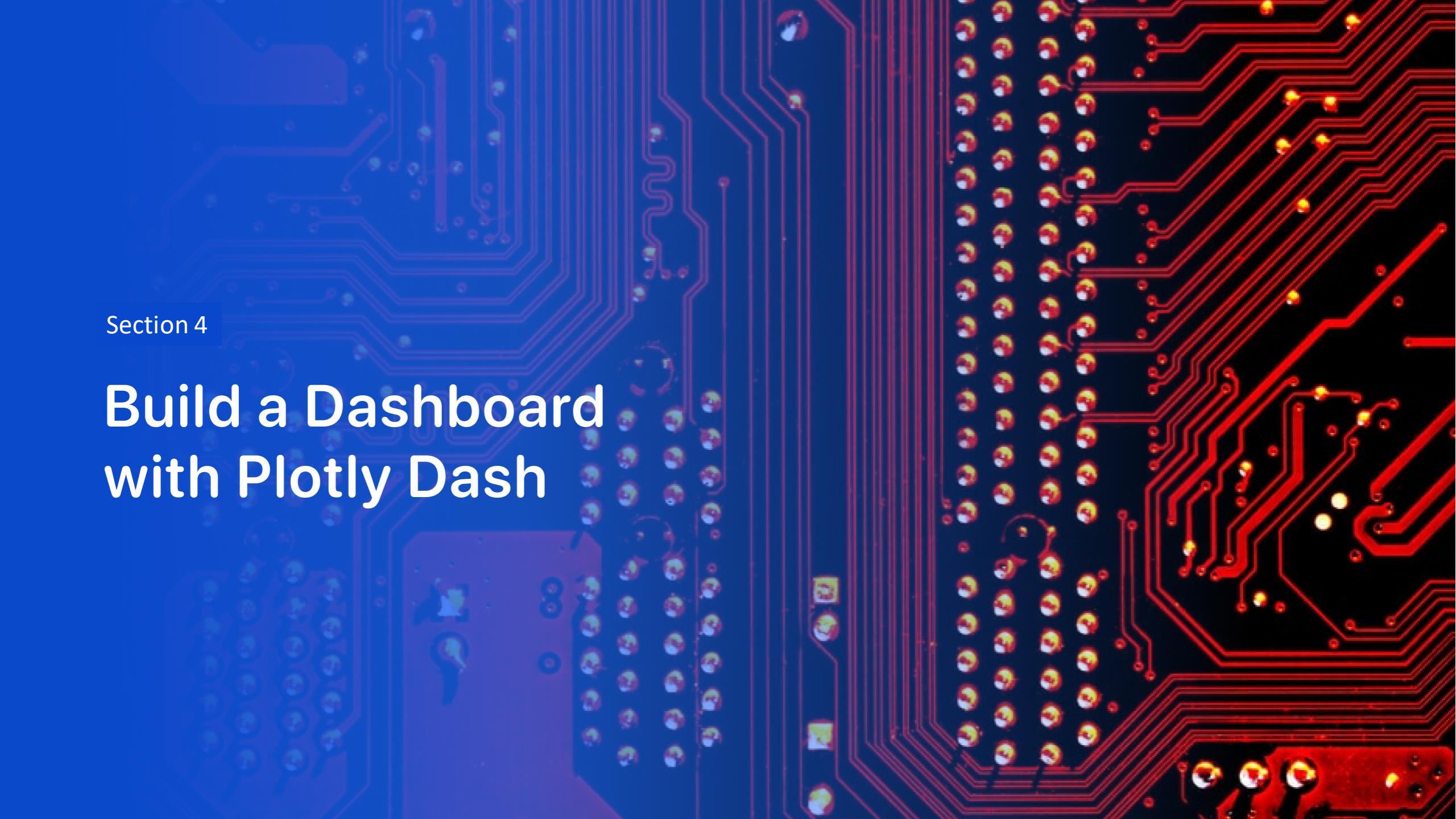
- It can be observed that eastern launch sites are quite close to landmarks meanwhile western one is distant.

Eastern



Western



The background of the slide features a close-up photograph of a printed circuit board (PCB). The left side of the image has a blue color overlay, while the right side has a red color overlay. The PCB itself is dark grey or black, with numerous red and blue printed circuit lines (traces) connecting various components. Components visible include a large blue integrated circuit chip on the left, several smaller yellow and orange components, and a grid of surface-mount resistors on the right.

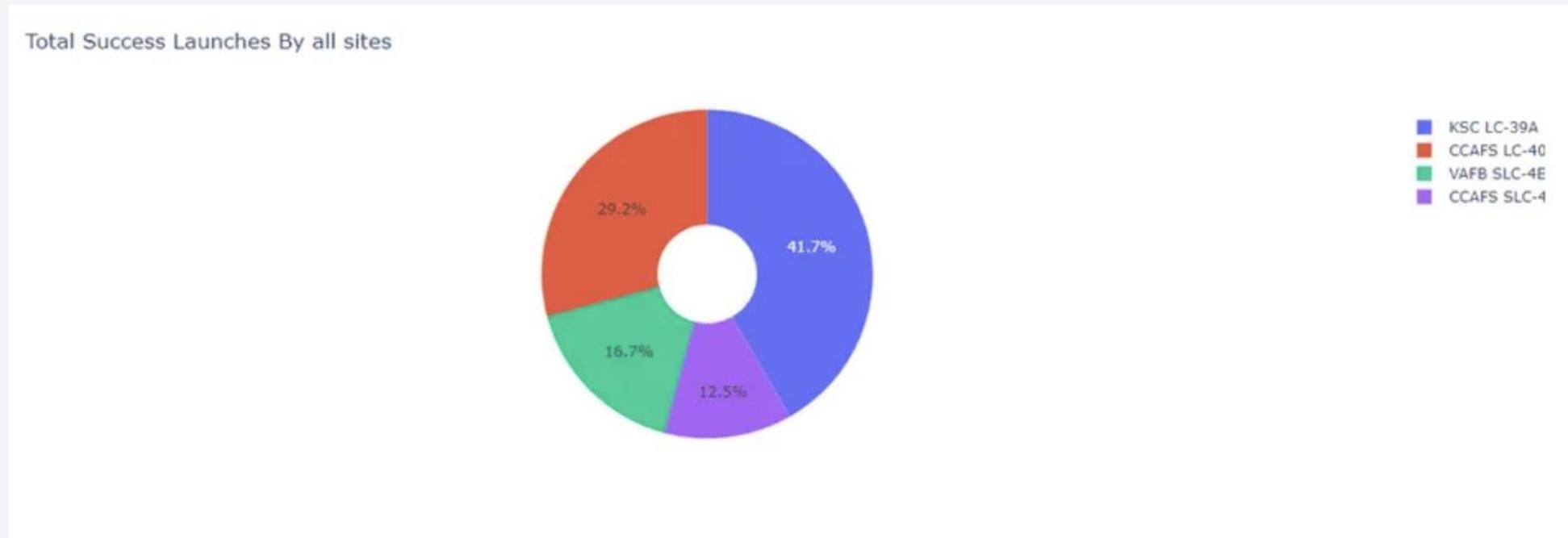
Section 4

# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

# Total Success Launches by All Sites

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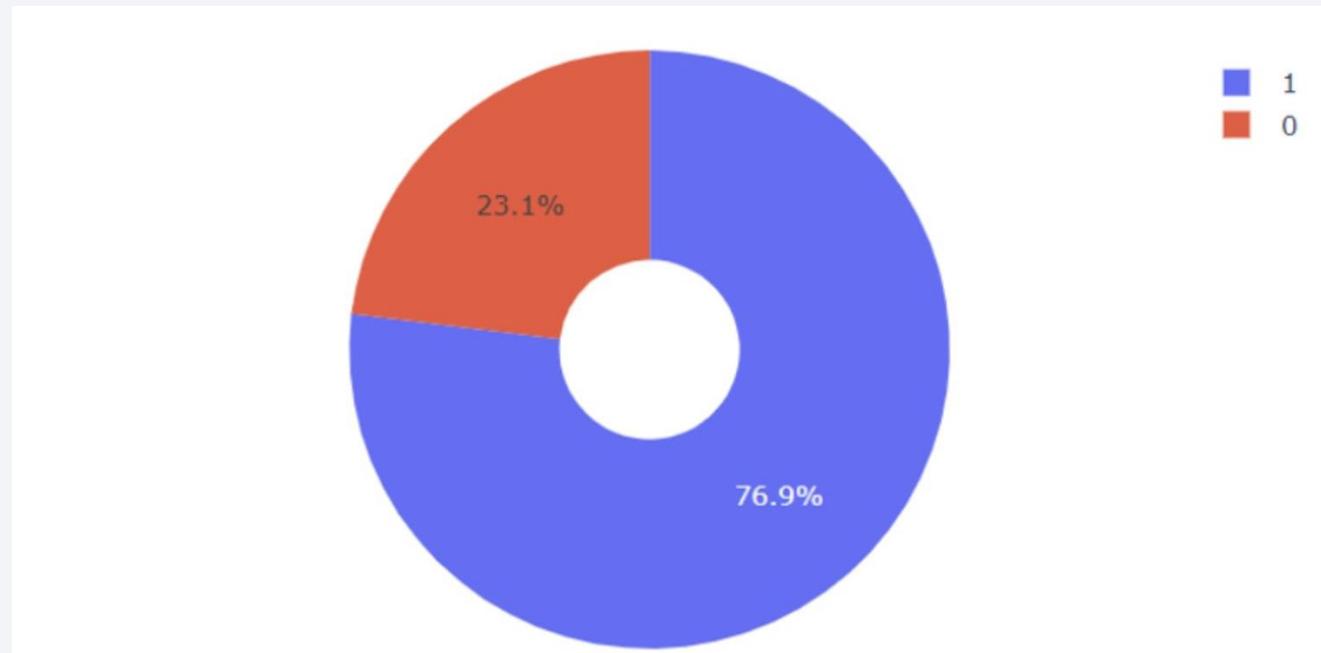
- As can be seen below, KSC LC-39A is the most successful launch of all launches.



# KSC LC-39A Success Rate

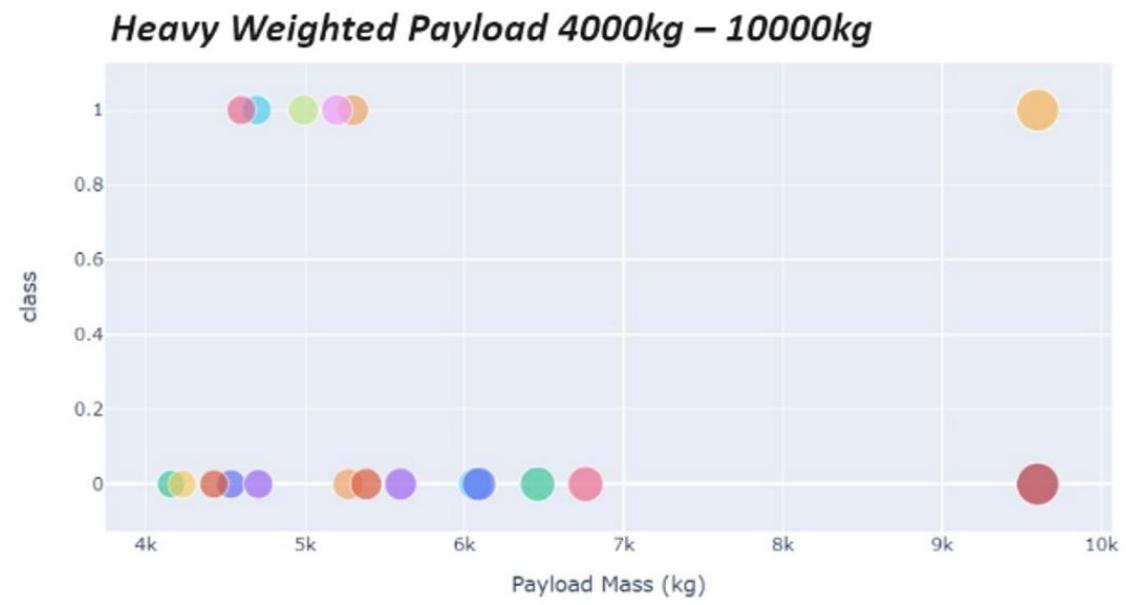
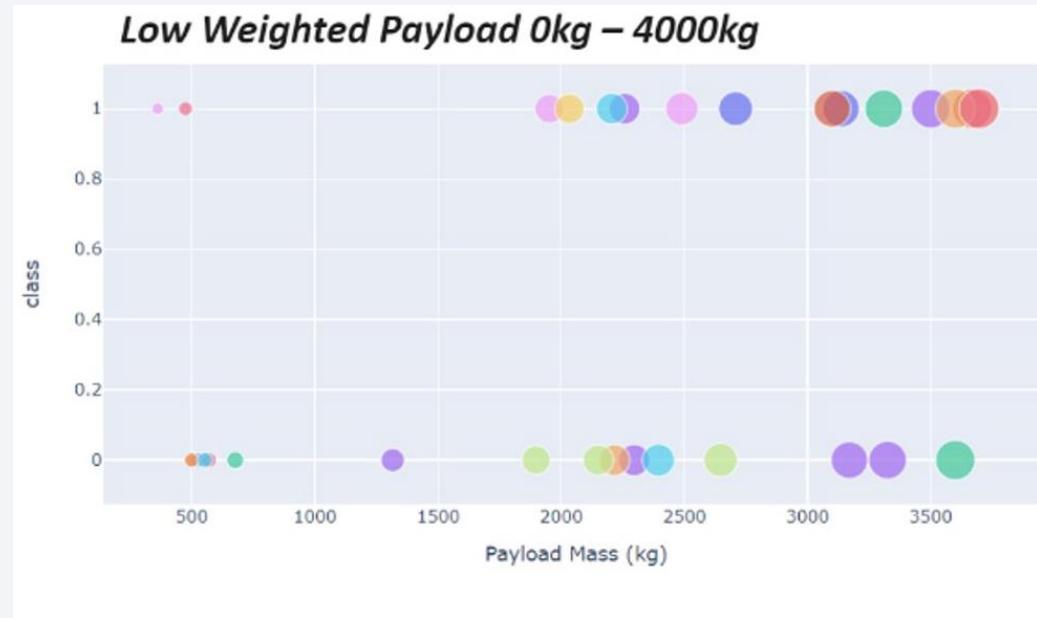
---

- As can be seen from the image, success rate of KSC LC-39A is 76.9%.



# Relationship between Payload and Launch Outcome across all launch sites

- One could observe that the success rates are higher for payloads with lower weight compared to those with heavier weight.



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 lines create a sense of motion and depth, resembling a tunnel or a stylized landscape. The overall effect is modern and professional.

Section 5

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

# Classification Accuracy

- The decision tree classifier is considered to have the highest classification accuracy among the models used.

```
methods = {'KNN':knn_cv.best_score_,  
          'DecisionTree':tree_cv.best_score_,  
          'LogisticRegression':logreg_cv.best_score_,  
          'SVM':svm_cv.best_score_}
```

```
Best_Method = max(algorithms, key=algorithms.get)  
Best_Method
```

```
'DecisionTree'
```

```
• tree_cv = GridSearchCV(estimator=tree, param_grid=parameters, cv=10)  
tree_cv.fit(X_train,Y_train)
```

```
GridSearchCV(cv=10, estimator=DecisionTreeClassifier(),  
            param_grid={'criterion': ['gini', 'entropy'],  
                        'max_depth': [2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18],  
                        'max_features': ['auto', 'sqrt'],  
                        'min_samples_leaf': [1, 2, 4],  
                        'min_samples_split': [2, 5, 10],  
                        'splitter': ['best', 'random']})
```

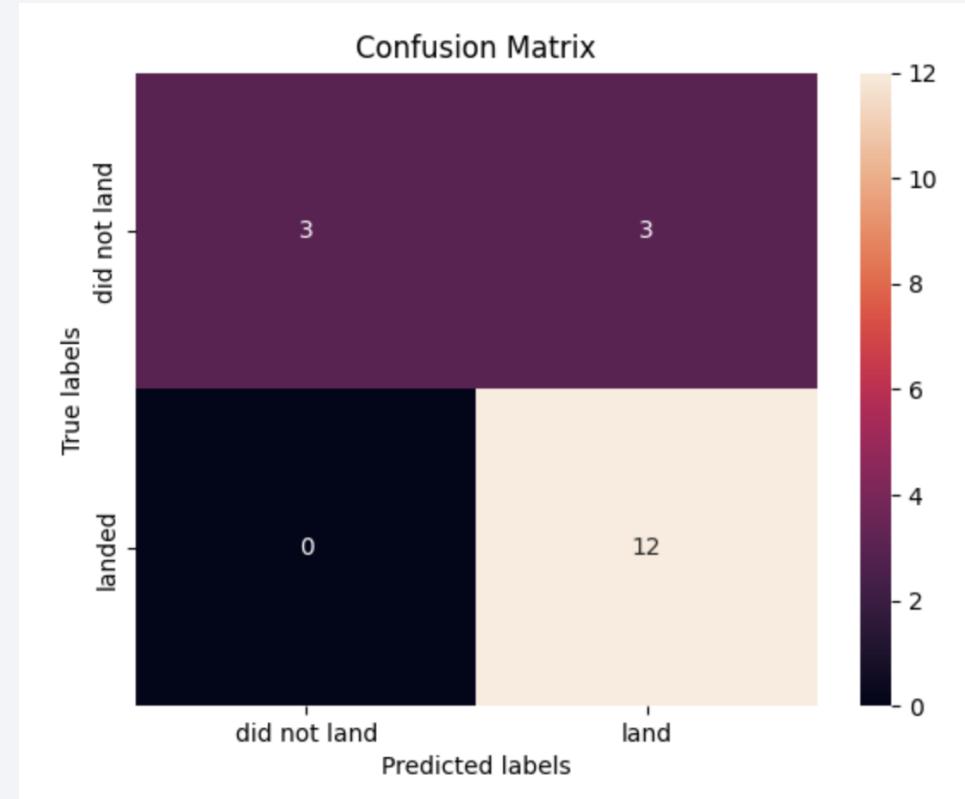
```
print("tuned hpyerparameters :(best parameters) ",tree_cv.best_params_)  
print("accuracy : ",tree_cv.best_score_)
```

```
tuned hpyerparameters :(best parameters)  {'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 6  
accuracy : 0.9035714285714287
```

# Confusion Matrix

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- Based on the confusion matrix of the decision tree classifier, it can be inferred that the classifier is capable of accurately distinguishing between different classes. However, the major issue appears to be the occurrence of false positives, which implies that the classifier sometimes labels unsuccessful landings as successful ones.



# Conclusions

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Based on the analysis, we can draw the following conclusions:

- There is a positive correlation between the flight amount at a launch site and the success rate at the site.
- Launch success rate has been increasing steadily from 2013 to 2020.
- KSC LC-39A is the launch site with the highest number of successful launches.
- The orbits ES-L1, GEO, HEO, SSO, VLEO have the highest success rates.
- The decision tree classifier is the most suitable machine learning algorithm for this task based on its performance.

Overall, these findings provide useful insights into the factors that contribute to launch success and can be used to improve future launches.

Thank you!

