



IBM Developer
SKILLS NETWORK

Winning Space Race with Data Science

<Dr. Iraj Gholami>
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Outline

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

Executive Summary

- Summary of methodologies
 - Data collection
 - Data wrangling
 - EDA with data visualization
 - EDA with SQL
 - Building an interactive map with Folium
 - Building a Dashboard with Plotly Dash
 - Predictive analysis (Classification)
- Summary of all results
 - Exploratory data analysis results
 - Interactive analytics demo in screenshots
 - Predictive analysis results

Introduction

- Project background and context

We predicted 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.

- Problems you want to find answers

- What influences if the rocket will land successfully?
- The effect each relationship with certain rocket variables will impact in determining the success rate of a successful landing.
- What conditions does SpaceX have to achieve to get the best results and ensure the best rocket success landing rate.

Section 1

Methodology

Methodology

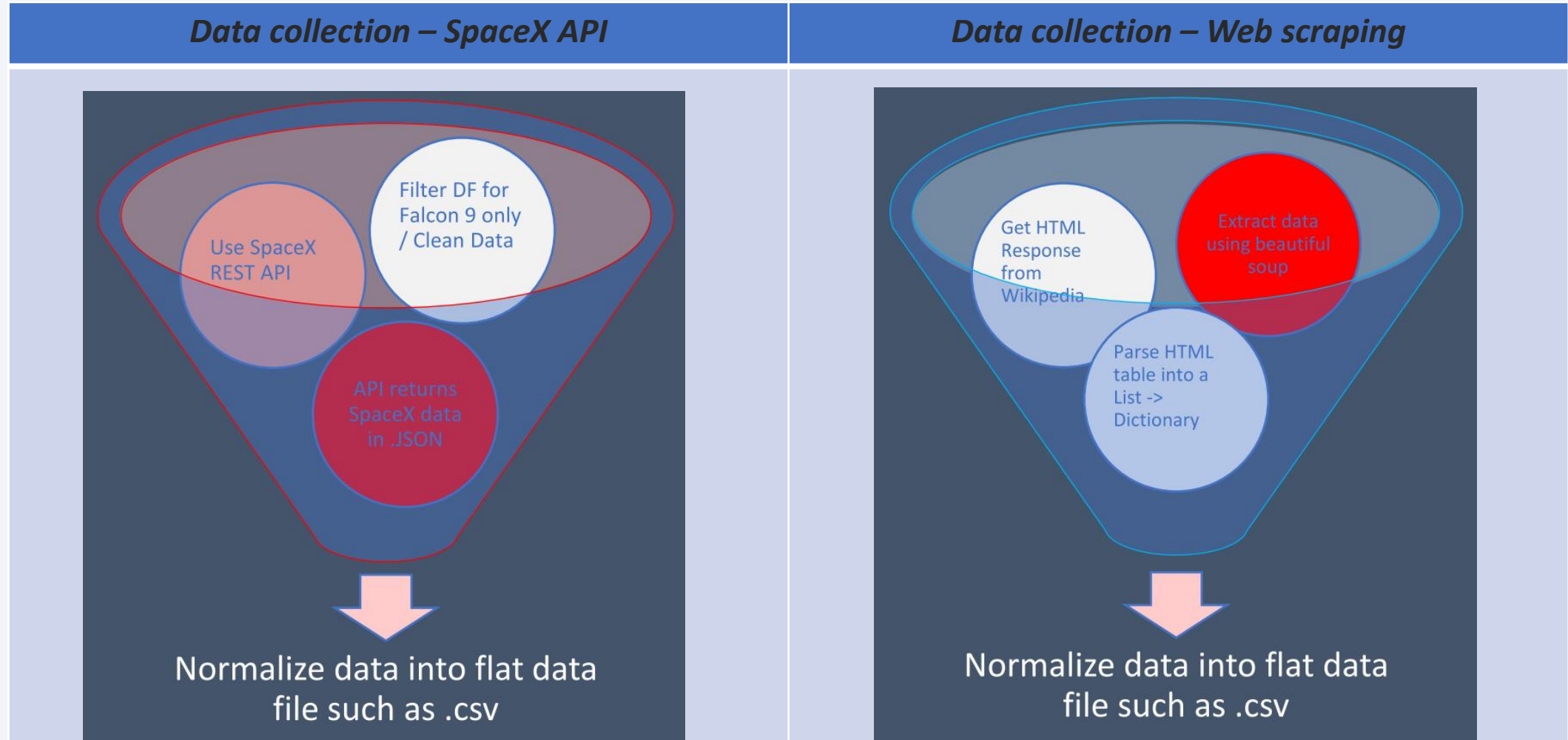
Executive Summary

- Data collection methodology:
 - SpaceX Rest API
 - (Web Scrapping) from Wikipedia
- Perform data wrangling
 - One Hot Encoding data fields for Machine Learning and dropping irrelevant columns
- Perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) using visualization and SQL
 - Plotting : Scatter Graphs, Bar Graphs to show relationships between variables to show patterns of data.
- Perform interactive visual analytics using Folium and Plotly Dash
- Perform predictive analysis using classification models
 - How to build, tune, evaluate classification models

Methodology

- The following datasets was collected by
 - We worked with SpaceX launch data that is gathered from the SpaceX REST API.
 - This API will give us data about launches, including information about the rocket used, payload delivered, launch specifications, landing specifications, and landing outcome.
 - Our goal is to use this data to predict whether SpaceX will attempt to land a rocket or not.
 - The SpaceX REST API endpoints, or URL, starts with `api.spacexdata.com/v4/`.
 - Another popular data source for obtaining Falcon 9 Launch data is web scraping Wikipedia using BeautifulSoup.

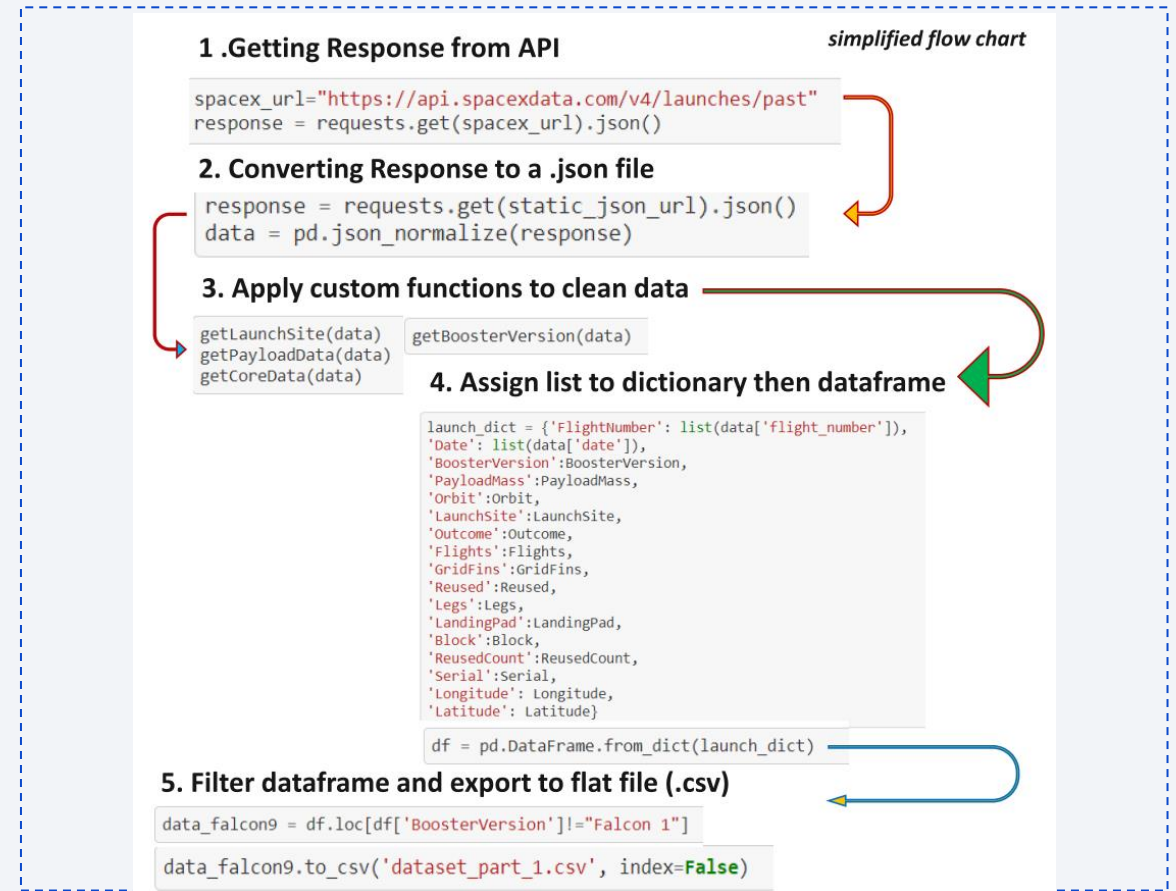
Data Collection



Data Collection – SpaceX API

1. Getting Response from API
2. Converting Response to a .json file
3. Apply custom functions to clean data
4. Assign list to dictionary then dataframe
5. Filter dataframe and export to flat file (.csv)

GitHub URL: https://github.com/igb99/Coursera_SpaceX/blob/main/spacex-data-collection-api.ipynb

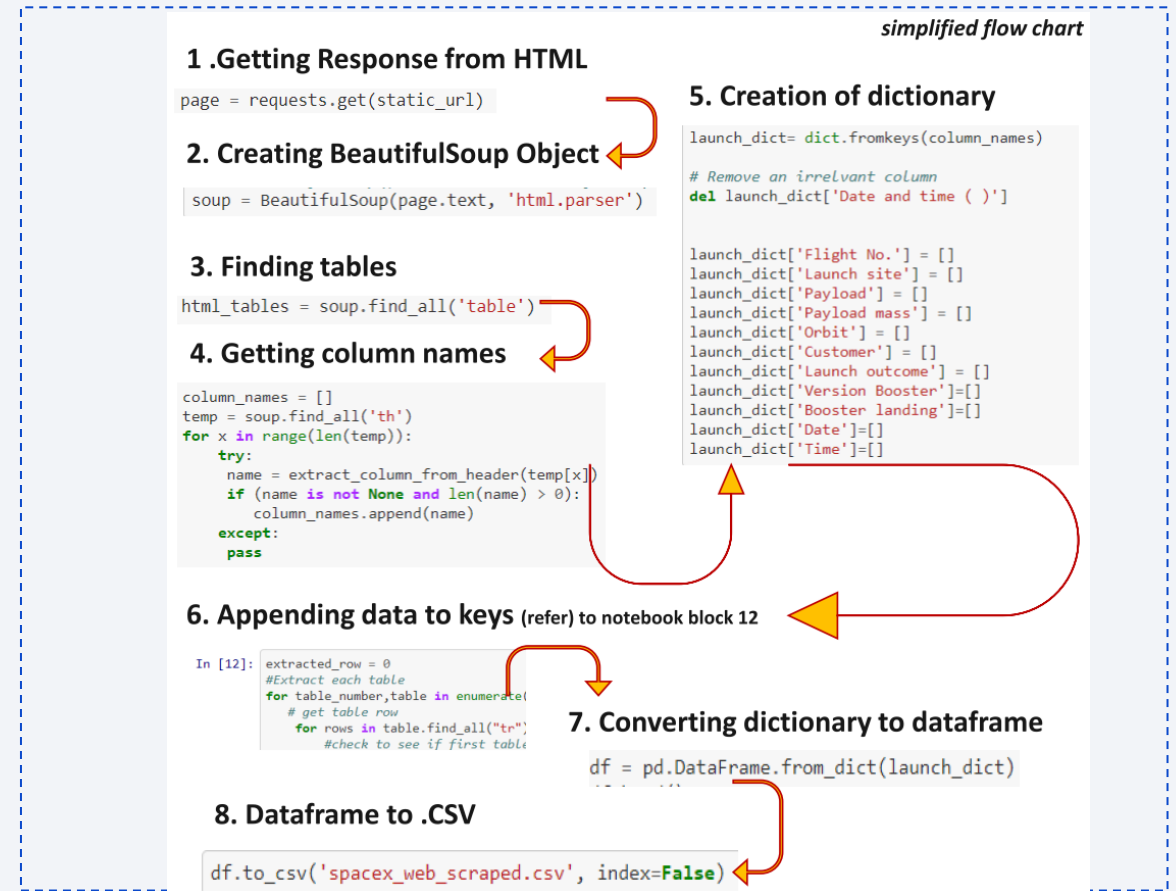


Data Collection - Scraping

1. Getting Response from HTML
2. Creating BeautifulSoup Object
3. Finding tables
4. Getting column names
5. Creation of dictionary
6. Appending data to keys
7. Converting dictionary to dataframe
8. Dataframe to .CSV

GitHub URL:

https://github.com/igb99/Coursera_SpaceX/blob/main/spacex-webscraping.ipynb



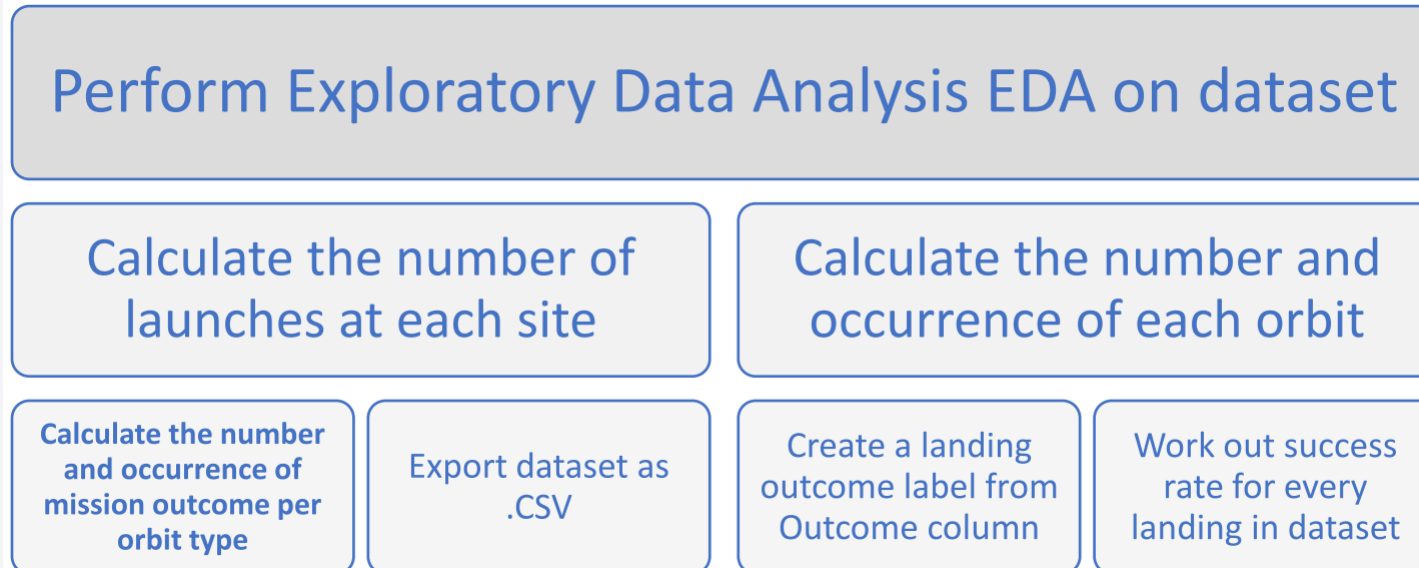
Data Wrangling

Introduction

In the data set, there are several different cases where the booster did not land successfully. Sometimes a landing was attempted but failed due to an accident; for example, 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 on a drone ship False ASDS means the mission outcome was unsuccessfully landed on a drone ship. We mainly convert those outcomes into Training Labels with 1 means the booster successfully landed 0 means it was unsuccessful.

GitHub URL: https://github.com/igb99/Coursera_SpaceX/blob/main/Data%20Wrangling.ipynb

Process



EDA with Data Visualization

Scatter Graphs being drawn:

- Flight Number VS. Payload Mass
- Flight Number VS. Launch Site
- Payload VS. Launch Site
- Orbit VS. Flight Number
- Payload VS. Orbit Type
- Orbit VS. Payload Mass

Scatter plots show how much one variable is affected by another. The relationship between two variables is called their correlation. Scatter plots usually consist of a large body of data.

Bar Graph being drawn:

Mean VS. Orbit

A bar diagram makes it easy to compare sets of data between different groups at a glance. The graph represents categories on one axis and a discrete value in the other. The goal is to show the relationship between the two axes. Bar charts can also show big changes in data over time.

Line Graph being drawn:

Success Rate VS. Year

Line graphs are useful in that they show data variables and trends very clearly and can help to make predictions about the results of data not yet recorded

EDA with SQL

Performed SQL queries to gather information about the dataset.

For example of some questions we were asked about the data we needed information about. Which we are using SQL queries to get the answers in the dataset:

- Displaying the names of the unique launch sites in the space mission
- Displaying 5 records where launch sites begin with the string 'KSC'
- Displaying the total payload mass carried by boosters launched by NASA (CRS)
- Displaying average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1
- Listing the date where the successful landing outcome in drone ship was achieved.
- Listing the names of the boosters which have success in ground pad and have payload mass greater than 4000 but less than 6000
- Listing the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes
- Listing the names of the booster_versions which have carried the maximum payload mass.
- Listing the records which will display the month names, successful landing_outcomes in ground pad, booster versions, launch_site for the months in year 2017
- Ranking the count of successful landing_outcomes between the date 2010-06-04 and 2017-03-20 in descending order.

Build an Interactive Map with Folium

To visualize the Launch Data into an interactive map. We took the Latitude and Longitude Coordinates at each launch site and added a Circle Marker around each launch site with a label of the name of the launch site.

We assigned the dataframe `launch_outcomes(failures, successes)` to classes 0 and 1 with Green and Red markers on the map in a `MarkerCluster()`

Using Haversine's formula we calculated the distance from the Launch Site to various landmarks to find various trends about what is around the Launch Site to measure patterns. Lines are drawn on the map to measure distance to landmarks

Example of some trends in which the Launch Site is situated in.

- *Are launch sites in close proximity to railways? No*
- *Are launch sites in close proximity to highways? No*
- *Are launch sites in close proximity to coastline? Yes*
- *Do launch sites keep certain distance away from cities? Yes*

Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

Used Python Anywhere to host the website live 24/7 so you can play around with the data and view the data

- **The dashboard is built with Flask and Dash web framework.**

Graphs

- Pie Chart showing the total launches by a certain site/all sites
- display relative proportions of multiple classes of data.
- size of the circle can be made proportional to the total quantity it represents.

Scatter Graph showing the relationship with Outcome and Payload Mass (Kg) for the different Booster Versions

- It shows the relationship between two variables.
- It is the best method to show you a non-linear pattern.
- The range of data flow, i.e. maximum and minimum value, can be determined.
- Observation and reading are straightforward.

Predictive Analysis (Classification)

BUILDING MODEL

- Load our dataset into NumPy and Pandas
- Transform Data
- Split our data into training and test data sets
- Check how many test samples we have
- Decide which type of machine learning algorithms we want to use
- Set our parameters and algorithms to GridSearchCV
- Fit our datasets into the GridSearchCV objects and train our dataset.

EVALUATING MODEL

- Check accuracy for each model
- Get tuned hyperparameters for each type of algorithms
- Plot Confusion Matrix

IMPROVING MODEL

- Feature Engineering
- Algorithm Tuning

FINDING THE BEST PERFORMING CLASSIFICATION MODEL

- The model with the best accuracy score wins the best performing model
- In the notebook there is a dictionary of algorithms with scores at the bottom of the notebook.

Results

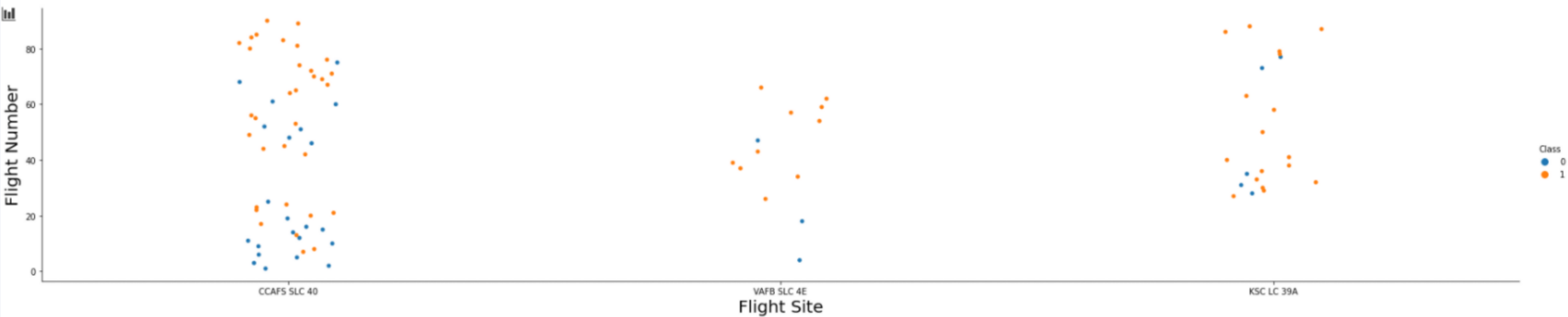
- Exploratory data analysis results
- Interactive analytics demo in screenshots
- Predictive analysis results

The background of the slide is an abstract composition. It features a solid blue area on the left side, which transitions into a complex pattern of diagonal streaks and a grid-like texture on the right. The streaks are primarily in shades of blue and red, with some green and purple accents. The overall effect is dynamic and technological, suggesting data or digital information.

Section 2

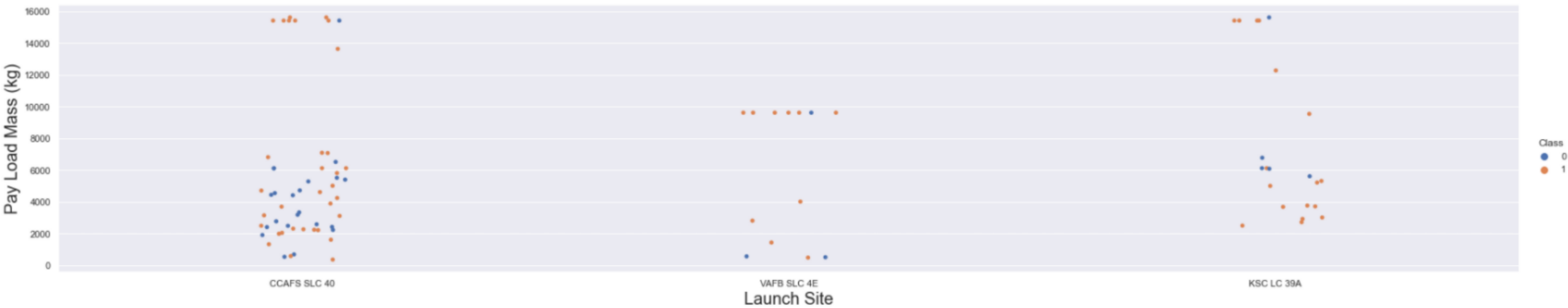
Insights drawn from EDA

Flight Number vs. Launch Site



The more amount of flights at a launch site the greater the success rate at a launch site.

Payload vs. Launch Site

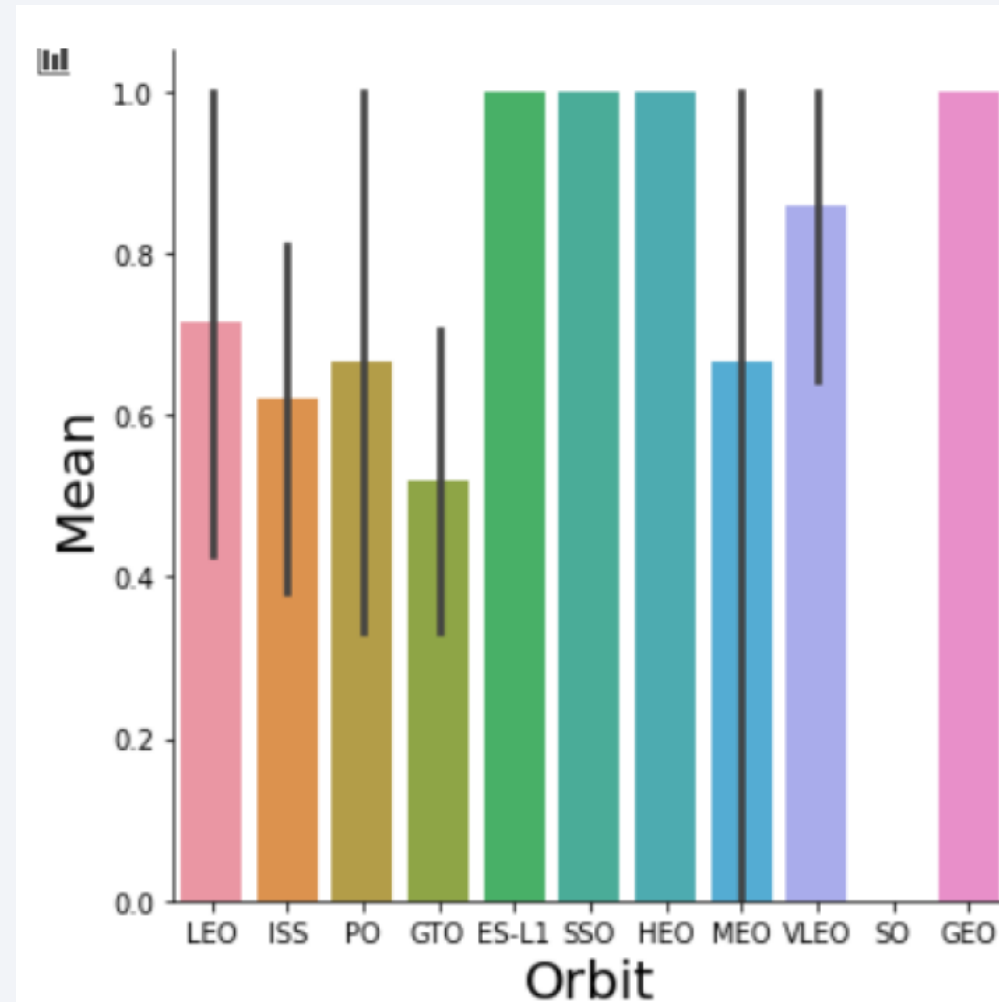


The greater the payload mass for Launch Site CCAFS SLC 40 the higher the success rate for the Rocket.

There is not quite a clear pattern to be found using this visualization to make a decision if the Launch Site is dependant on Pay Load Mass for a success launch.

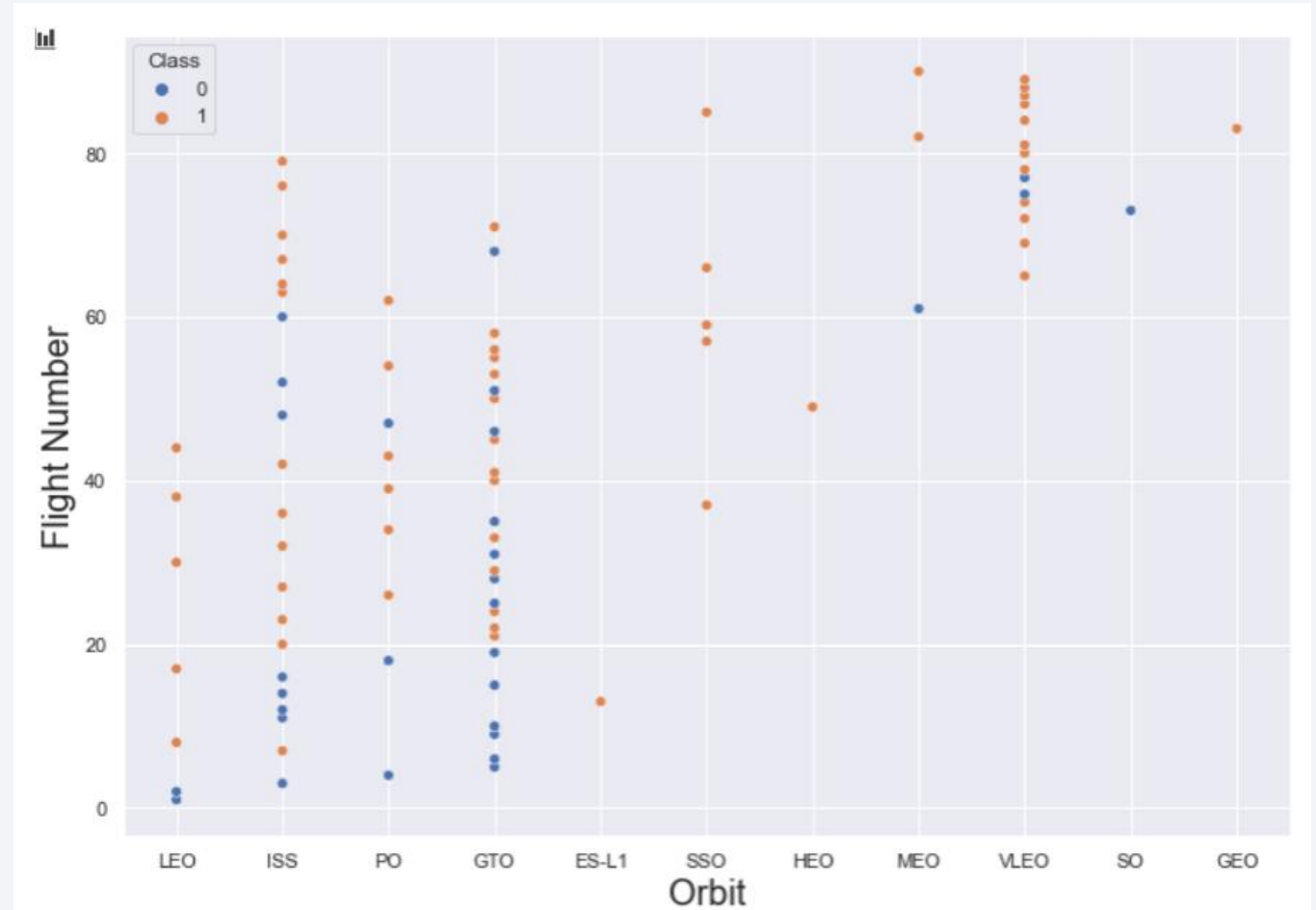
Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

Orbit GEO, HEO, SSO and ES-L1
have the best Success Rate



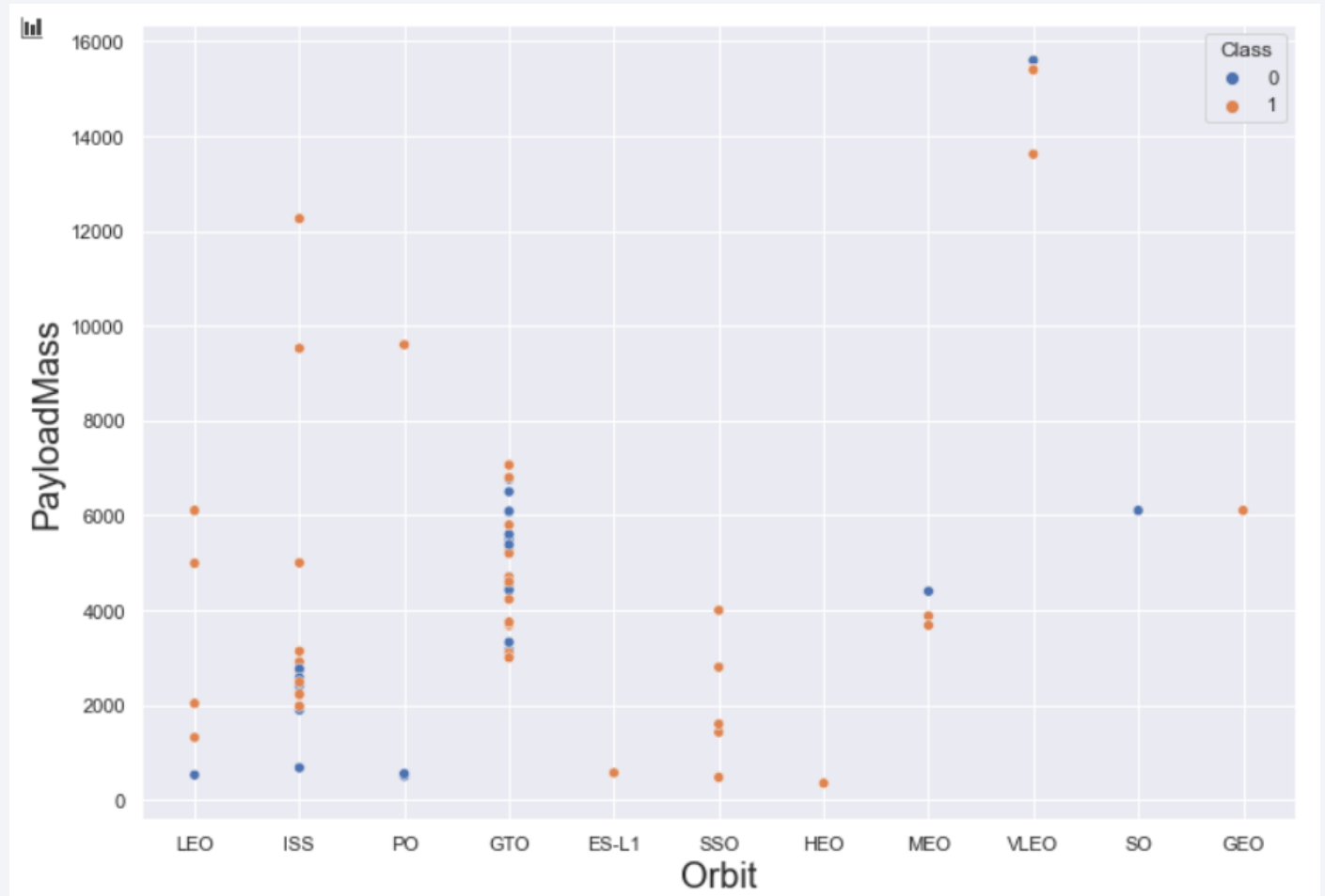
Flight Number vs. Orbit Type

You should see that in the LEO orbit the Success appears related to the number of flights; on the other hand, there seems to be no relationship between flight number when in GTO orbit.



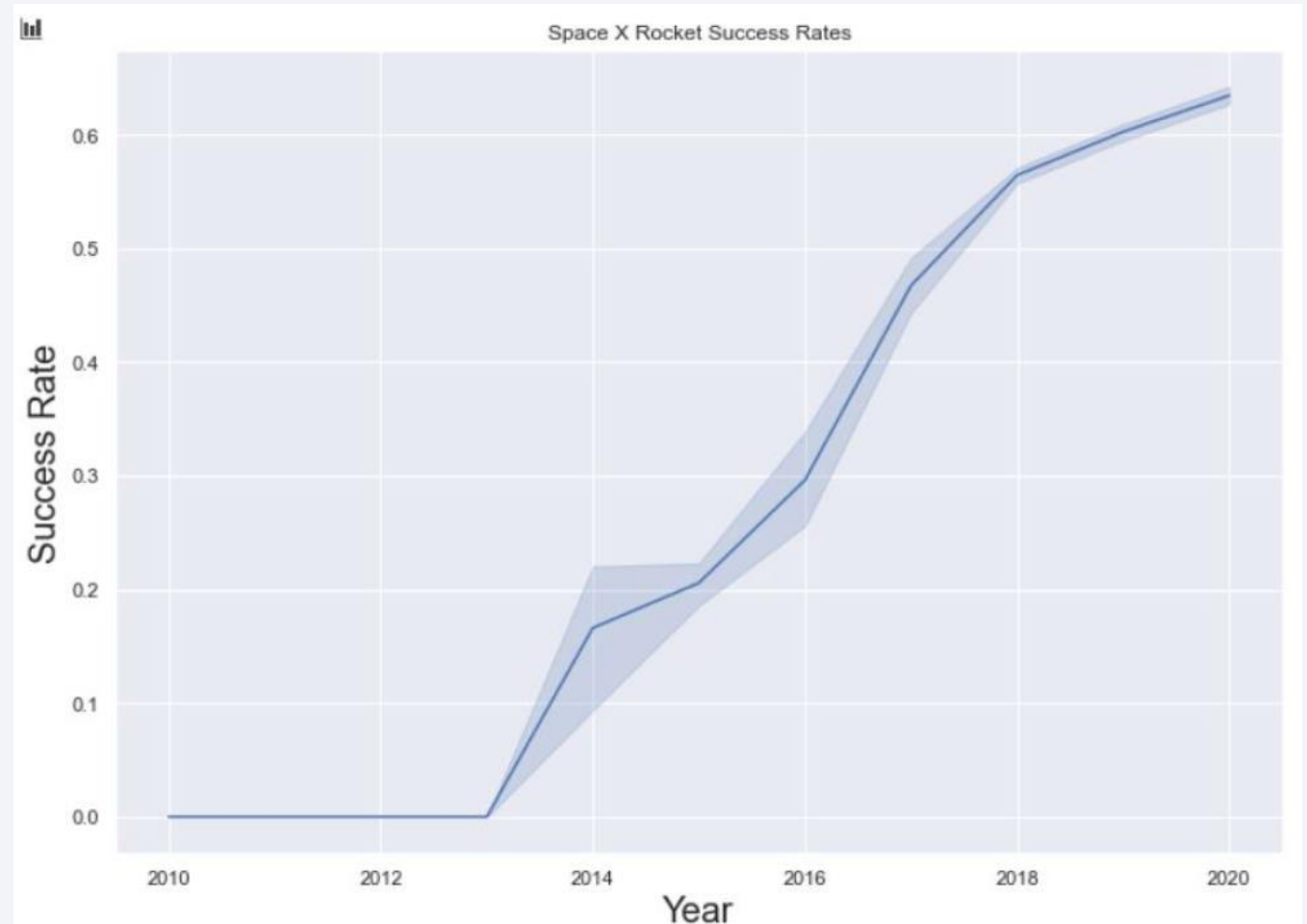
Payload vs. Orbit Type

You should observe that Heavy payloads have a negative influence on GTO orbits and positive on GTO and Polar LEO (ISS) orbits.



Launch Success Yearly Trend

you can observe that the success rate since 2013 kept increasing till 2020



All Launch Site Names

SQL QUERY

```
select DISTINCT Launch_Site  
from tblSpaceX
```



Unique Launch Sites

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

QUERY EXPLANATION

Using the word ***DISTINCT*** in the query means that it will only show Unique values in the ***Launch_Site*** column from ***tblSpaceX***

Launch Site Names Begin with 'CCA'

SQL QUERY

```
select TOP 5 * from tblSpaceX  
WHERE Launch_Site LIKE 'KSC%'
```




QUERY EXPLANATION

Using the word **TOP 5** in the query means that it will only show 5 records from **tblSpaceX** and **LIKE** keyword has a wild card with the words **'KSC%'** the percentage in the end suggests that the Launch_Site name must start with KSC.

	Date	Time_UTC	Booster_Version	Launch_Site	Payload	PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_	Orbit	Customer	Mission_Outcome	Landing_Outcome
0	19-02-2017	2021-07-02 14:39:00.0000000	F9 FT B1031.1	KSC LC-39A	SpaceX CRS-10	2490	LEO (ISS)	NASA (CRS)	Success	Success (ground pad)
1	16-03-2017	2021-07-02 06:00:00.0000000	F9 FT B1030	KSC LC-39A	EchoStar 23	5600	GTO	EchoStar	Success	No attempt
2	30-03-2017	2021-07-02 22:27:00.0000000	F9 FT B1021.2	KSC LC-39A	SES-10	5300	GTO	SES	Success	Success (drone ship)
3	01-05-2017	2021-07-02 11:15:00.0000000	F9 FT B1032.1	KSC LC-39A	NROL-76	5300	LEO	NRO	Success	Success (ground pad)
4	15-05-2017	2021-07-02 23:21:00.0000000	F9 FT B1034	KSC LC-39A	Inmarsat-5 F4	6070	GTO	Inmarsat	Success	No attempt

Total Payload Mass

```
select SUM(PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_) TotalPayloadMass from tblSpaceX  
where Customer = 'NASA (CRS)','','TotalPayloadMass
```



Total Payload Mass	
0	45596

QUERY EXPLANATION

Using the function **SUM** summates the total in the column **PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_**

The **WHERE** clause filters the dataset to only perform calculations on **Customer NASA (CRS)**

Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

SQL QUERY

```
select AVG(PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_) AveragePayloadMass from tblSpaceX  
where Booster_Version = 'F9 v1.1'
```



Average Payload Mass

0

2928

QUERY EXPLANATION

Using the function **AVG** works out the average in the column **PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_**

The **WHERE** clause filters the dataset to only perform calculations on **Booster_version F9 v1.1**

First Successful Ground Landing Date

SQL QUERY

```
select MIN(Date) SLO from tblSpaceX where Landing_Outcome = "Success (drone ship)"
```



```
Date which first Successful landing outcome in drone ship was acheived.  
0 06-05-2016
```

QUERY EXPLANATION

Using the function **MIN** works out the minimum date in the column **Date**

The **WHERE** clause filters the dataset to only perform calculations on **Landing_Outcome Success (drone ship)**

Successful Drone Ship Landing with Payload between 4000 and 6000

SQL QUERY

```
select Booster_Version from tblSpaceX where Landing_Outcome = 'Success (ground pad)'  
AND Payload_MASS_KG_ > 4000 AND Payload_MASS_KG_ < 6000
```



QUERY EXPLANATION

Selecting only **Booster_Version**

The **WHERE** clause filters the dataset to **Landing_Outcome = Success (drone ship)**

The **AND** clause specifies additional filter conditions

Payload_MASS_KG_ > 4000 AND Payload_MASS_KG_ < 6000

Date which first Successful landing outcome in drone ship was acheived.

0	F9 FT B1032.1
1	F9 B4 B1040.1
2	F9 B4 B1043.1

Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

SQL QUERY

```
SELECT(SELECT Count(Mission_Outcome) from tblSpaceX where Mission_Outcome  
LIKE '%Success%') as Successful_Mission_Outcomes,  
(SELECT Count(Mission_Outcome) from tblSpaceX where Mission_Outcome  
LIKE '%Failure%') as Failure_Mission_Outcomes
```

QUERY EXPLANATION

a much harder query I must say, we used subqueries here to produce the results. The **LIKE '%foo%'** wildcard shows that in the record the **foo** phrase is in any part of the string in the records for example.

PHRASE "(Drone Ship was a Success)"

LIKE '%Success%'

Word 'Success' is in the phrase the filter will include it in the dataset



Successful_Mission_Outcomes		Failure_Mission_Outcomes
0	100	1

Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

SQL QUERY

```
SELECT DISTINCT Booster_Version, MAX(PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_)
AS [Maximum Payload Mass]
FROM tblSpaceX GROUP BY Booster_Version
ORDER BY [Maximum Payload Mass] DESC
```

QUERY EXPLANATION

Using the word **DISTINCT** in the query means that it will only show Unique values in the **Booster_Version** column from **tblSpaceX**

GROUP BY puts the list in order set to a certain condition.

DESC means it's arranging the dataset into descending order

	Booster_Version	Maximum Payload Mass
0	F9 B5 B1048.4	15600
1	F9 B5 B1048.5	15600
2	F9 B5 B1049.4	15600
3	F9 B5 B1049.5	15600
4	F9 B5 B1049.7	15600
...
92	F9 v1.1 B1003	500
93	F9 FT B1038.1	475
94	F9 B4 B1045.1	362
95	F9 v1.0 B0003	0
96	F9 v1.0 B0004	0
97 rows x 2 columns		

2015 Launch Records

SQL QUERY

```
SELECT DATENAME(month, DATEADD(month,
MONTH(CONVERT(date, Date, 105)), 0) - 1) AS Month,
Booster_Version, Launch_Site, Landing_Outcome
FROM    tblSpaceX
WHERE   (Landing_Outcome LIKE N'%Success%') AND
(YEAR(CONVERT(date, Date, 105)) = '2015')
```

QUERY EXPLANATION

a much more complex query as I had my **Date** fields in SQL Server stored as **NVARCHAR** the **MONTH** function returns name month. The function **CONVERT** converts **NVARCHAR** to **Date**.

WHERE clause filters **Year** to be 2015

Month	Booster_Version	Launch_Site	Landing_Outcome
January	F9 FT B1029.1	VAFB SLC-4E	Success (drone ship)
February	F9 FT B1031.1	KSC LC-39A	Success (ground pad)
March	F9 FT B1021.2	KSC LC-39A	Success (drone ship)
May	F9 FT B1032.1	KSC LC-39A	Success (ground pad)
June	F9 FT B1035.1	KSC LC-39A	Success (ground pad)
June	F9 FT B1029.2	KSC LC-39A	Success (drone ship)
June	F9 FT B1036.1	VAFB SLC-4E	Success (drone ship)
August	F9 B4 B1039.1	KSC LC-39A	Success (ground pad)
August	F9 FT B1038.1	VAFB SLC-4E	Success (drone ship)
September	F9 B4 B1040.1	KSC LC-39A	Success (ground pad)
October	F9 B4 B1041.1	VAFB SLC-4E	Success (drone ship)
October	F9 FT B1031.2	KSC LC-39A	Success (drone ship)
October	F9 B4 B1042.1	KSC LC-39A	Success (drone ship)
December	F9 FT B1035.2	CCAFS SLC-40	Success (ground pad)

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

SQL QUERY

```
SELECT COUNT(Landing_Outcome)
FROM tblSpaceX
WHERE (Landing_Outcome LIKE '%Success%')
AND (Date > '04-06-2010')
AND (Date < '20-03-2017')
```

QUERY EXPLANATION

Function **COUNT** counts records in column

WHERE filters data

LIKE (wildcard)

AND (conditions)

AND (conditions)

Successful Landing Outcomes Between 2010-06-04 and 2017-03-20	
0	34

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 dark blue sky with stars and a view of the Earth's surface from space. The Earth's surface is mostly dark, with a dense network of yellow and orange lights representing city lights at night. The lights are concentrated in the lower right portion of the image, following the curve of the Earth. The upper left portion of the image shows the dark blue sky with a few stars.

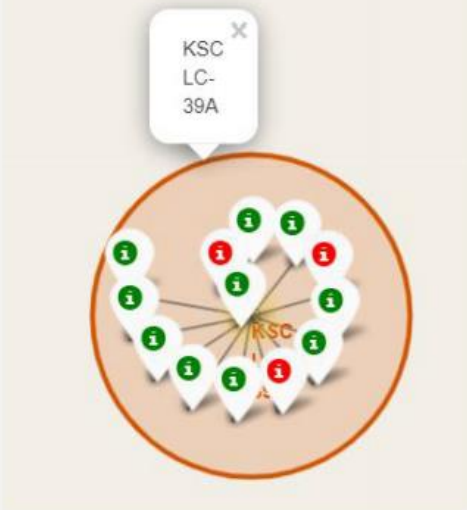
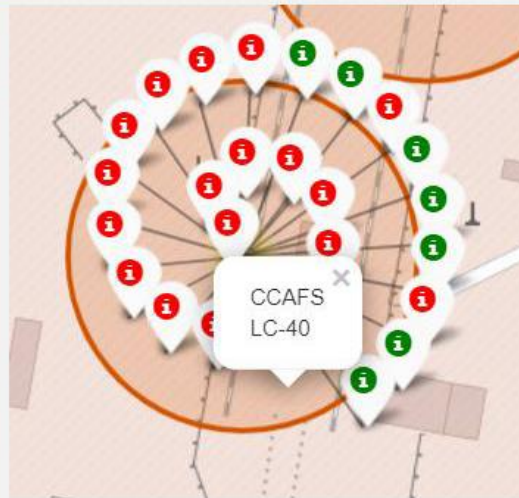
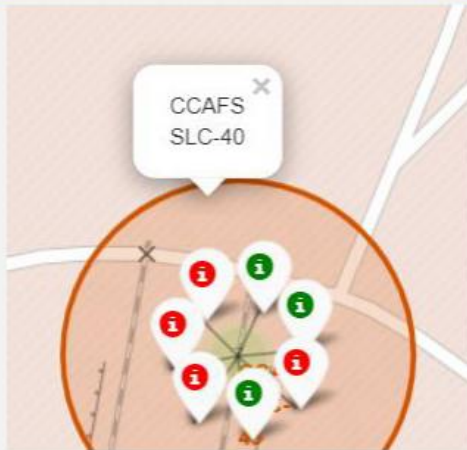
Section 4

Launch Sites Proximities Analysis

All launch sites global map markers



Colour Labelled Markers



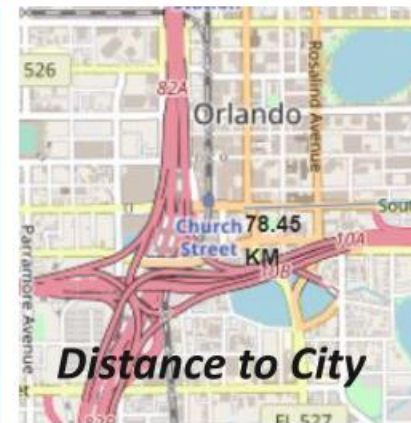
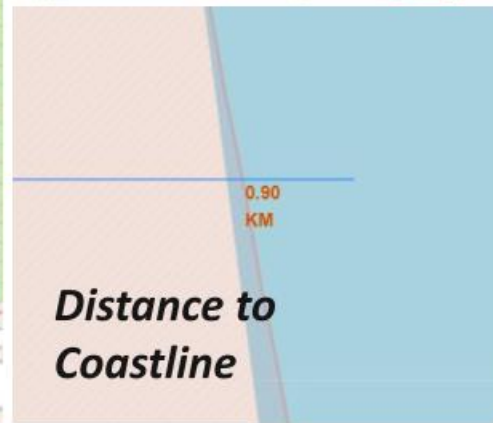
Florida Launch Sites

Green Marker shows successful Launches and Red Marker shows Failures



California Launch Site

Working out Launch Sites distance to landmarks to find trends with Haversine formula using CCAFS-SLC-40 as a reference



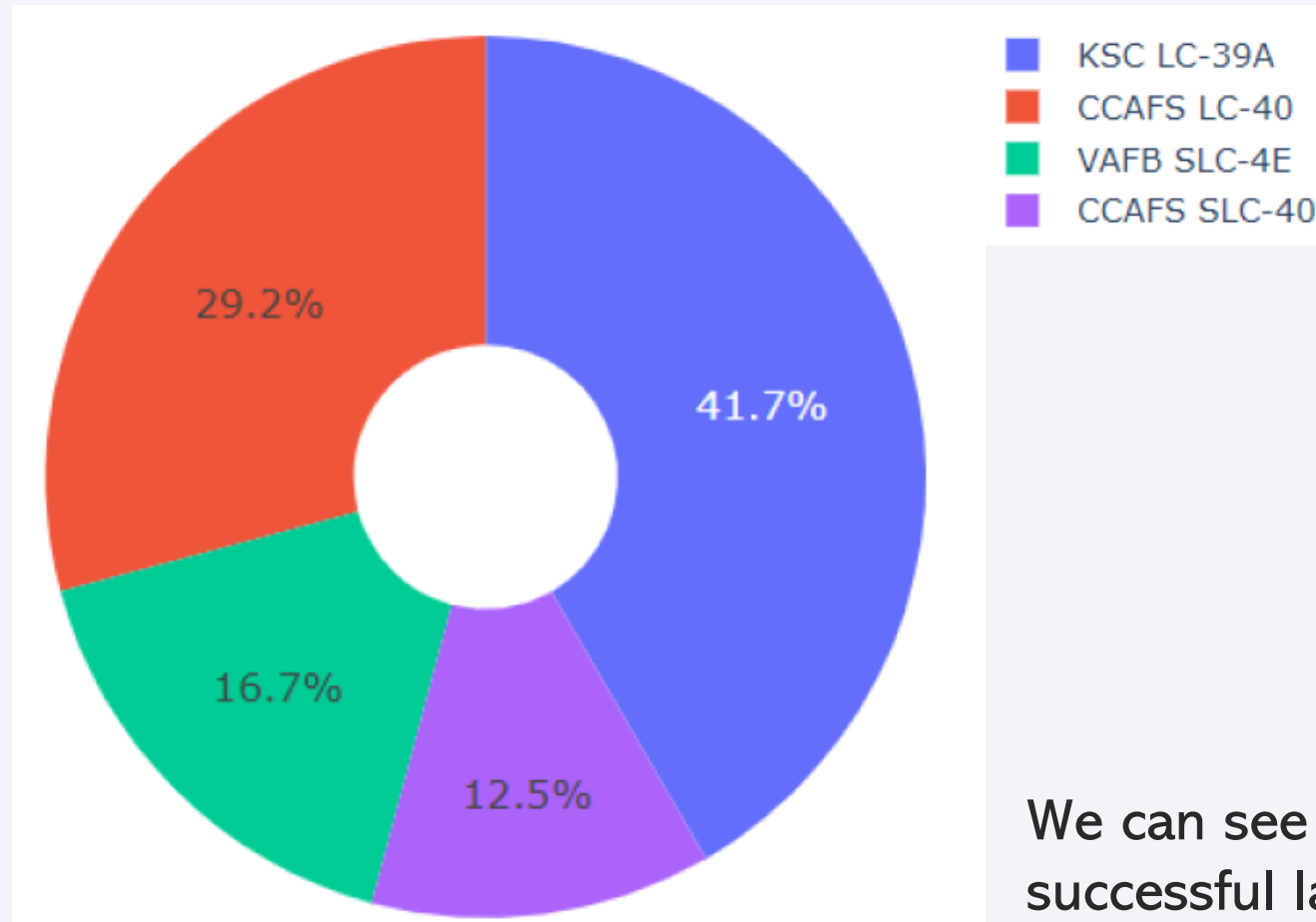
- Are launch sites in close proximity to railways? No
- Are launch sites in close proximity to highways? No
- Are launch sites in close proximity to coastline? Yes
- Do launch sites keep certain distance away from cities? Yes



Section 5

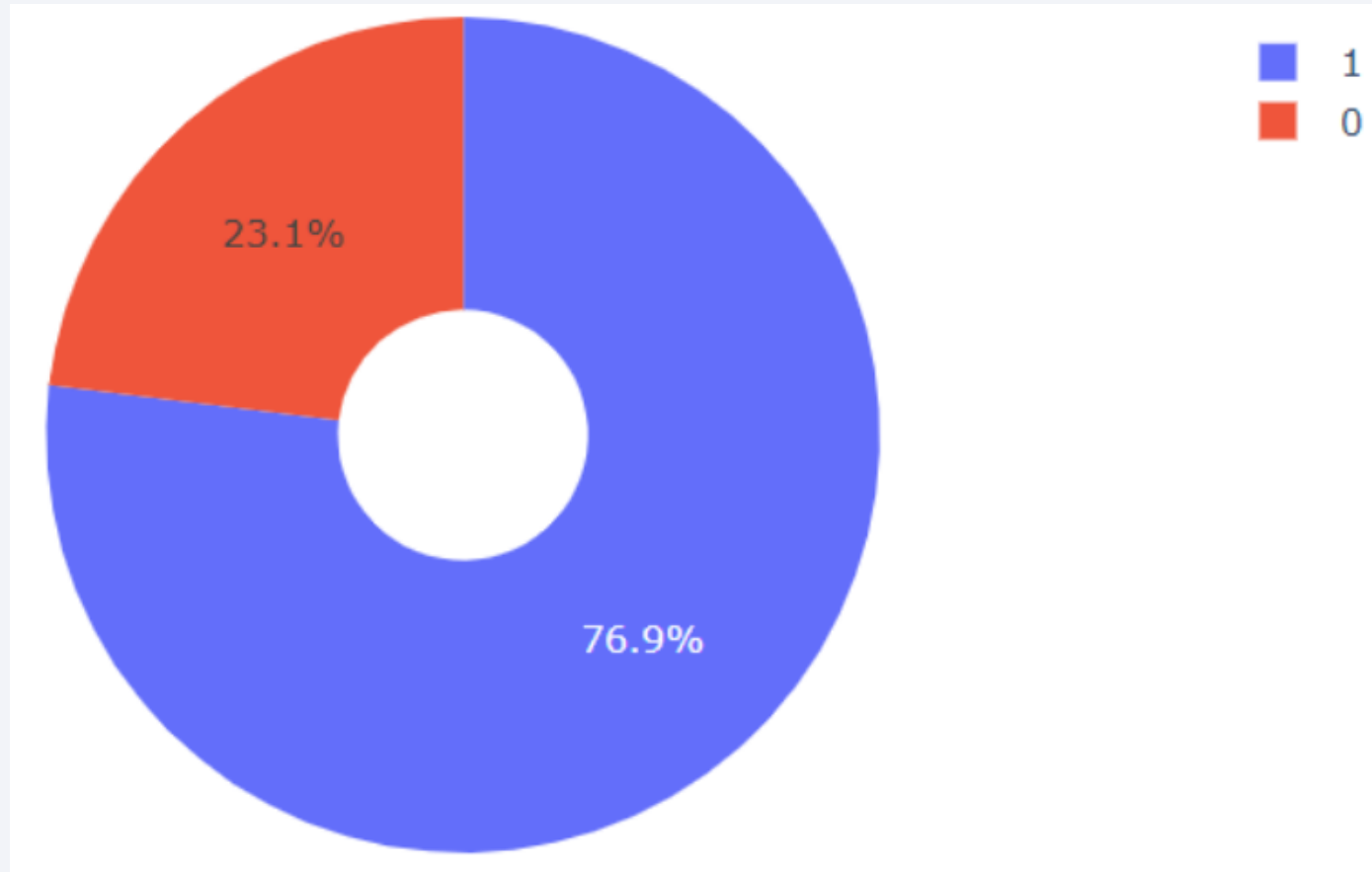
Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

DASHBOARD – Pie chart showing the success percentage achieved by each launch site



We can see that KSC LC-39A had the most successful launches from all the sites

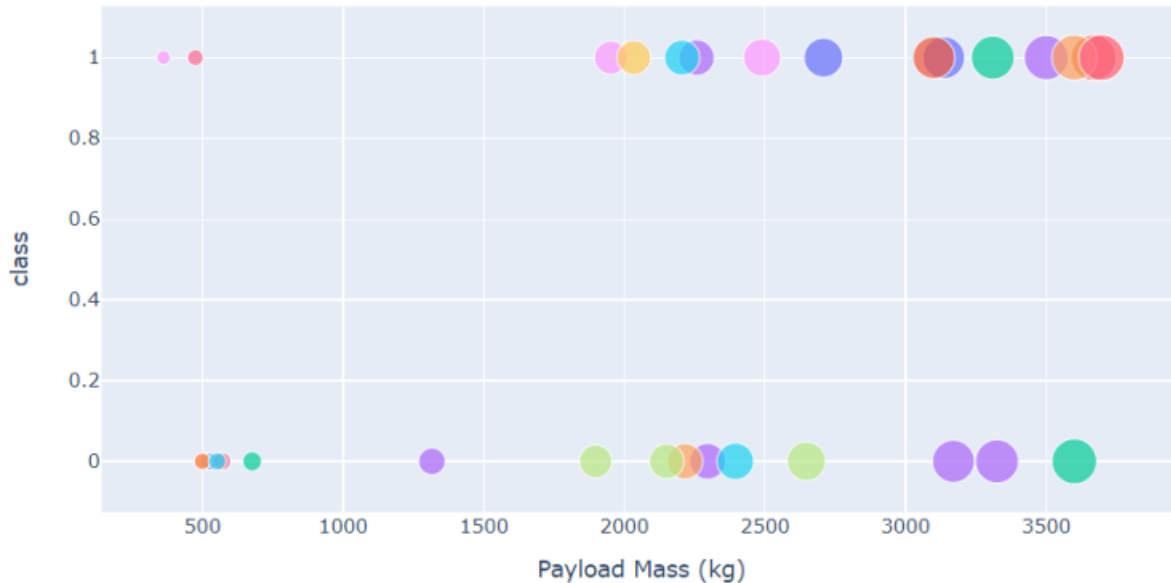
DASHBOARD – Pie chart for the launch site with highest launch success ratio



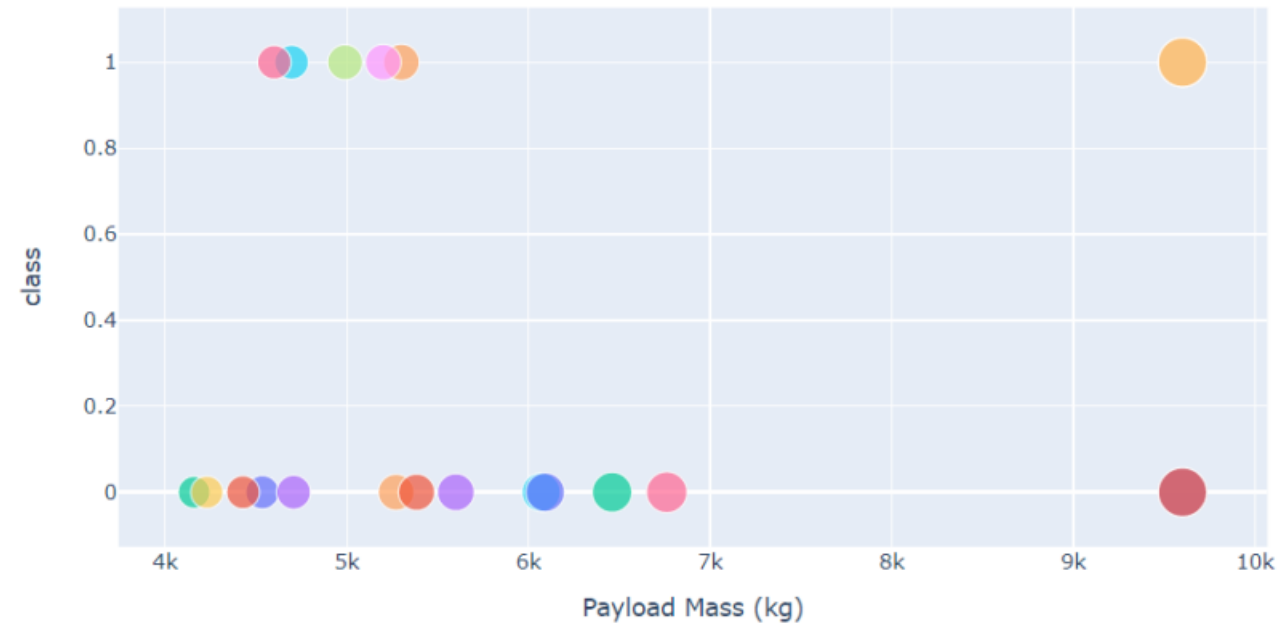
KSC LC-39A achieved a 76.9% success rate while getting a 23.1% failure rate

DASHBOARD – Payload vs. Launch Outcome scatter plot for all sites, with different payload selected in the range slider

Low Weighted Payload 0kg – 4000kg



Heavy Weighted Payload 4000kg – 10000kg



We can see the success rates for low weighted payloads is higher than the heavy weighted payloads



Section 6

Predictive Analysis (Classification)

Classification Accuracy

As you can see our accuracy is extremely close but we do have a winner its down to decimal places! using this function

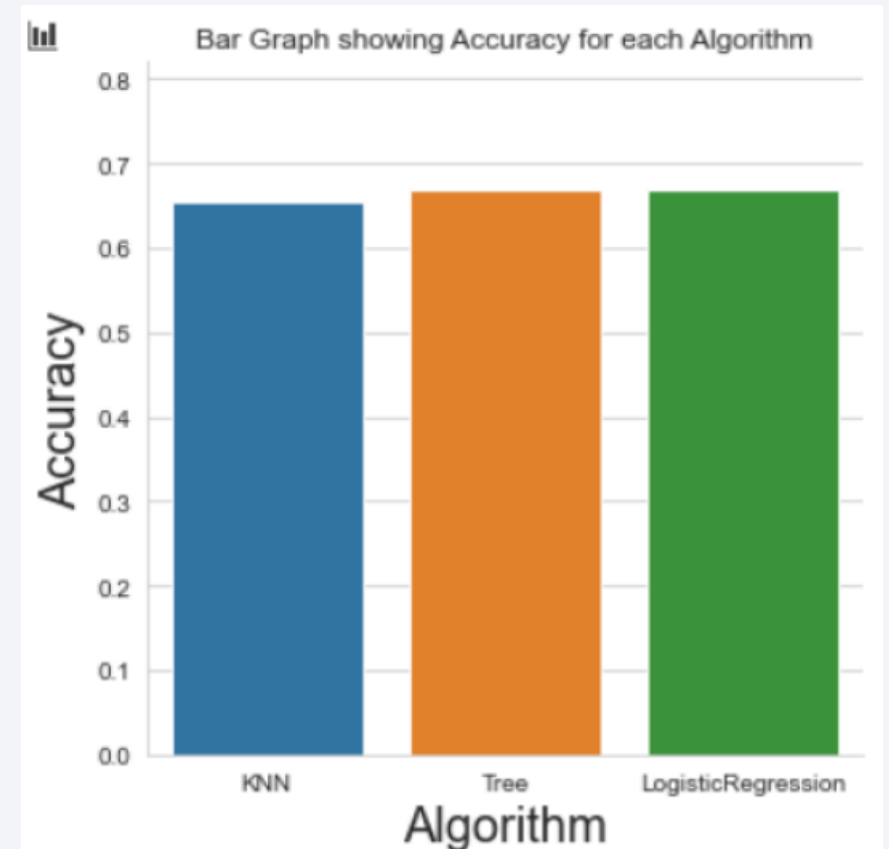
```
bestalgorithm = max(algorithms, key=algorithms.get)
```

	Accuracy	Algorithm
0	0.653571	KNN
1	0.667857	Tree
2	0.667857	LogisticRegression

The tree algorithm wins!!

```
Best Algorithm is Tree with a score of 0.6678571428571429  
Best Params is : {'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 2, 'max_features': 'auto', 'min_samples_leaf': 1, 'min_samples_split': 2, 'splitter': 'best'}
```

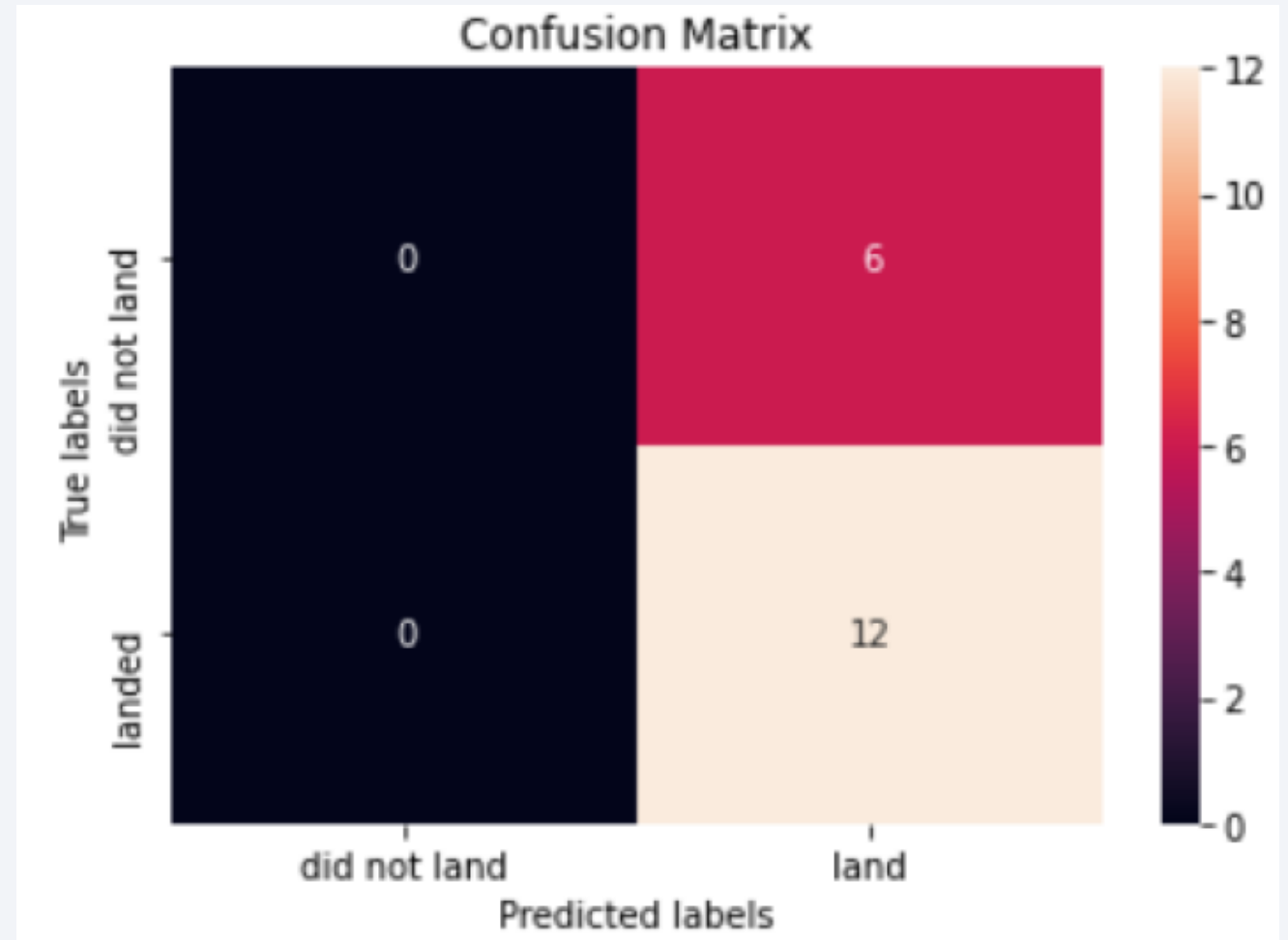
After selecting the best hyperparameters for the decision tree classifier using the validation data, we achieved 83.33% accuracy on the test data.



Confusion Matrix

Examining the confusion matrix, we see that Tree can distinguish between the different classes. We see that the major problem is false positives.

		Predicted Values	
		Negative	Positive
Actual Values	Negative	TN	FP
	Positive	FN	TP



Conclusions

- The Tree Classifier Algorithm is the best for Machine Learning for this dataset
- Low weighted payloads perform better than the heavier payloads
- The success rates for SpaceX launches is directly proportional time in years they will eventually perfect the launches
- We can see that KSC LC-39A had the most successful launches from all the sites
- Orbit GEO,HEO,SSO,ES-L1 has the best Success Rate

Appendix

- Haversine formula
- ADGGoogleMaps Module (not used but created)
- Module sqlserver (ADGSQLSERVER)
- PythonAnywhere 24/7 dashboard

Appendix: ADGGoogleMaps Module

Introduction

This is a python class I designed to make my life easier and others when getting coordinates from addresses and producing a Folium Python Map in a Jupyter Notebook. This class processing is powered by the Google Geocoding API.

Prerequisites

Sign up for a Google Geocoding API

Set up a Google API Key

Head to library under APIs & Services and add Geocoding API

Geocoding API

Requirements

Google API Secret (API Key)

Python Usage Documentation

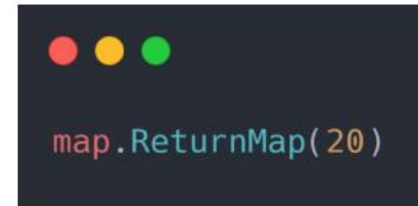
Getting Cords

Simple arguments to follow by the object

__init__(self,api_key,address) – Look at following usage for guidance

```
import ADGGoogleMaps
map = ADGGoogleMaps.ADGGoogleMaps("google_api_secret_key","your_address")
cords = map.GetCordsFromAddress()
cords
```

This returns a list with your coordinates of that address example
['longitude','latitude']



•Returning Folium Python Map in Jupyter Notebook

assuming you declared mapclass in 1.
`.ReturnMap(size)`

this function returns this Folium map in the Jupyter Notebook



Appendix: Haversine formula

Introduction

The haversine formula determines the great-circle distance between two points on a sphere given their longitudes and latitudes. Important in navigation, it is a special case of a more general formula in spherical trigonometry, the law of haversines, that relates the sides and angles of spherical triangles.

Usage

Why did I use this formula? First of all, I believe the Earth is round/elliptical. I am not a Flat Earth Believer! Jokes aside when doing Google research for integrating my ADGGoogleMaps API with a Python function to calculate the distance using two distinct sets of {longitudinal, latitudinal} list sets. Haversine was the trigonometric solution to solve my requirements above.

$$a = \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta\varphi}{2}\right) + \cos \varphi_1 \cdot \cos \varphi_2 \cdot \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta\lambda}{2}\right)$$

Formula

$$c = 2 \cdot \operatorname{atan2}(\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{1-a})$$

$$d = R \cdot c$$

```
#Variables
d is the distance between the two points along a great circle of the sphere (see spherical distance),
r is the radius of the sphere.
φ1, φ2 are the latitude of point 1 and latitude of point 2 (in radians),
λ1, λ2 are the longitude of point 1 and longitude of point 2 (in radians).
```

Appendix: ADGSQLSERVER

Introduction

Basically, just wanted an easier way to get my data into python programming by coding own module powered by ODBC to simplify the code

Implementation

Pull data from columns

Extract Records

Run Stored Procedures

```
import sqlserver as ss

#(ip,portnumber,databasename,username,password)
db = ss.sqlserver('localhost','1433','CVs','','')

#(query,columnname)
db.GetRecordsOfColumn('select * from tblUsers','personid')
```


Thank you!

