IBM Developer
SKILLS NETWORK

Winning Space Race with Data Science

<Name>
<Date>

Outline

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

Executive Summary

- Summary of methodologies
  - Collected data using APIs
  - Analyzed with SQL
  - Data wrangling
- Summary of all results

Introduction

- Project background and context

In this capstone, we will predict if the Falcon 9 first stage will land successfully. SpaceX advertises Falcon 9 rocket launches on its website, with a cost of 62 million dollars; other providers cost upward of 165 million dollars each, much of the savings is because SpaceX can reuse the first stage. Therefore if we can determine if the first stage will land, we can determine the cost of a launch. This information can be used if an alternate company wants to bid against SpaceX for a rocket launch.

Section 1

Methodology

Methodology

Executive Summary

- Data collection methodology:
  - Data was collected using spaceX API
- 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 – SpaceX API

- Present your data collection with SpaceX REST calls using key phrases and flowcharts

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

To make the requested JSON results more consistent, we will use the following static response object for this project:

```
static_json_url='https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBM-DS0321EN-SkillsNetwork/da
```

We should see that the request was successfull with the 200 status response code

```
response.status_code
```

```
200
```

Now we decode the response content as a Json using `.json()` and turn it into a Pandas dataframe using `.json_normalize()`

```
# Use json_normalize meethod to convert the json result into a dataframe
data = pd.json_normalize(response.json())
```

Using the dataframe `data` print the first 5 rows

```
# Get the head of the dataframe
data.head()
```

	static_fire_date_utc	static_fire_date_unix	net	window	rocket	success	failures	details	crew
0	2006-03-17T00:00:00.000Z	1.142554e+09	False	0.0	5e9d0d95eda69955f709d1eb	False	[{'time': 33, 'altitude': None, 'reason': 'merlin engine failure'}]	Engine failure at 33 seconds and loss of vehicle	[]
1	None	NaN	False	0.0	5e9d0d95eda69955f709d1eb	False	[{'time': 301, 'altitude': 289, 'reason': 'harmonic oscillation leading to premature engine shutdown'}]	Successful first stage burn and transition to second stage, maximum altitude 289 km, Premature engine shutdown at T+7 min 30 s, Failed to reach orbit, Failed to recover first stage	[]
							[{'time':		

Data Collection - Scraping

- Present your web scraping process using key phrases and flowcharts

- https://github.com/hfmohammed/capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-webscraping.ipynb

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

```
# use requests.get() method with the provided static_url
# assign the response to a object
response = requests.get(static_url).text
```

Create a `BeautifulSoup` object from the HTML `response`

```
# Use BeautifulSoup() to create a BeautifulSoup object from a response text content
soup = BeautifulSoup(response, 'html.parser')
```

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

```
# Use soup.title attribute
print(soup.title.text)
```

```
List of Falcon 9 and Falcon Heavy launches – Wikipedia
```

TASK 2: Extract all column/variable names from the HTML table header

Next, we want to collect all relevant column names from the HTML table header

Let's try to find all tables on the wiki page first. If you need to refresh your memory about `BeautifulSoup`, please check the external reference link towards the end of this lab

```
# Use the find_all function in the BeautifulSoup object, with element type `table`
# Assign the result to a list called `html_tables`
html_tables = soup.find_all("table")
```

Starting from the third table is our target table contains the actual launch records.

```
# Let's print the third table and check its content
first_launch_table = html_tables[2]
print(first_launch_table)
```

```
<table class="wikitable plainrowheaders collapsible" style="width: 100%;">
<tbody><tr>
<th scope="col">Flight No.
</th>
<th scope="col">Date and<br/>time (<a href="/wiki/Coordinated_Universal_Time" title="Coordinated Universal Time">U
TC</a>)
</th>
<th scope="col"><a href="/wiki/List_of_Falcon_9_first-stage_boosters" title="List of Falcon 9 first-stage booster
s">Version,<br/>Booster</a> <sup class="reference" id="cite_ref-booster_11-0"><a href="#cite_note-booster-11">[b]
</a></sup>
</th>
<th scope="col">Launch site
</th>
<th scope="col">Payload<sup class="reference" id="cite_ref-Dragon_12-0"><a href="#cite_note-Dragon-12">[c]</a></su
p>
</th>
<th scope="col">Payload mass
</th>
```

Data Wrangling

- Describe how data were processed
- You need to present your data wrangling process using key phrases and flowcharts
- https://github.com/hfmohammed/capstone/blob/main/labs-jupyter-spacex-Data%20wrangling.ipynb

Use the method `.value_counts()` to determine the number and occurrence of each orbit in the column `Orbit`

```
# Apply value_counts on Orbit column
df.Orbit.value_counts()
```

```
GTO      27
ISS      21
VLEO     14
PO        9
LEO       7
SSO       5
MEO       3
ES-L1     1
HEO       1
SO        1
GEO       1
Name: Orbit, dtype: int64
```

TASK 3: Calculate the number and occurence of mission outcome of the orbits

Use the method `.value_counts()` on the column `Outcome` to determine the number of `landing_outcomes` .Then assign it to a variable landing_outcomes.

```
landing_outcomes = df.Outcome.value_counts()
```

`True Ocean` means the mission outcome was successfully landed to a specific region of the ocean while `False Ocean` means the mission outcome was unsuccessfully landed to a specific region of the ocean. `True RTLS` means the mission outcome was successfully landed to a ground pad `False RTLS` means the mission outcome was unsuccessfully landed to a ground pad. `True ASDS` means the mission outcome was successfully landed to a drone ship `False ASDS` means the mission outcome was unsuccessfully landed to a drone ship. `None ASDS` and `None None` these represent a failure to land.

```
for i,outcome in enumerate(landing_outcomes.keys()):
    print(i,outcome)
```

```
0 True ASDS
1 None None
2 True RTLS
3 False ASDS
4 True Ocean
5 False Ocean
6 None ASDS
7 False RTLS
```

We create a set of outcomes where the second stage did not land successfully:

```
bad_outcomes=set(landing_outcomes.keys()[[1,3,5,6,7]])
bad_outcomes
```

```
{'False ASDS', 'False Ocean', 'False RTLS', 'None ASDS', 'None None'}
```

EDA with Data Visualization

- Summarize what charts were plotted and why you used those charts
- https://github.com/hfmohammed/capstone/blob/main/edadataviz.ipynb

EDA with SQL

- Using bullet point format, summarize the SQL queries you performed
- https://github.com/hfmohammed/capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-eda-sql-coursera_sqllite.ipynb

Build an Interactive Map with Folium

- Summarize what map objects such as markers, circles, lines, etc. you created and added to a folium map
- Explain why you added those objects
- https://github.com/hfmohammed/Applied-Data-Science-Capstone/blob/main/lab_jupyter_launch_site_location.ipynb

Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

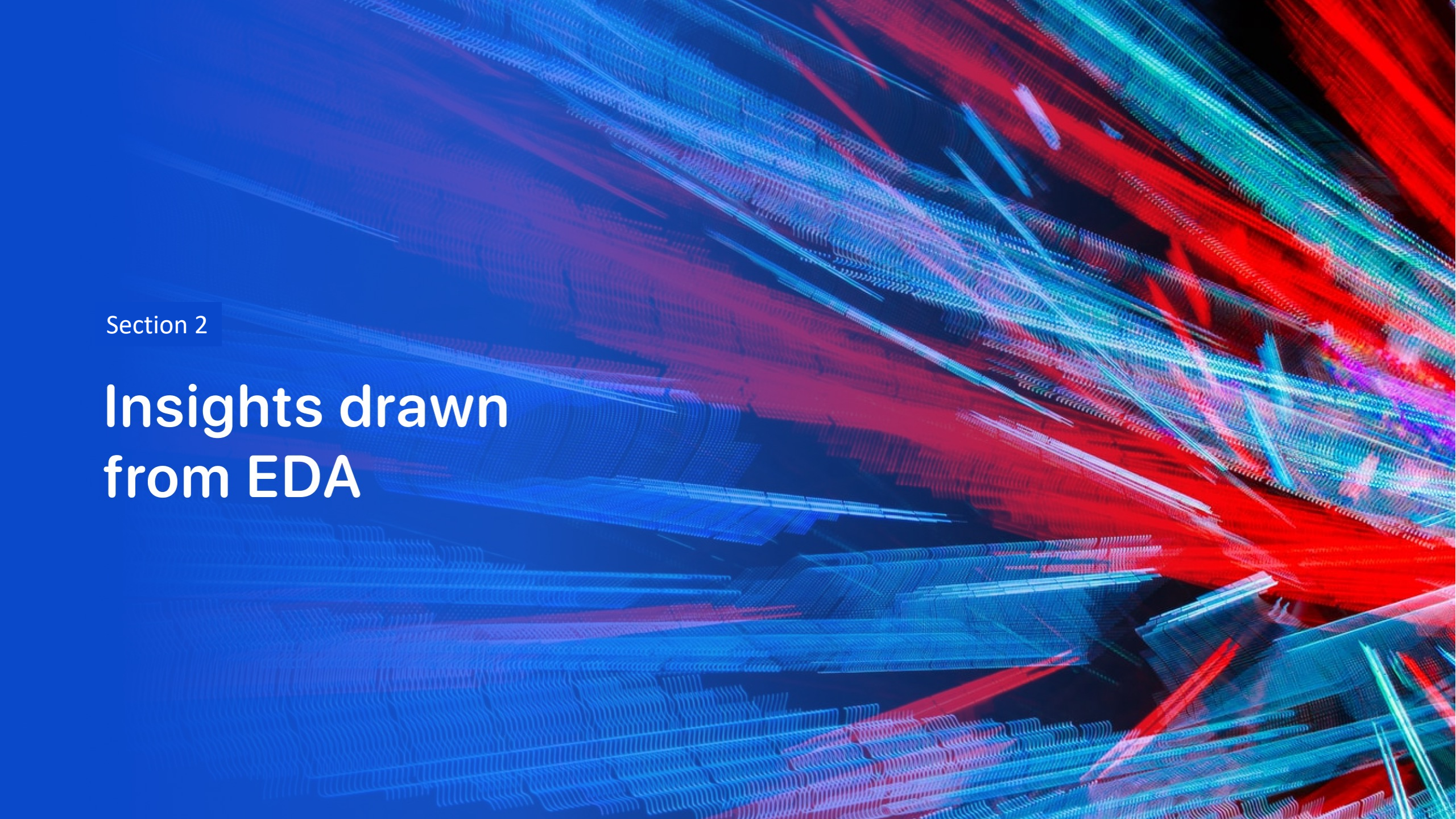
- Summarize what plots/graphs and interactions you have added to a dashboard
- Explain why you added those plots and interactions
- https://github.com/hfmohammed/Applied-Data-Science-Capstone/blob/main/spacex_dash_app.py

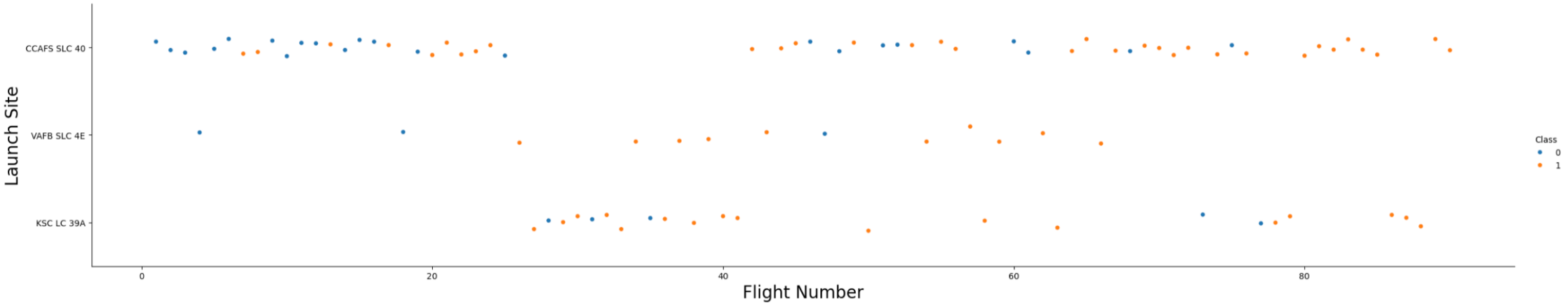
Predictive Analysis (Classification)

- Summarize how you built, evaluated, improved, and found the best performing classification model
- You need present your model development process using key phrases and flowchart
- https://github.com/hfmohammed/Applied-Data-Science-Capstone/blob/main/SpaceX_Machine%20Learning%20Prediction_Part_5.ipynb

Results

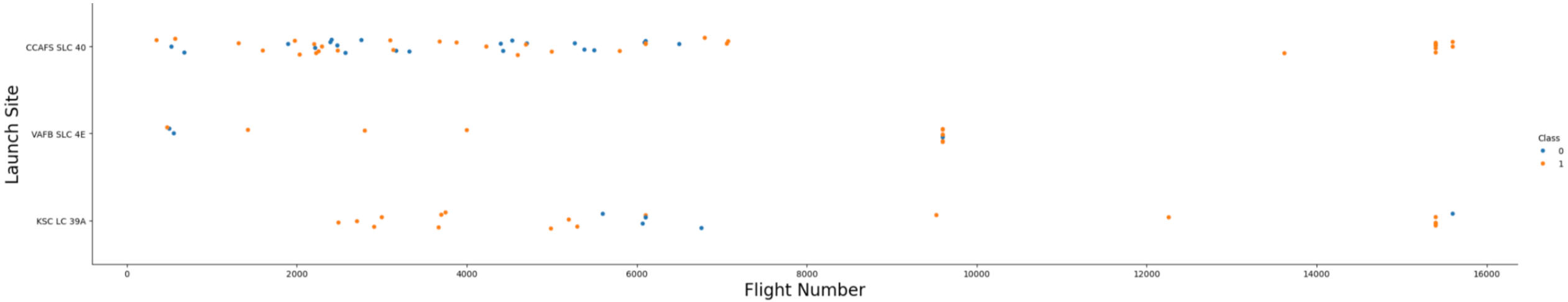
- Exploratory data analysis results
- Interactive analytics demo in screenshots
- Predictive analysis results


Section 2
Insights drawn from EDA



Flight Number vs. Launch Site

- Show a scatter plot of Flight Number vs. Launch Site
- Show the screenshot of the scatter plot with explanations



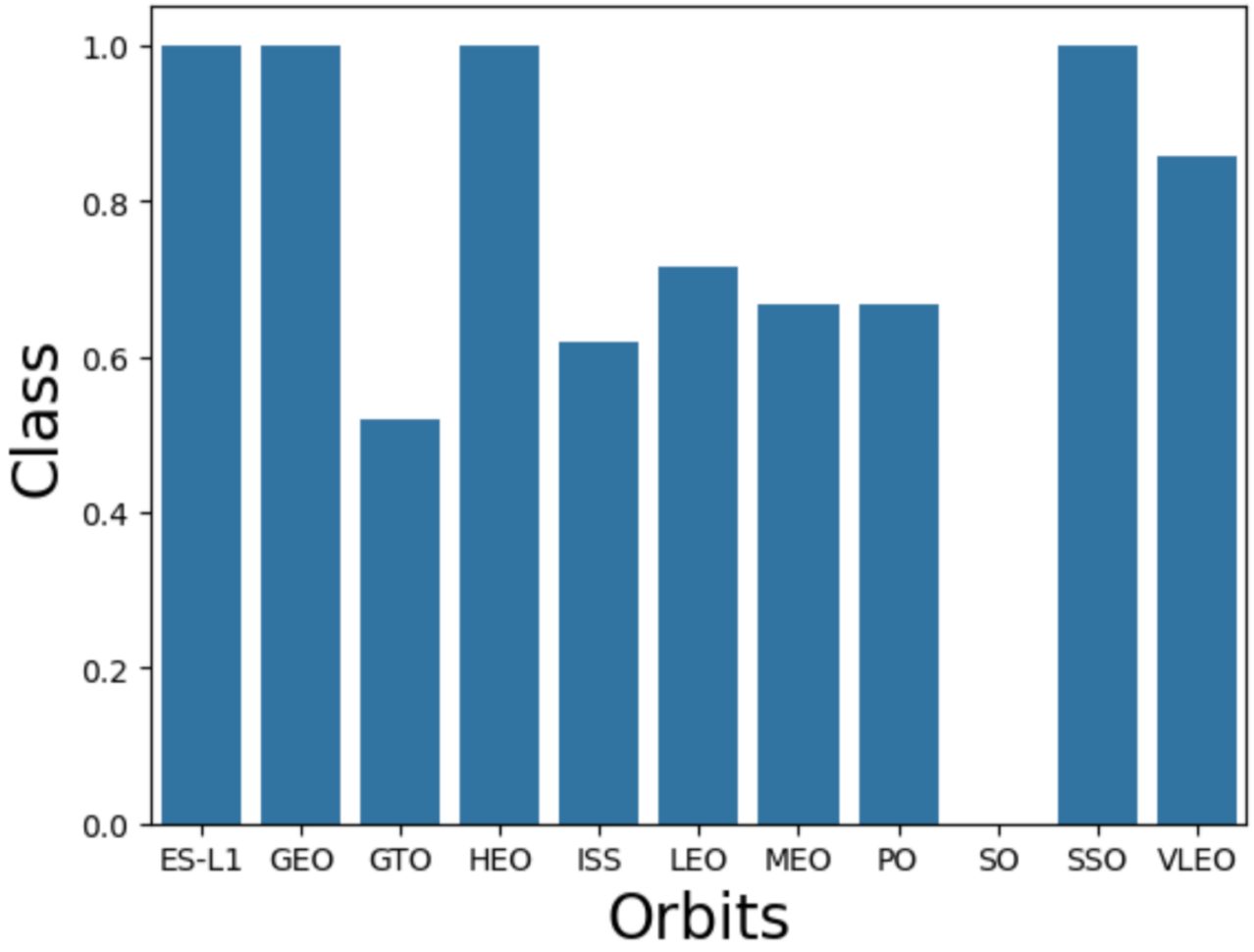
Payload vs. Launch Site

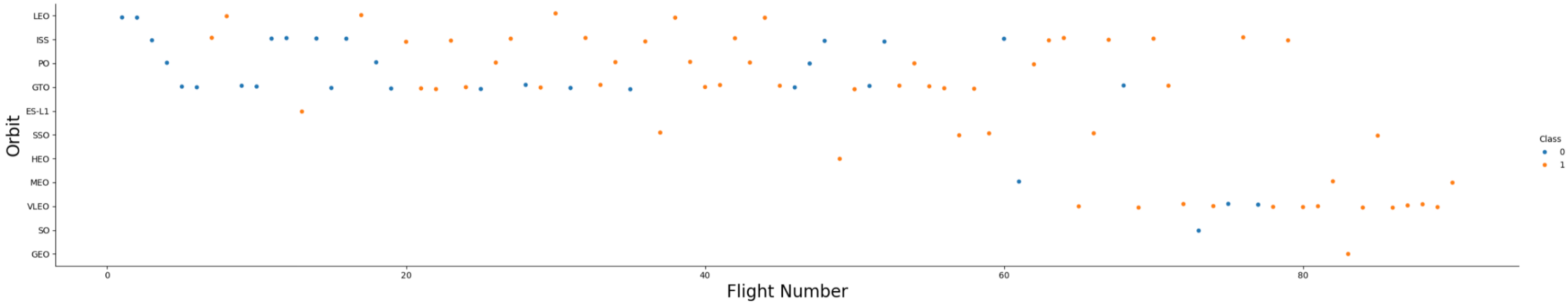
- Show a scatter plot of Payload vs. Launch Site
- Show the screenshot of the scatter plot with explanations

Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

- Show a bar chart for the success rate of each orbit type

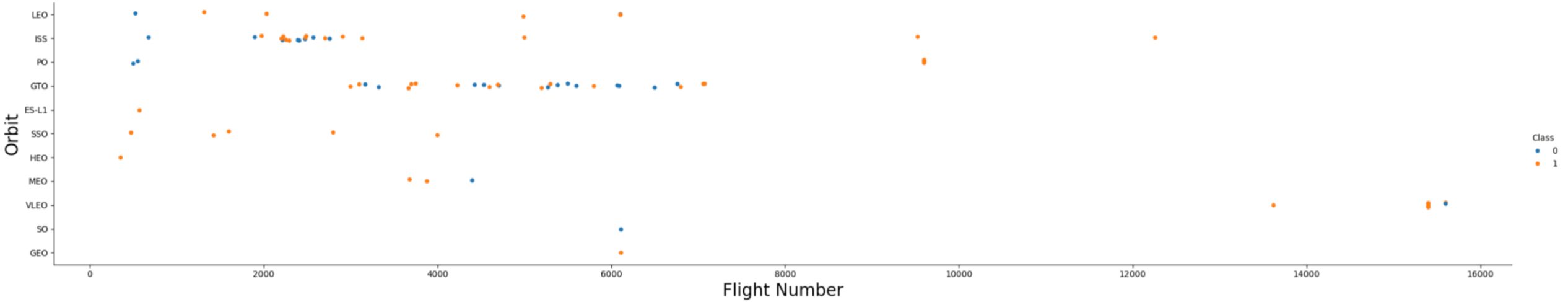
- Show the screenshot of the scatter plot with explanations





Flight Number vs. Orbit Type

- Show a scatter point of Flight number vs. Orbit type
- Show the screenshot of the scatter plot with explanations



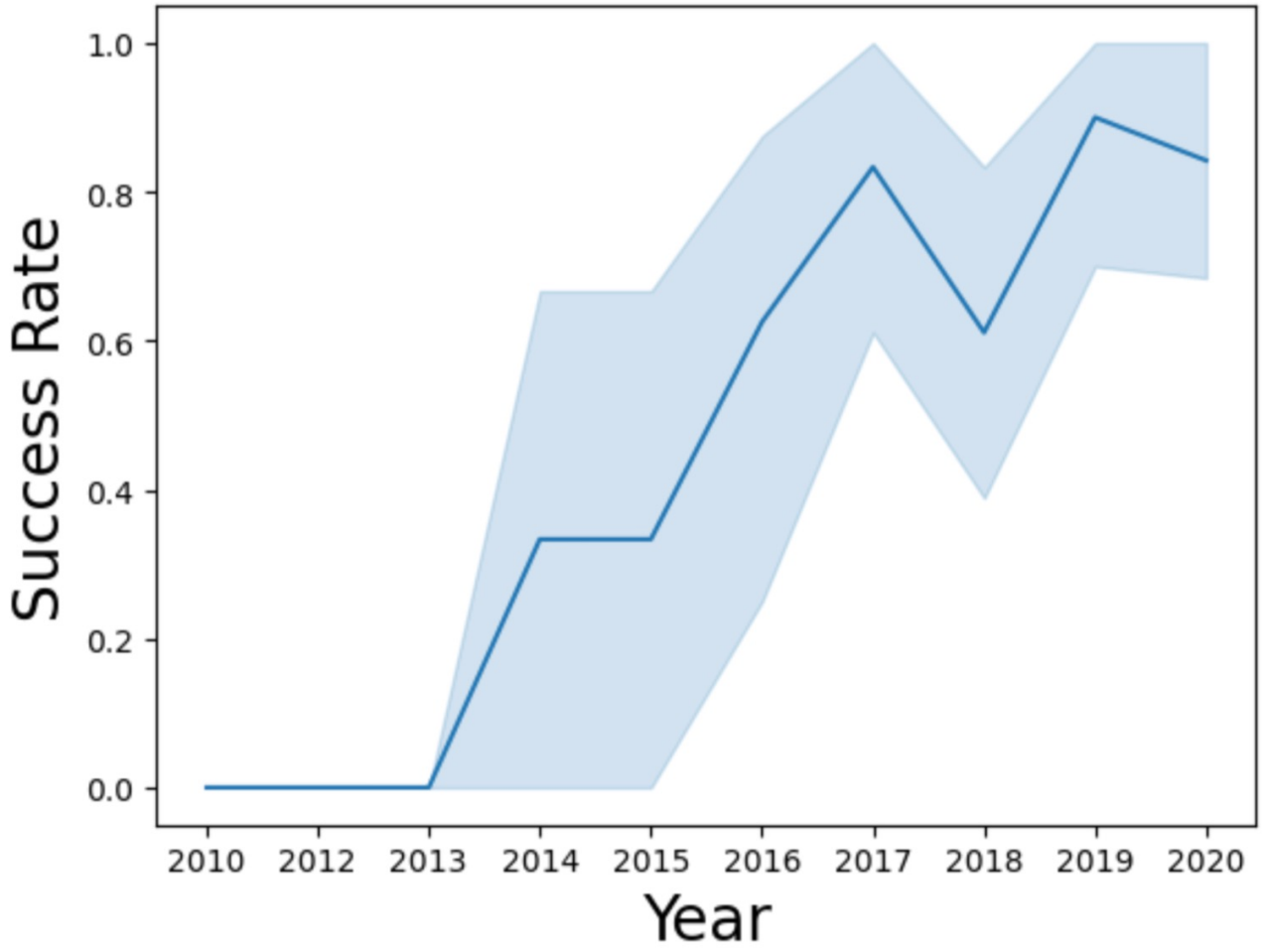
Payload vs. Orbit Type

- Show a scatter point of payload vs. orbit type
- Show the screenshot of the scatter plot with explanations

Launch Success Yearly Trend

- Show a line chart of yearly average success rate

- Show the screenshot of the scatter plot with explanations



All Launch Site Names

- Find the names of the unique launch sites
- Present your query result with a short explanation here

```
%sql select distinct Launch_Site from SPACEXTABLE
```

```
 * 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'

- Find 5 records where launch sites begin with `CCA`
- Present your query result with a short explanation here

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

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

Date	Time (UTC)	Booster_Version	Launch_Site	Payload	PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_	Orbit	Customer	Mission_Outcome	Landing_
2010-06-04	18:45:00	F9 v1.0 B0003	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon Spacecraft Qualification Unit	0	LEO	SpaceX	Success	Failure (p
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 (p
2012-05-22	7:44:00	F9 v1.0 B0005	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon demo flight C2	525	LEO (ISS)	NASA (COTS)	Success	N
2012-10-08	0:35:00	F9 v1.0 B0006	CCAFS LC-40	SpaceX CRS-1	500	LEO (ISS)	NASA (CRS)	Success	N
2013-03-01	15:10:00	F9 v1.0 B0007	CCAFS LC-40	SpaceX CRS-2	677	LEO (ISS)	NASA (CRS)	Success	N

```
%sql select sum(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) from SPACEXTABLE where Customer like 'NASA (CRS)'
```

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

sum(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_)
45596

Total Payload Mass

- Calculate the total payload carried by boosters from NASA
- Present your query result with a short explanation here

```
%sql select AVG(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) from SPACEXTABLE where Booster_Version like 'F9 v1.1'
```

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

AVG(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_)
2928.4

Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

- Calculate the average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1
- Present your query result with a short explanation here

```
%sql select min(Date) from SPACEXTABLE where Landing_Outcome like 'Success (ground pad)'
```

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

min(Date)
2015-12-22

First Successful Ground Landing Date

- Find the dates of the first successful landing outcome on ground pad
- Present your query result with a short explanation here

```
%sql select Booster_Version from SPACEXTABLE where Landing_Outcome like 'Success (drone ship)' and PAYLOAD_MASS__K
```

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

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

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
- Present your query result with a short explanation here

```
%sql select Mission_Outcome, count(*) as count from SPACEXTABLE where Mission_Outcome like 'Success%' union selec
```

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

Mission_Outcome	count
Failure (in flight)	1
Success	100

Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

- Calculate the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes
- Present your query result with a short explanation here

Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

- List the names of the booster which have carried the maximum payload mass
- Present your query result with a short explanation here

```
%sql select distinct Booster_Version from SPACEXTABLE where PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_ = (select max(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) fr
```

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

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

```
%sql select substr(Date, 6,2) as month, Booster_Version, Launch_Site from SPACEXTABLE where Landing_Outcome like
```

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

month	Booster_Version	Launch_Site
01	F9 v1.1 B1012	CCAFS LC-40
04	F9 v1.1 B1015	CCAFS LC-40

2015 Launch Records

- List the failed landing_outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions, and launch site names for in year 2015
- Present your query result with a short explanation here

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

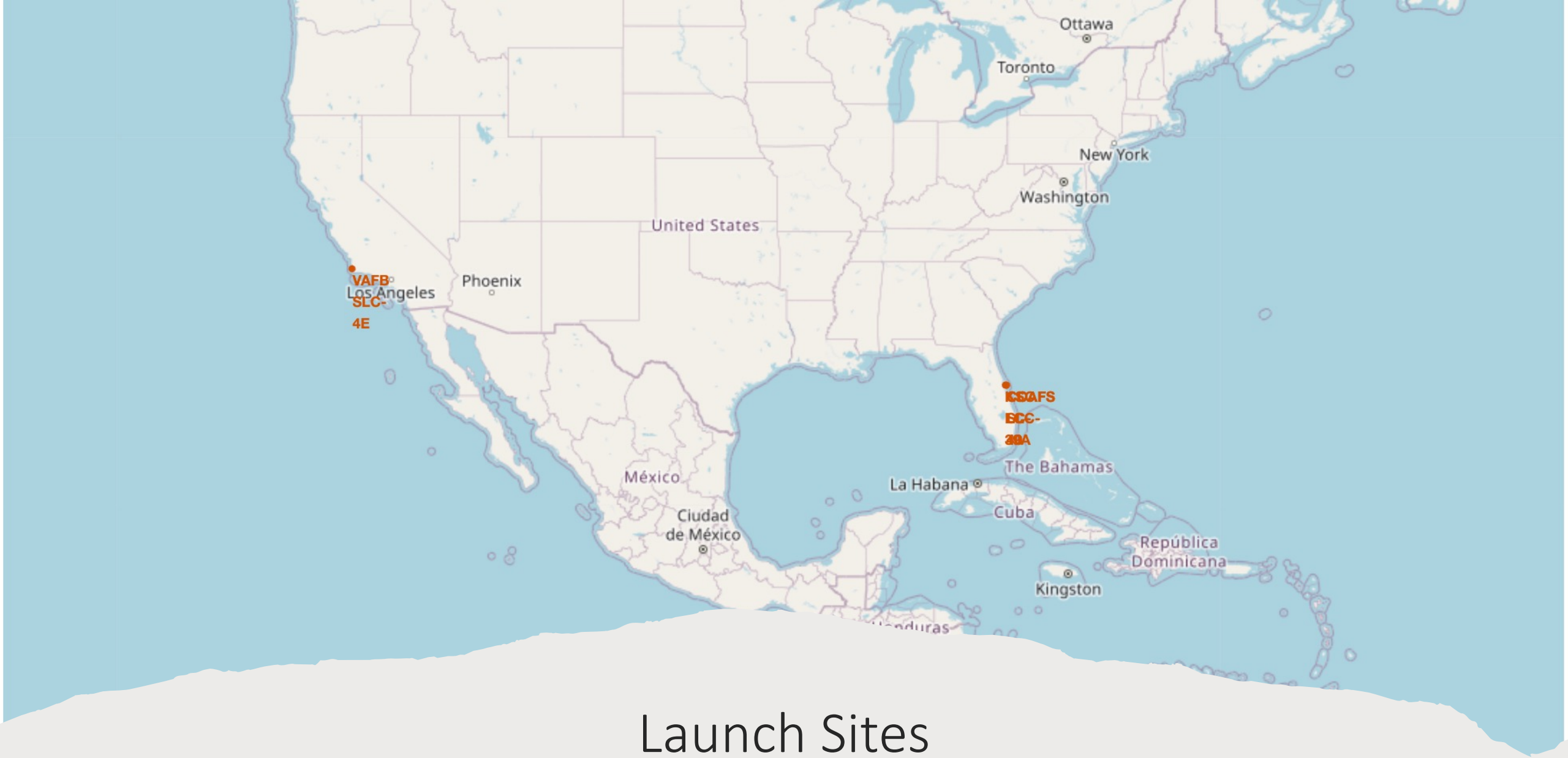
- Present your query result with a short explanation here

```
%sql select Landing_Outcome, count(*) from SPACEXTABLE where date between '2010-06-04' and '2017-03-20' group by
```

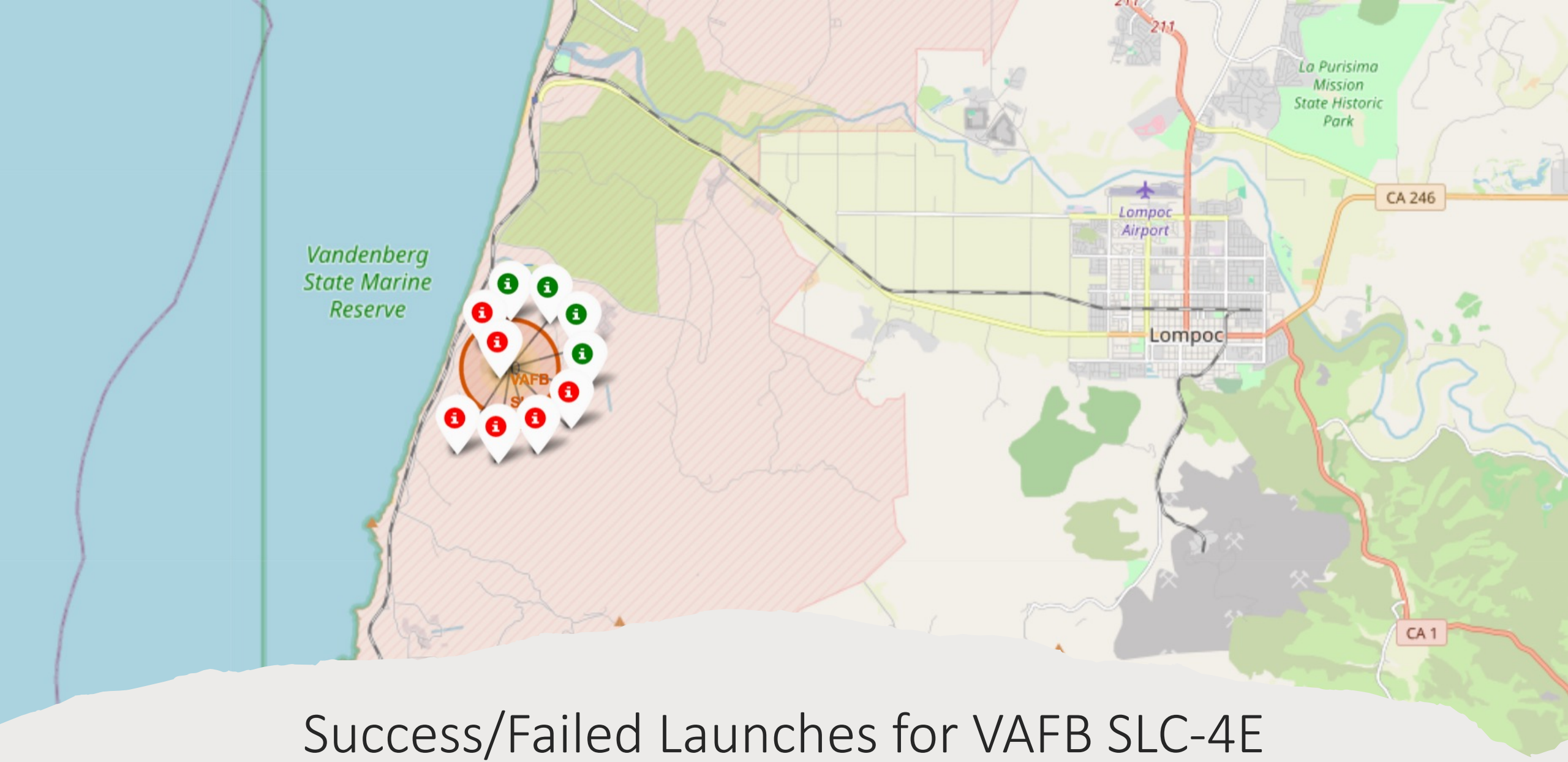
```
 * sqlite:///my_data1.db
Done.
```

Landing_Outcome	count(*)
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

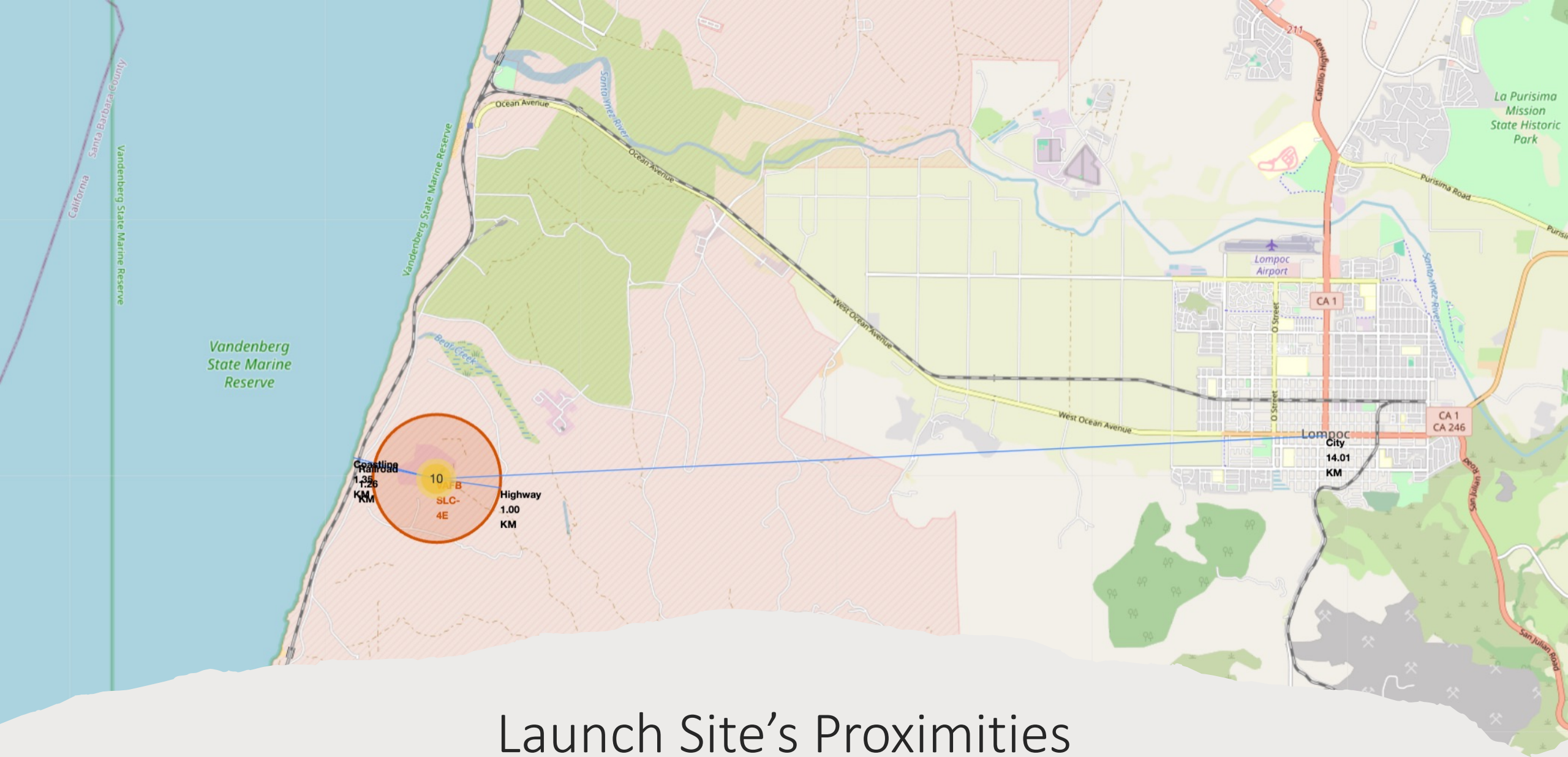

Section 3
Launch Sites
Proximities Analysis



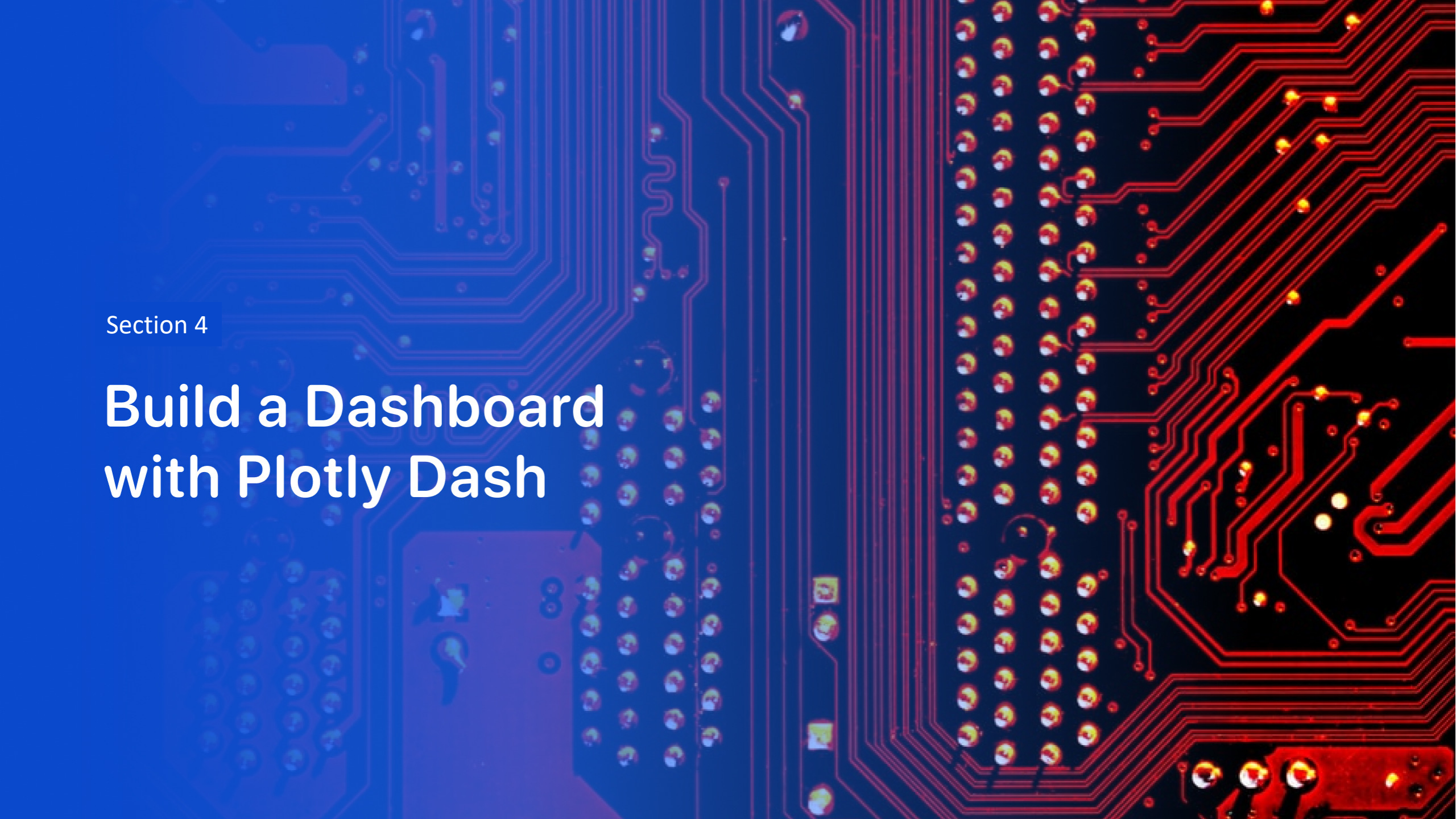
Launch Sites



Success/Failed Launches for VAFB SLC-4E



Launch Site's Proximities

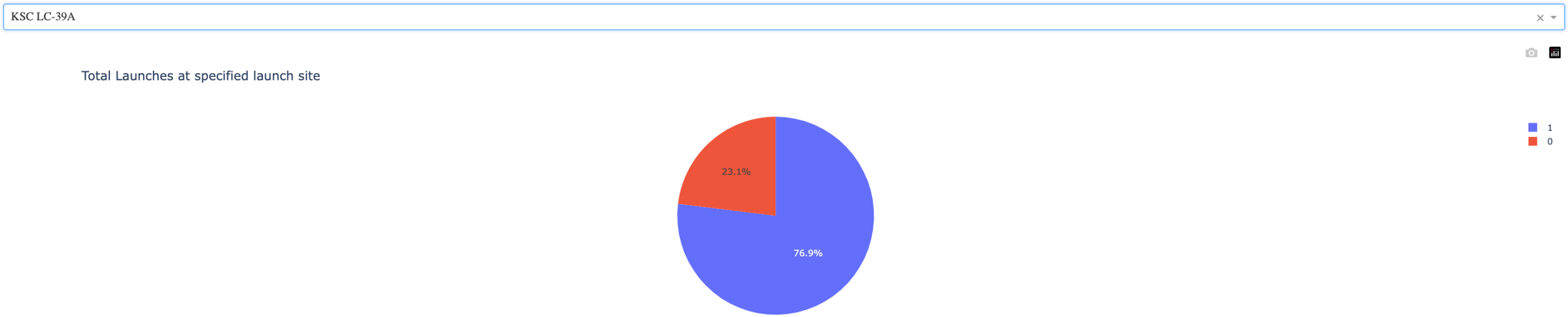

Section 4
Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

Launch Success Counts for All Sites

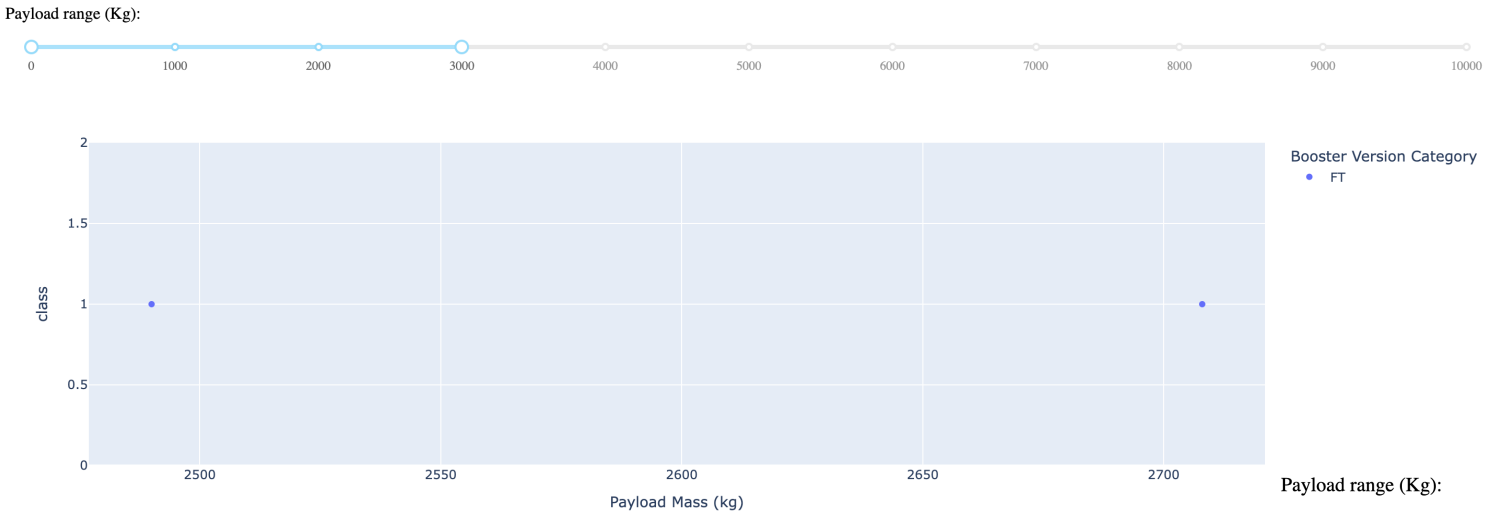
All Sites

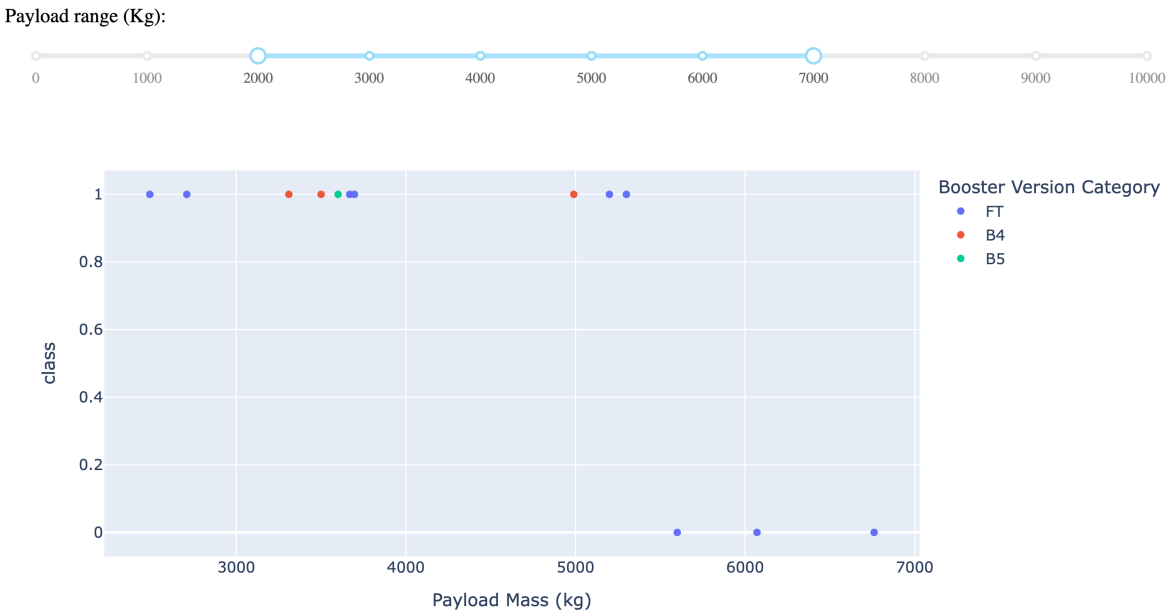
Total launches overall

Launch Site With Highest Launch Success Ratio



Payload vs. Launch Outcome Scatter Plot for All Sites, With Different Payload Selected in the Range Slider

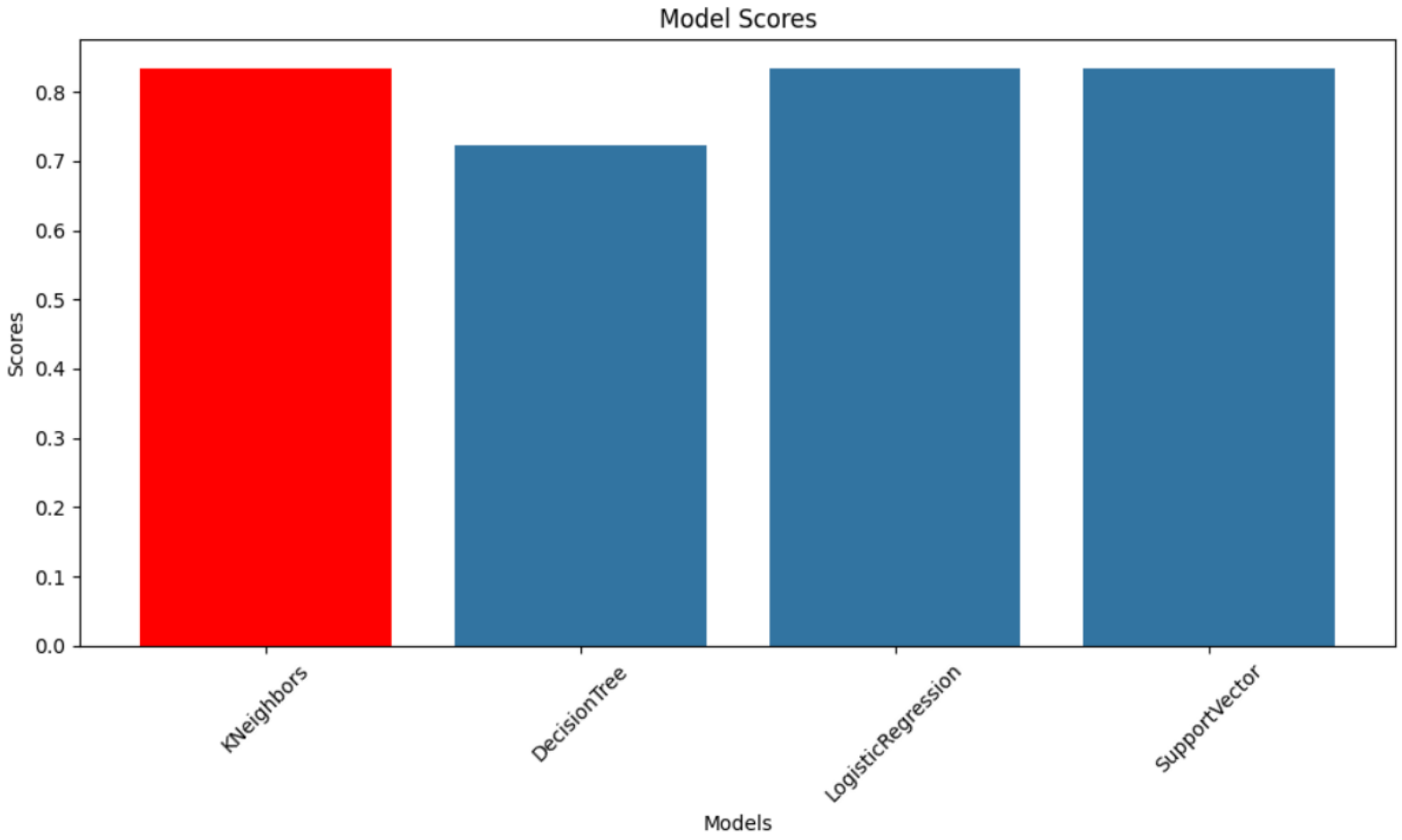




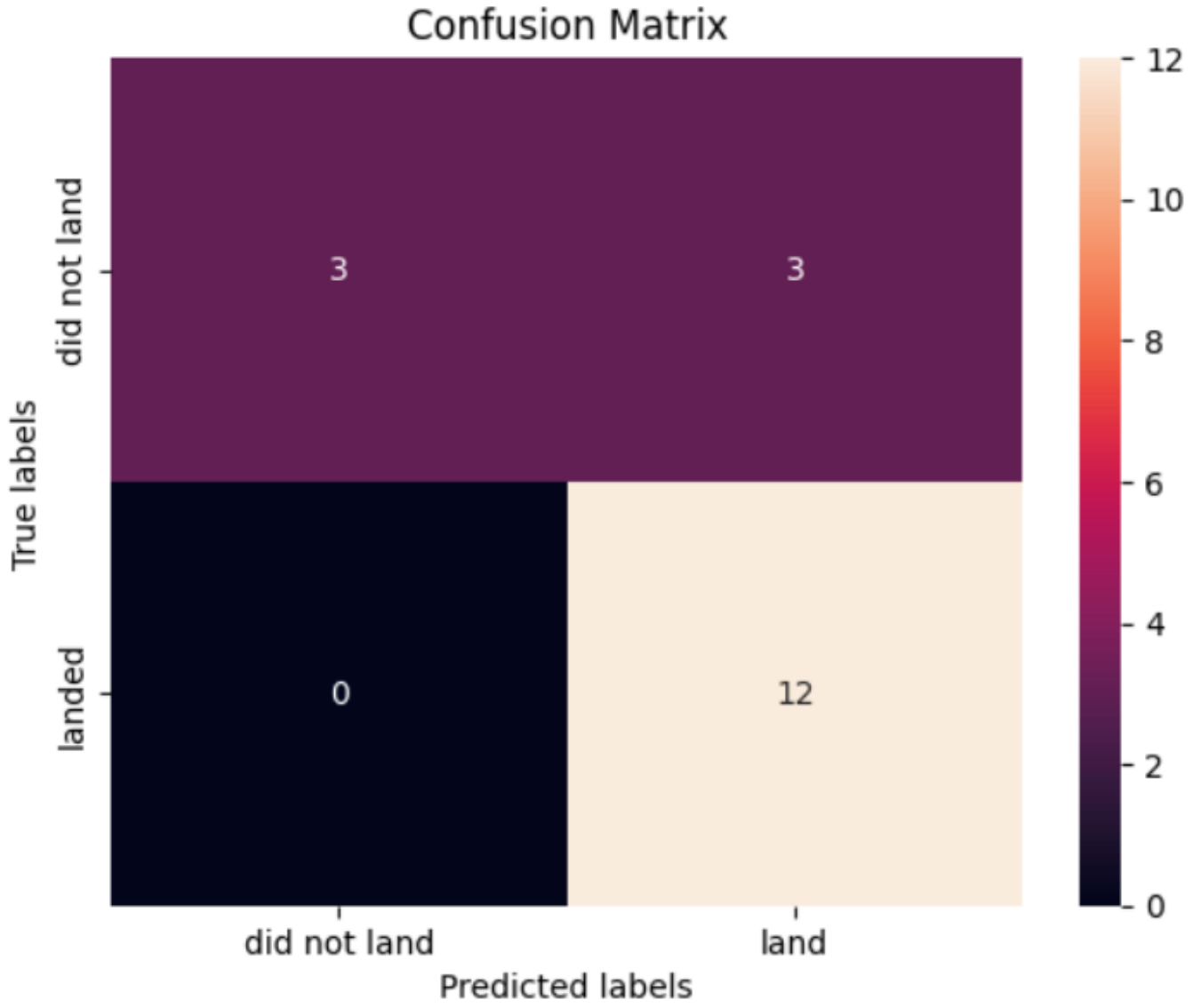
Section 5

Predictive Analysis (Classification)

Classification Accuracy

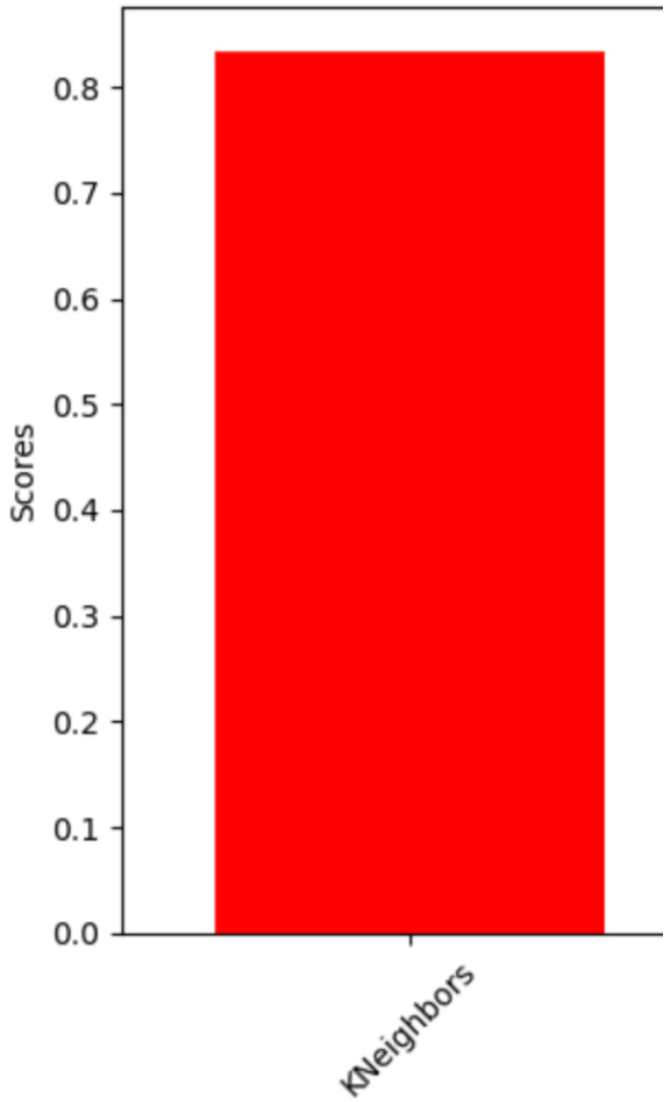


Confusion Matrix



Conclusion

KNeighbors performs best with a score of 0.83



Appendix

- 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!