



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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- Collected data via SpaceX API
- Cleaned and filtered data for Falcon 9 rockets
- Summary of all results

# Introduction

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- Project background and context
- Determine the price of each launch
- Build a model to predict whether a launch will be successful, ie whether stage 1 of rocket will land and can be reused.



Section 1

# Methodology

# Methodology

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## Executive Summary

- Data collection methodology:
  - Data was retrieved via SpaceX API
  - Data was web scraped
- Perform data wrangling
  - Missing values were filled
  - Data was filtered
- Perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) using visualization and SQL
- Perform interactive visual analytics using Folium and Plotly Dash
- Perform predictive analysis using classification models
  - Classification model (success/lanede

# Data Collection

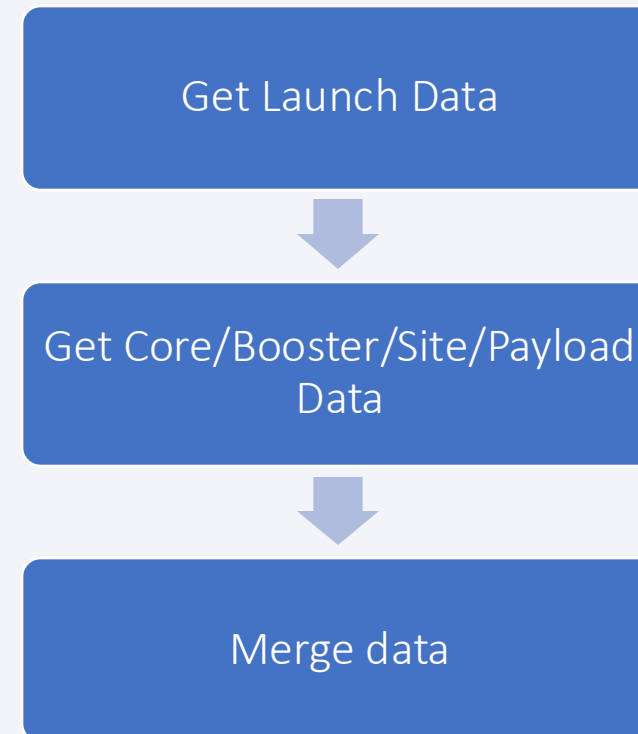
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- Describe how data sets were collected.
  - SpaceX API
  - Webscraping
- You need to present your data collection process use key phrases and flowcharts

# Data Collection – SpaceX API

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- Initial API call to get launch data
- Subsequent API calls to get Rocket Core, Booster, Launch Site and Payload data.
- Merge associated data from all calls to to a single data point
- Github  
link: <https://github.com/codewizard-dt/ibm-datascienc-capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-spacex-data-collection-api-v2.ipynb>

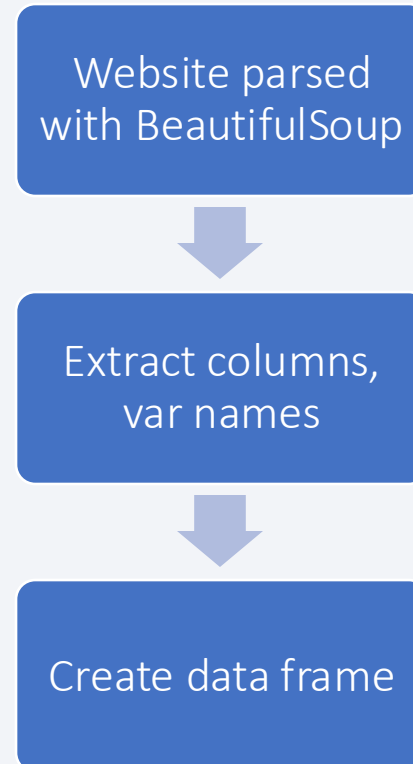




# Data Collection - Scraping

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- SpaceX Launch Wiki Link was scraped
- Table with launch data identified and parsed
- Columns and variable names extracted
- Added all data to data frame
- Github URL:  
<https://github.com/codewizard-dt/ibm-datascienc-capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-webscraping.ipynb>



# Data Wrangling

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- Describe how data were processed
- You need to present your data wrangling process using key phrases and flowcharts
- Add the GitHub URL of your completed data wrangling related notebooks, as an external reference and peer-review purpose

# EDA with Data Visualization

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- Flight Number vs Launch Site, scatterplot
- Flight Number vs Payload Mass, scatterplot
- Payload Mass vs Launch Site, scatterplot
- Average Success by Orbit, bar chart
- Flight Number vs Orbit, scatterplot
- Payload Mass vs Orbit, scatterplot
- Average Success by Year, line chart
- Github URL: [https://github.com/codewizard-dt/ibm-datascienc-capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-eda-dataviz-v2%20\(1\).ipynb](https://github.com/codewizard-dt/ibm-datascienc-capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-eda-dataviz-v2%20(1).ipynb)

# EDA with SQL

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- Names of the unique launch sites
- 5 records where launch site starts with 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 greater than 4000 but less than 6000
- Total number of successful and failure mission outcomes
- "booster\_versions" that have carried the maximum payload mass
- Records showing month, landing outcome, booster version and site for 2015
- Landing outcomes and their totals between the date 2010-06-04 and 2017-03-20
- Github URL: [https://github.com/codewizard-dt/ibm-datascienc-capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-eda-sql-coursera\\_sqlite.ipynb](https://github.com/codewizard-dt/ibm-datascienc-capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-eda-sql-coursera_sqlite.ipynb)

# Build an Interactive Map with Folium

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- Added markers for Launch site locations
- Github URL: <https://github.com/codewizard-dt/ibm-datascienc-capstone/blob/main/lab-jupyter-launch-site-location-v2.ipynb>

# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

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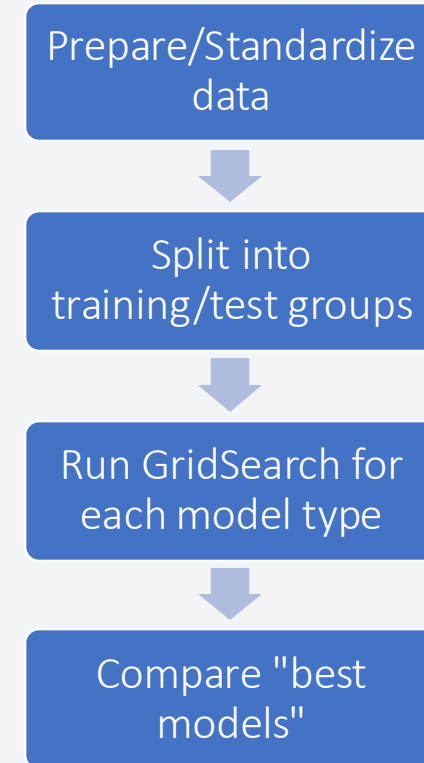
- Add a dropdown list to enable Launch Site selection
- Add a pie chart to show the total successful launches count for all sites (or if a site is selected then show successful/failed launches)
- Add a slider to select payload range (to filter the data)
- Add a scatter chart to show the correlation between payload and launch success
- Github URL: <https://github.com/codewizard-dt/ibm-datascienc-capstone/blob/main/spacex-dash-app.py>



# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

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- Separate X and Y
- Standardize X using StandardScaler
- Split into train/test (test\_size = 0.2)
- GridSearchCV for the following models
  - LogisticRegression, SupportVectorMachine, DecisionTreeClassifier, KNeighbors,
- Evaluated the confusion matrix and accuracy scores for each "best model" for both training and test data
- Github URL: <https://github.com/codewizard-dt/ibm-datascienc-capstone/blob/main/SpaceX-Machine-Learning-Prediction-Part-5-v1.ipynb>



# Results

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



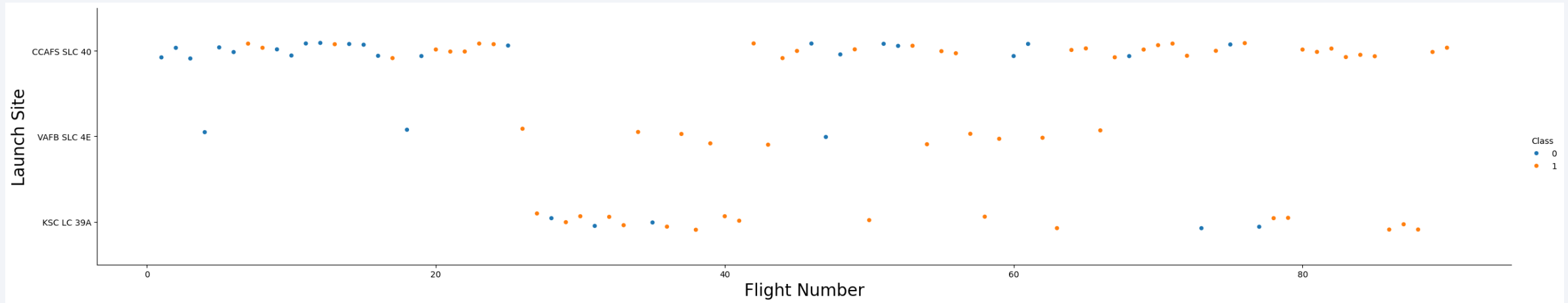
The background of the slide is an abstract composition. It features a dark blue base color. Overlaid on this are numerous diagonal streaks in shades of red and cyan. A faint, light blue grid pattern is also visible, particularly in the lower-left quadrant. The overall effect is dynamic and technological.

Section 2

# Insights drawn from EDA

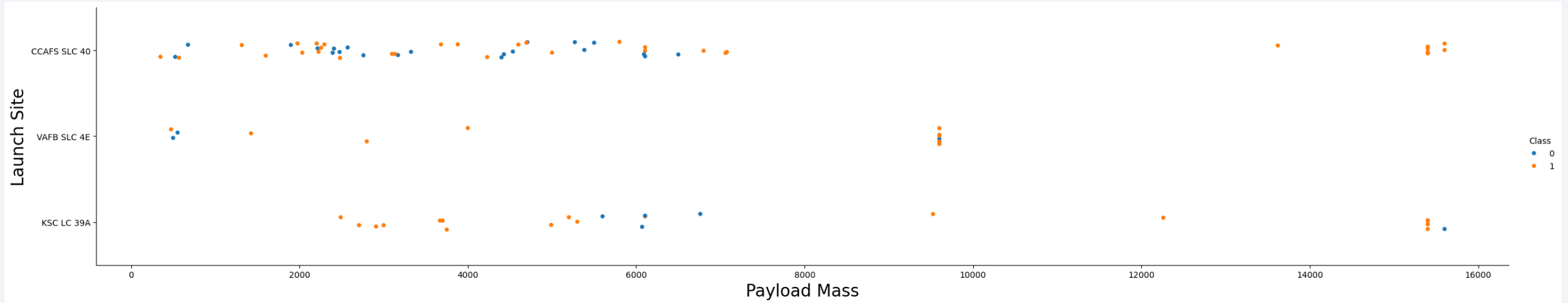


# Flight Number vs. Launch Site



- Blue = failure, orange = success
- Launch site 'VAFB' had higher success compared to others, but also fewer launches

# Payload vs. Launch Site

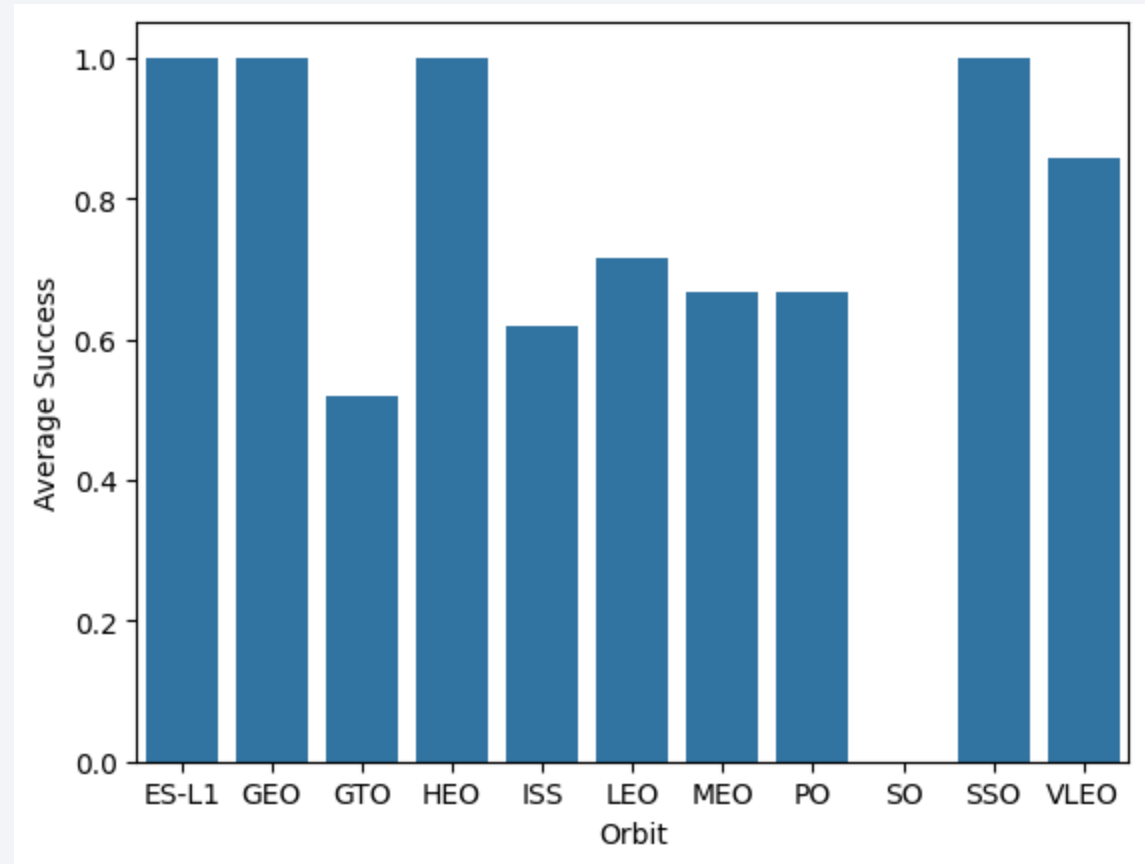


- Blue = failure, orange = success
- Only 2 out of 3 launch sites had large payloads
- Large payloads had higher success rates

# Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

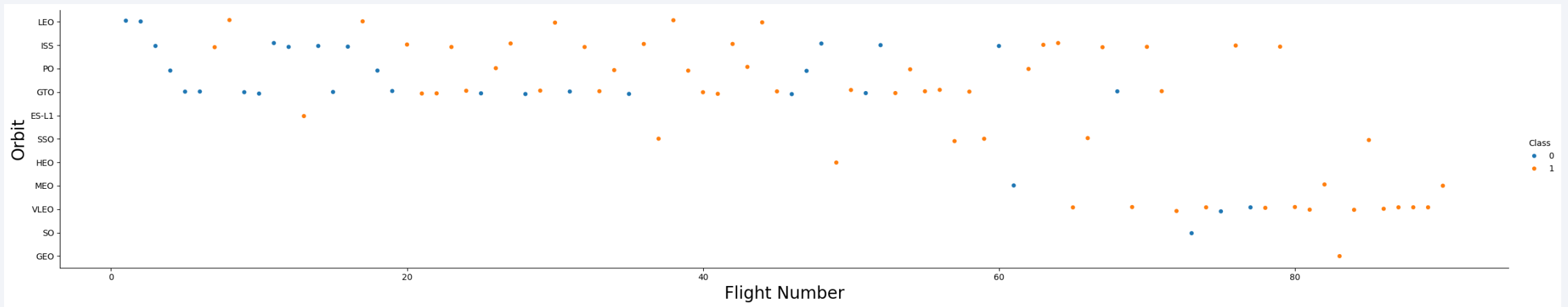
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- SO orbit had all failures
- ES-L1, GEO, HEO, SSO had all successes
- 6 out of 11 orbits had mixed success



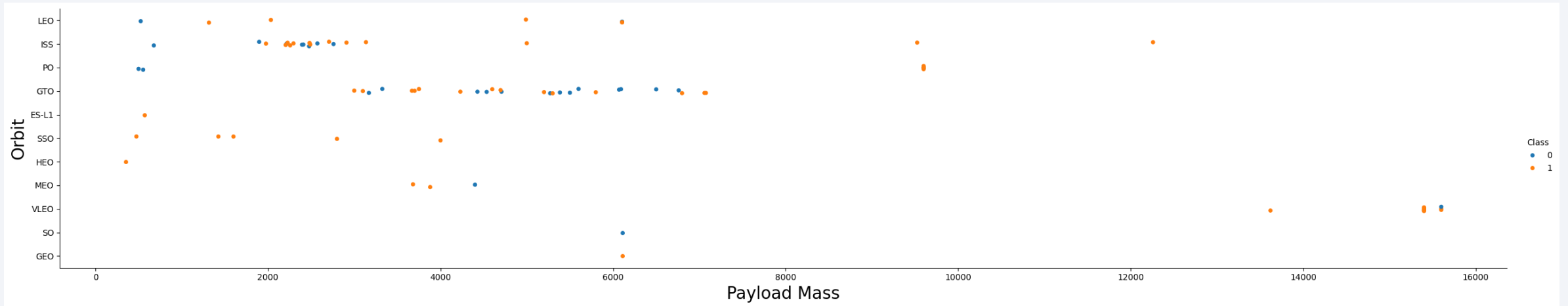


# Flight Number vs. Orbit Type



- Blue = failure, orange = success
- Earlier flights were less successful, while later flights more successful
- VLEO, MEO, HEO, SSO, GEO were only tried for later flights

# Payload vs. Orbit Type

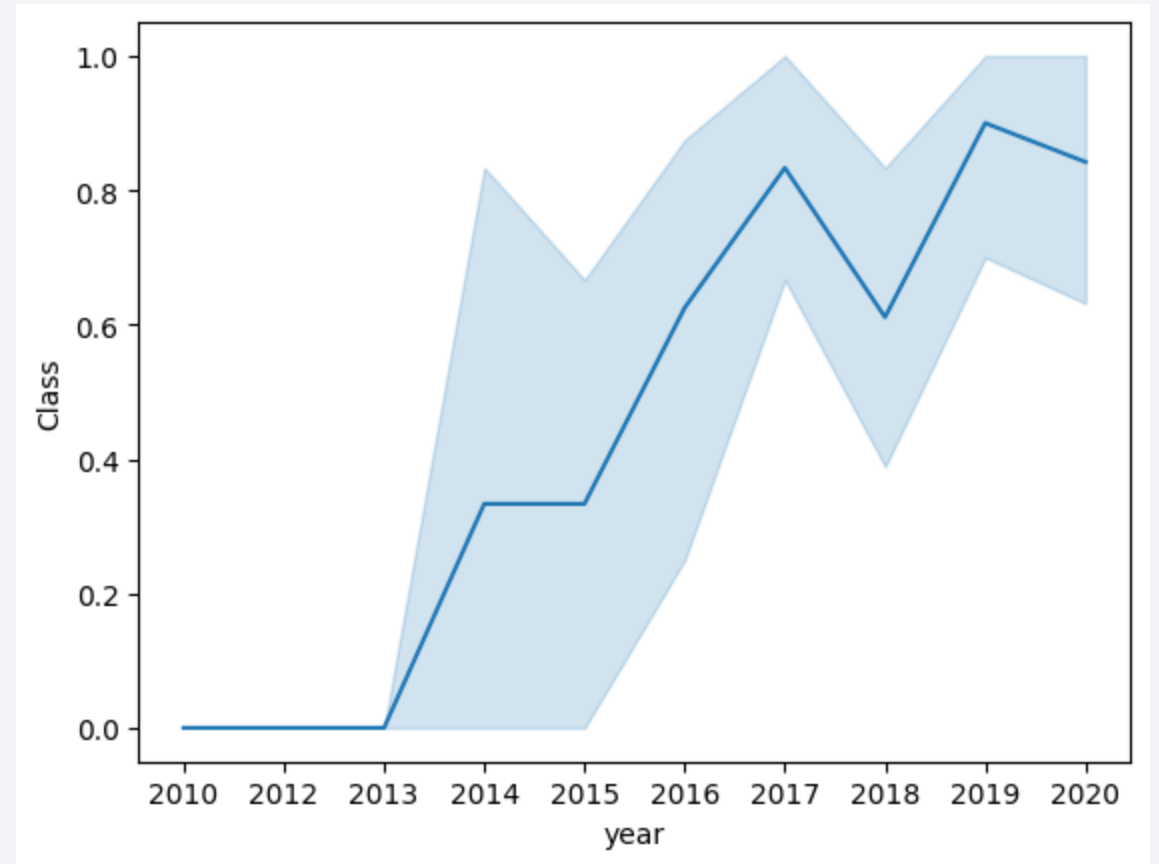


- Blue = failure, orange = success
- VLEO had only large payloads, while MEO, SSO, HEO had relatively small payloads
- GTO had a mix of success/failures for both small and large payloads
- LEO/SS had more success with larger payloads

# Launch Success Yearly Trend

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- No success until 2013
- 2013-2015 shows increasing success but large variance
- Around 2017 success leveled out and remained above 60%



# All Launch Site Names

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- Find the names of the unique launch sites
  - CCAFS LC-40
  - VAFB SLC-4E
  - KSC LC-39A
  - CCAFS SLC-40
- There are 4 unique launch sites

# Launch Site Names Begin with 'CCA'

- Find 5 records where launch sites begin with `CCA`
- Using LIKE "%" and LIMIT to get the correct records

```
%sql select * from SPACEXTABLE where launch_site like 'CCA%' limit 5
```

✓ 0.0s Python

Running query in 'sqlite:///my\_data1.db'

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

# Total Payload Mass

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- Calculate the total payload carried by boosters from NASA
- Using SUM and WHERE to correctly aggregate
- 45596



# Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

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- Calculate the average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1
- Using AVG and WHERE to correctly aggregate
- 2928.4

# First Successful Ground Landing Date

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- Find the dates of the first successful landing outcome on ground pad
- Using
  - where landing\_outcome = 'Success (ground pad)'
  - order by Date ASC limit 1
- 2015-12-22

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

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- List the names of boosters which have successfully landed on drone ship and had payload mass greater than 4000 but less than 6000
  - F9 FT B1022
  - F9 FT B1026
  - F9 FT B1021.2
  - F9 FT B1031.2
- Using
  - distinct Booster\_Version
  - where landing\_outcome = 'Success (drone ship)' and payload\_mass\_\_kg\_ between 4000 and 6000

# Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

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- Calculate the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes

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

# Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

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- List the names of the booster which have carried the maximum payload mass
  - 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
- Using subquery to get the max payload, then get distinct booster version

# 2015 Launch Records

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- List the failed landing\_outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions, and launch site names for in year 2015
- Using WHERE landing\_outcome = 'Failure (drone ship)' and substr(Date,0,5)='2015'

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

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- 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
- Using
  - Count (landing\_outcome) as total
  - Group by landing\_outcome

Landing_Outcome	total
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

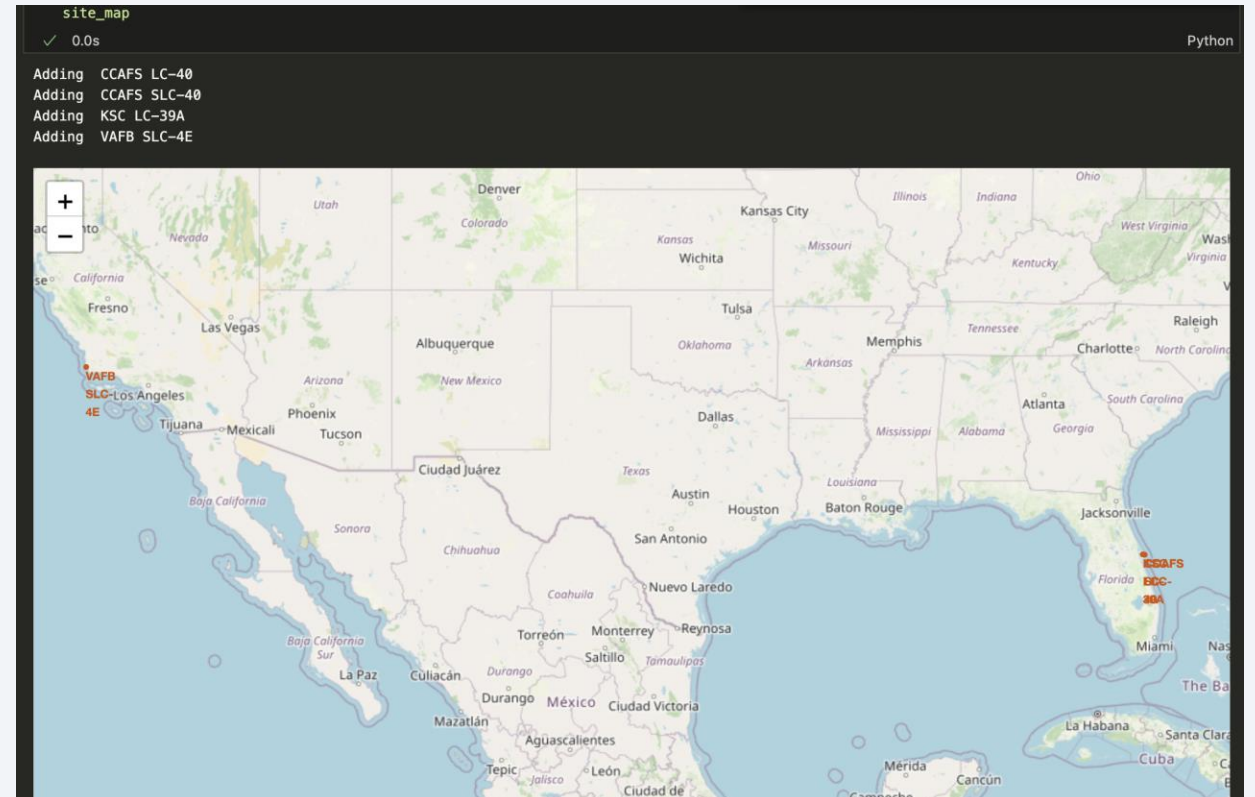
A satellite view of Earth from space, showing the curvature of the planet and city lights at night. The image is a composite of a solid blue background on the left and a satellite photograph of Earth on the right. The Earth's surface is dark blue, with numerous bright yellow and orange lights representing cities and urban areas. The horizon line of the Earth is visible, separating the dark surface from the blackness of space.

Section 3

# Launch Sites Proximities Analysis

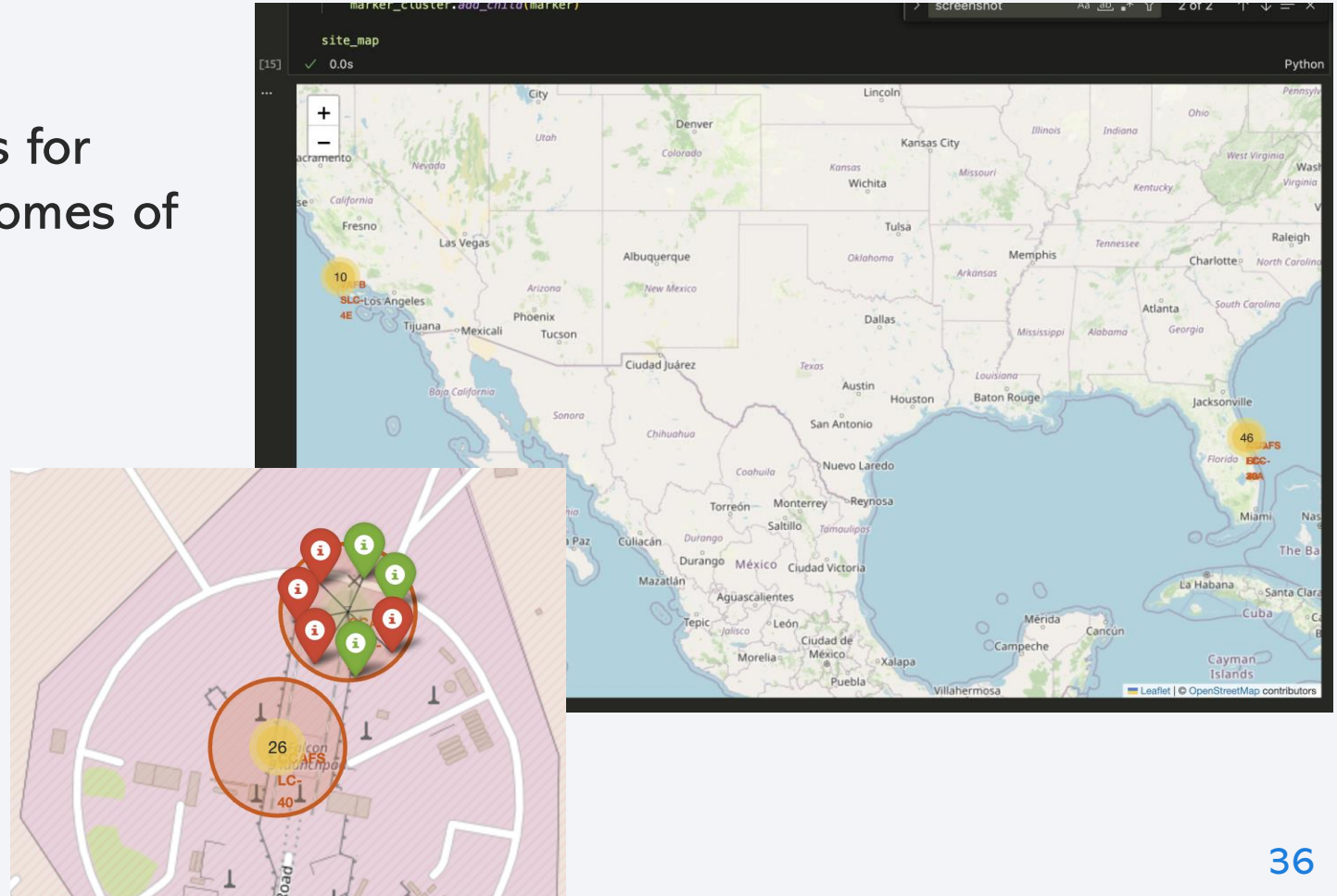
# Launch Site Locations

- Each marker is a launch site location



# Launch Outcomes

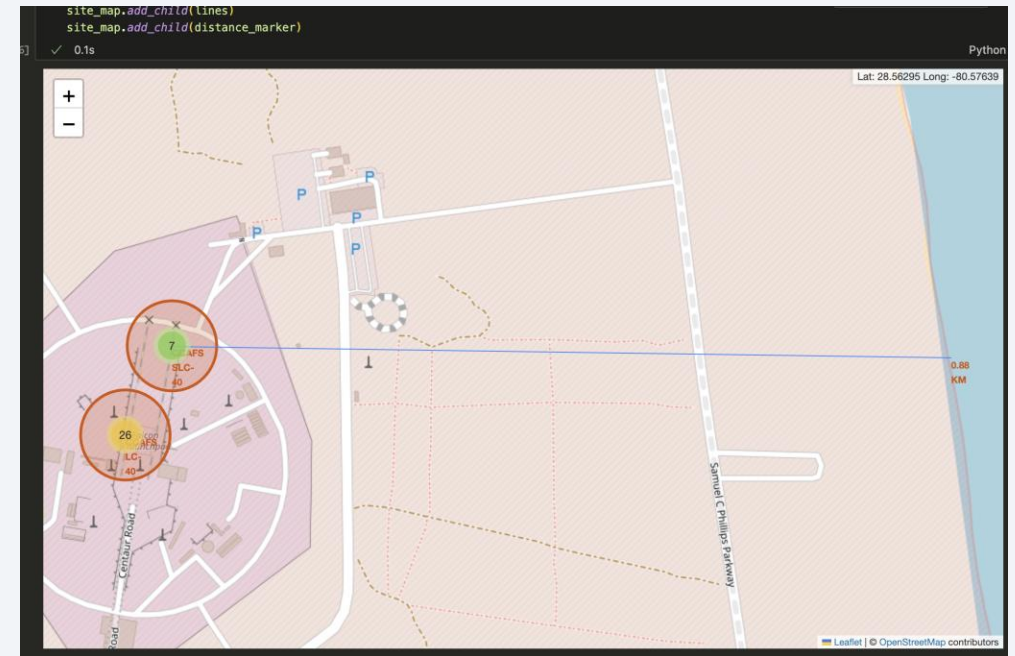
- Each launch site is marked
- There is a Cluster of markings for each site that shows the outcomes of each individual launch





# Distance To Coast

- A marking that shows a spot on the coast
- Plus a line that shows the distance between the launch site and the coast





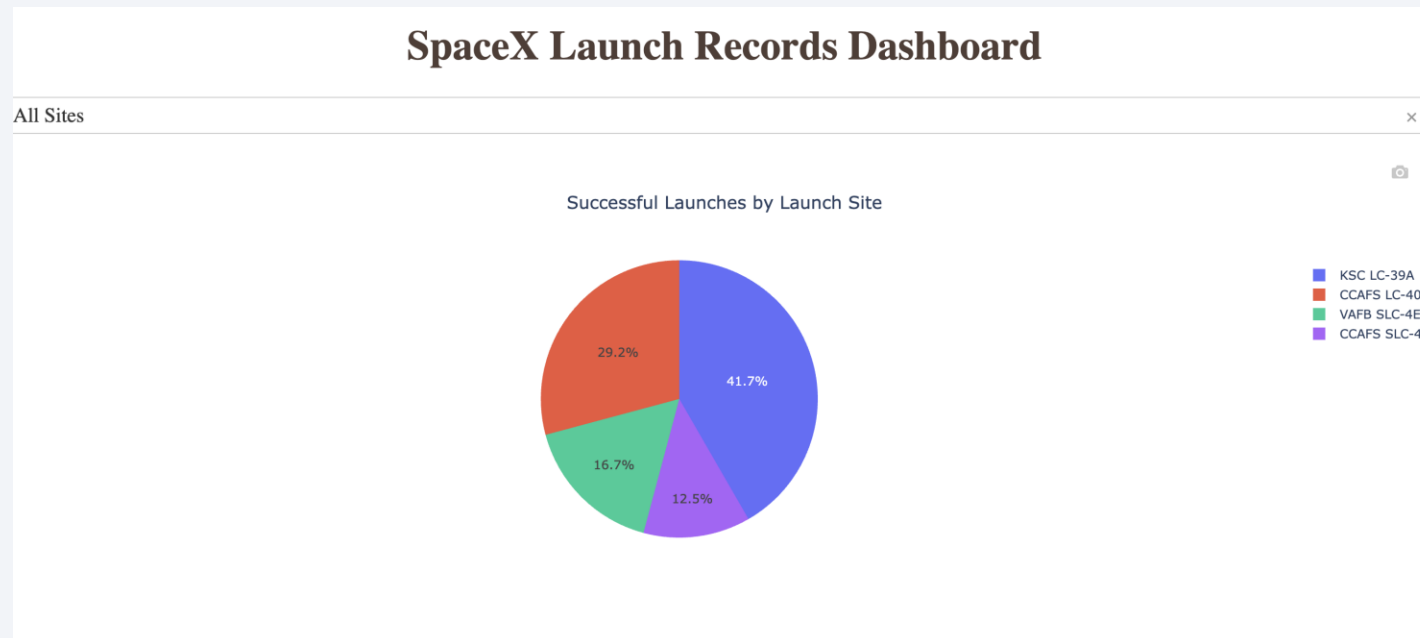
Section 4

# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

# <Dashboard Screenshot 1>

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- The dropdown has "All Sites" selected
- The pie chart shows Successful launches for all sites



# Most successful launch site

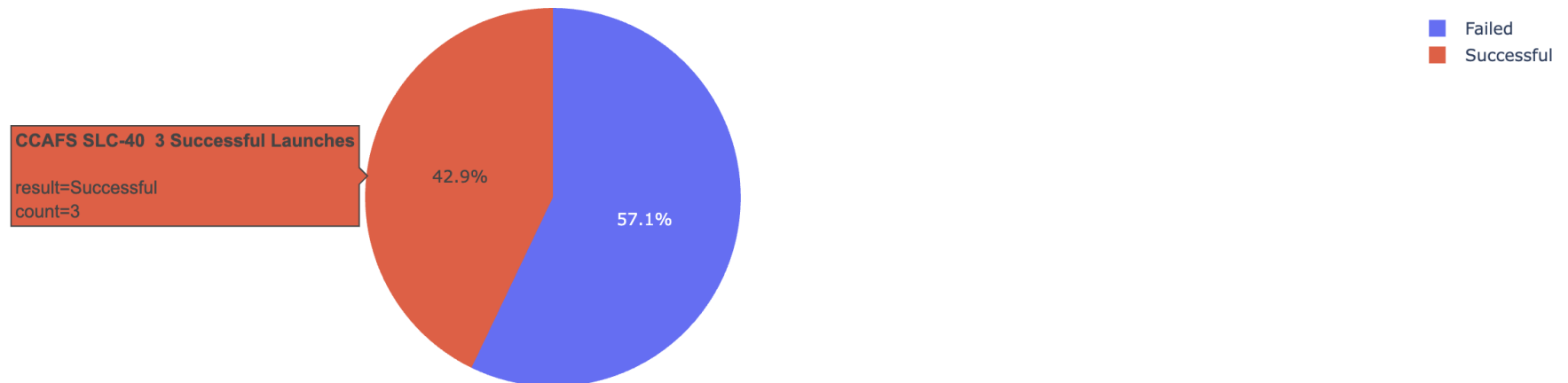
- CCAFS SLC-40 has a success rate of 42.9%

## SpaceX Launch Records Dashboard

CCAFS SLC-40



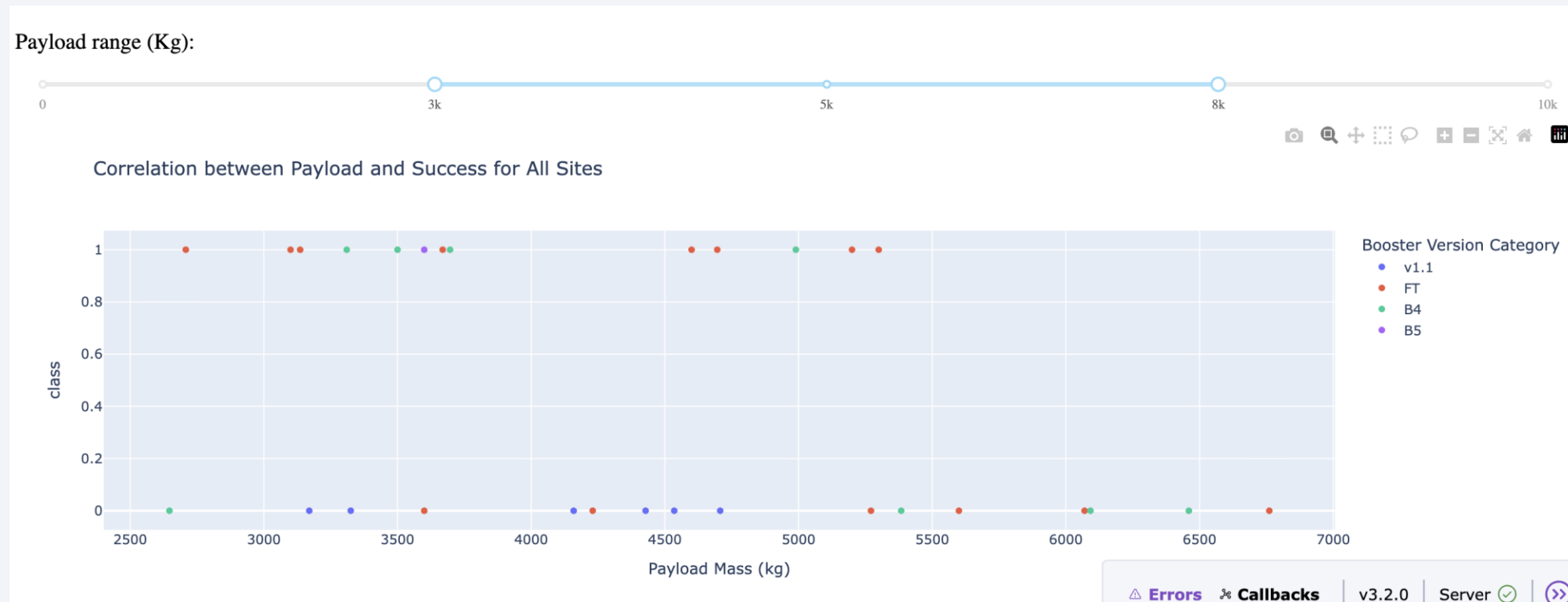
CCAFS SLC-40 Total Launches





# Correlation between Payload and Success for All Sites

- Showing payload  $> 3$  and  $< 8$



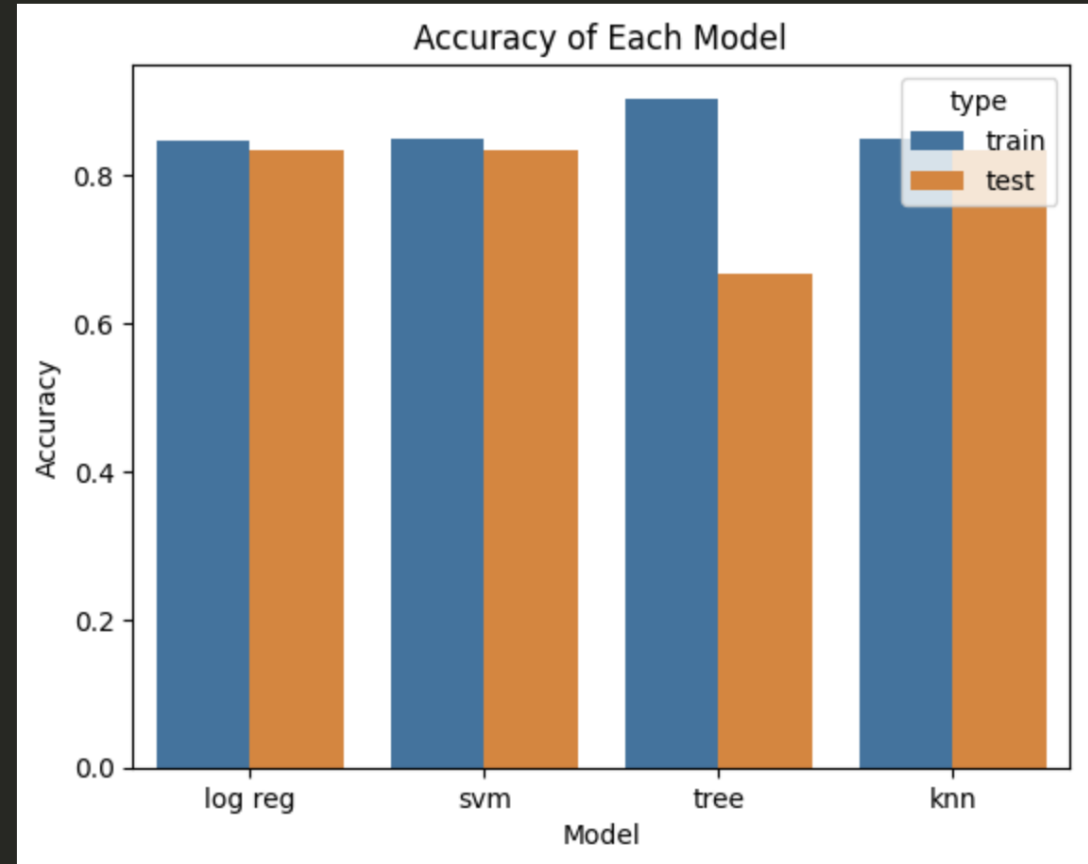
Section 5

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

# Classification Accuracy

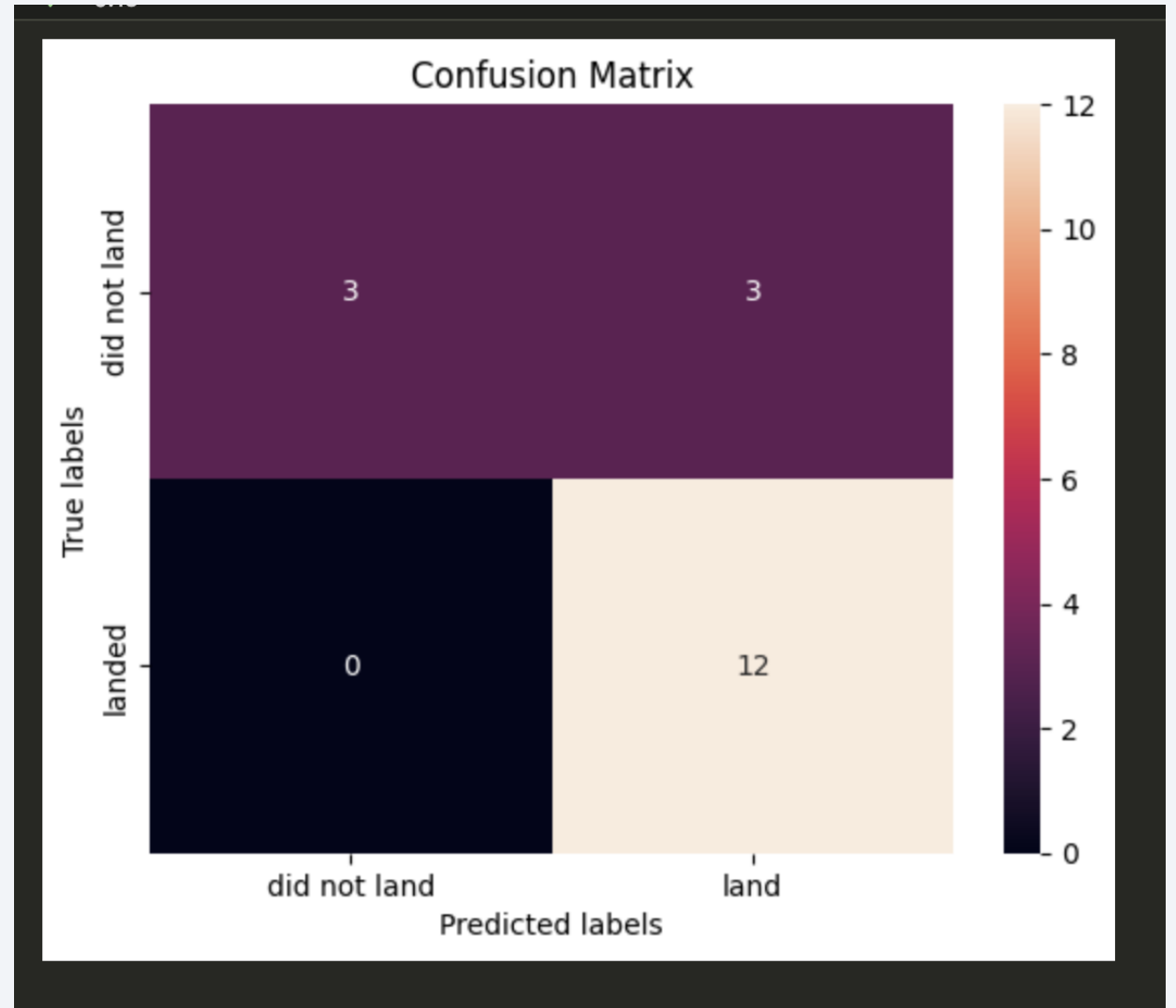
- Tree classifier had highest accuracy with training data but not with test data
- All other models performed the same

knn accuracy: 0.8482142857142858  
knn test accuracy: 0.8333333333333334



# Confusion Matrix

- Problem with false positives (predict 'land' but actually 'did not land')



# Conclusions

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- Most of the models were pretty good at predicting.
- Tree was bad
- Problem with false positives

# Appendix

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- Include any relevant assets like Python code snippets, SQL queries, charts, Notebook outputs, or data sets that you may have created during this project

Thank you!

