



IBM Developer  
SKILLS NETWORK

# Winning Space Race with Data Science

<Name>

<Date>



# Outline

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

# Executive Summary

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- Summary of methodologies
- Summary of all results

# Introduction

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- Project background and context
- Problems you want to find answers



Section 1

# Methodology

# Methodology

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## Executive Summary

- Data collection methodology:
  - Webscrapping
  - Space X API
- Perform data wrangling
  - Transforming data in order to apply to ML
- 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

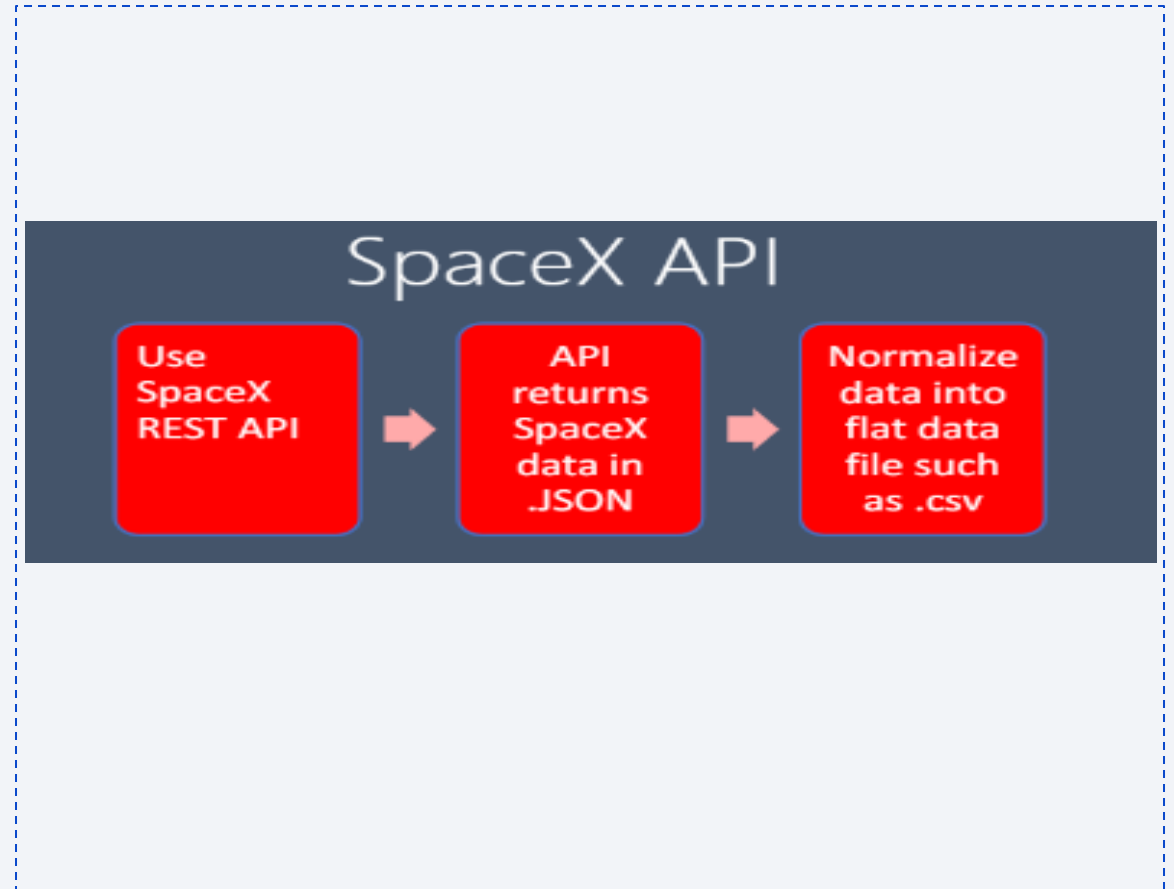
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- Web Scraping
- APIs.
- Request library

# Data Collection – SpaceX API

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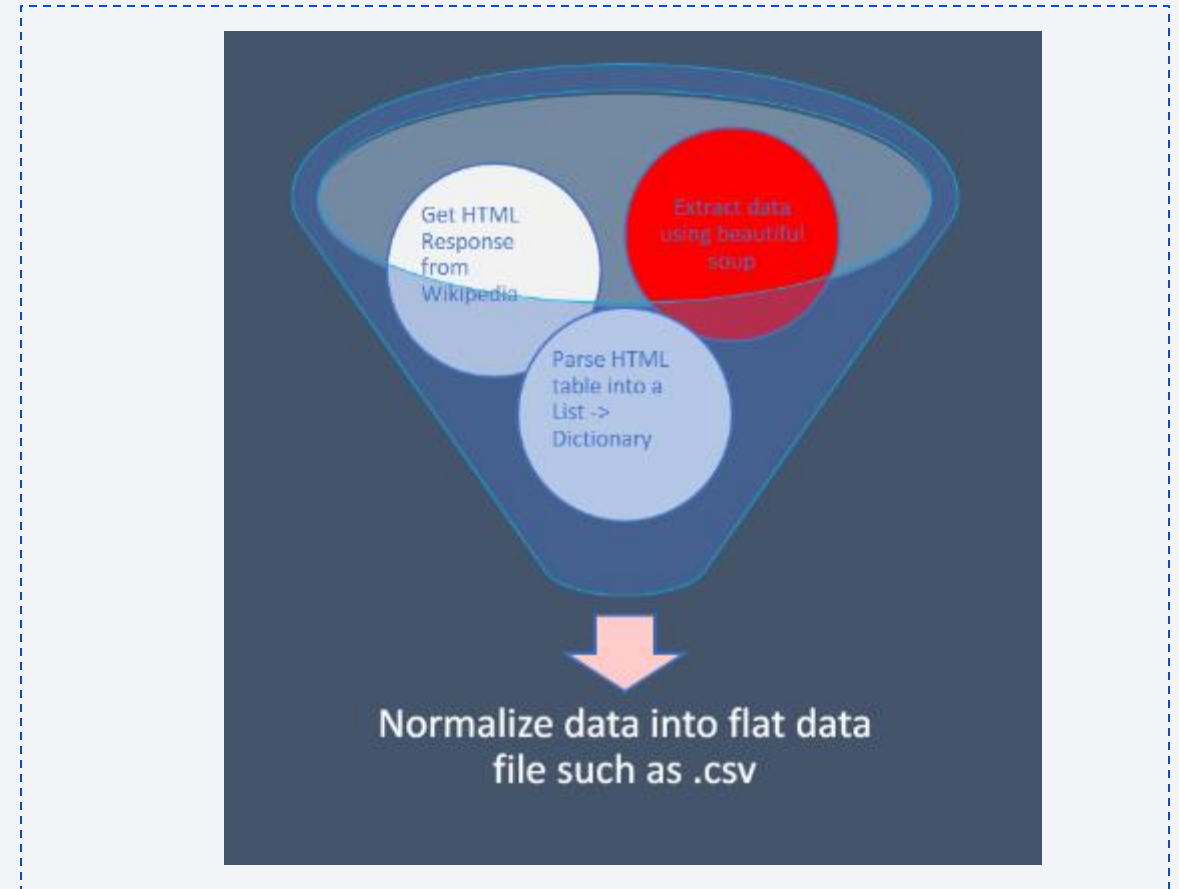
- <https://github.com/juanipadin/DataScience/tree/main/SpaceX>





# Data Collection - Scraping

- <https://github.com/juanipadin/DataScience/blob/main/SpaceX/labs-jupyter-spacex-Data%20wrangling.ipynb>



# Data Wrangling

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- Within the dataset, there are several instances where the booster did not achieve a successful landing. These unsuccessful landings occurred for various reasons. For instance, in cases marked as "True Ocean," the mission outcome indicates a successful landing in a specific region of the ocean, while "False Ocean" represents an unsuccessful landing in that region. Similarly, "True RTLS" signifies a successful landing on a ground pad, whereas "False RTLS" indicates an unsuccessful landing on a ground pad. Additionally, "True ASDS" denotes a successful landing on a drone ship, while "False ASDS" indicates an unsuccessful landing on a drone ship.
- To simplify the outcomes for training purposes, we convert them into Training Labels, where a value of 1 denotes a successful booster landing, and a value of 0 represents an unsuccessful landing.

# EDA with Data Visualization

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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'

# EDA with SQL

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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'

# Build an Interactive Map with Folium

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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

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

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- 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



# 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 field on the left side, which transitions into a complex pattern of diagonal streaks in shades of blue, red, and teal on the right. These streaks have a textured, almost woven appearance. Overlaid on this pattern is a faint, light blue grid that recedes into the distance, creating a sense of depth and perspective.

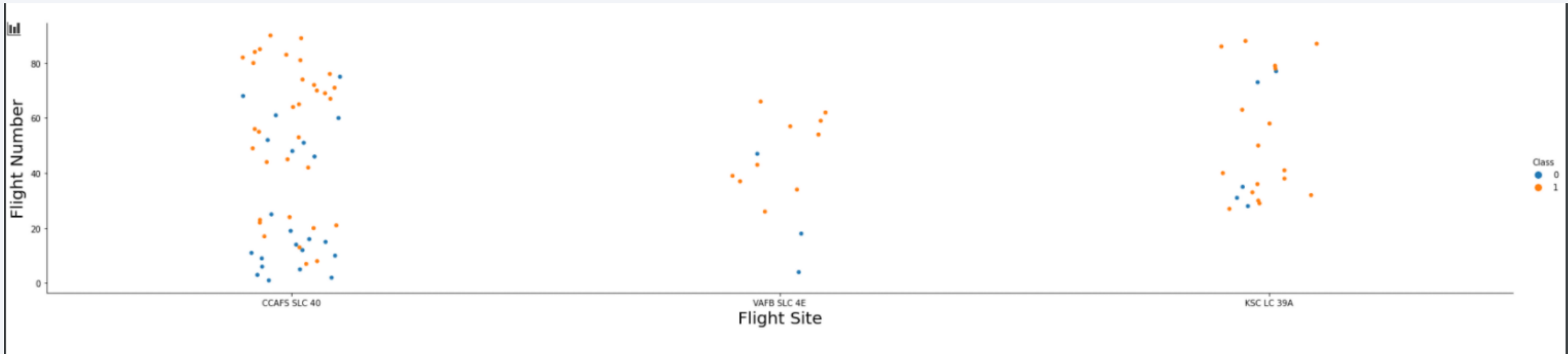
Section 2

# Insights drawn from EDA



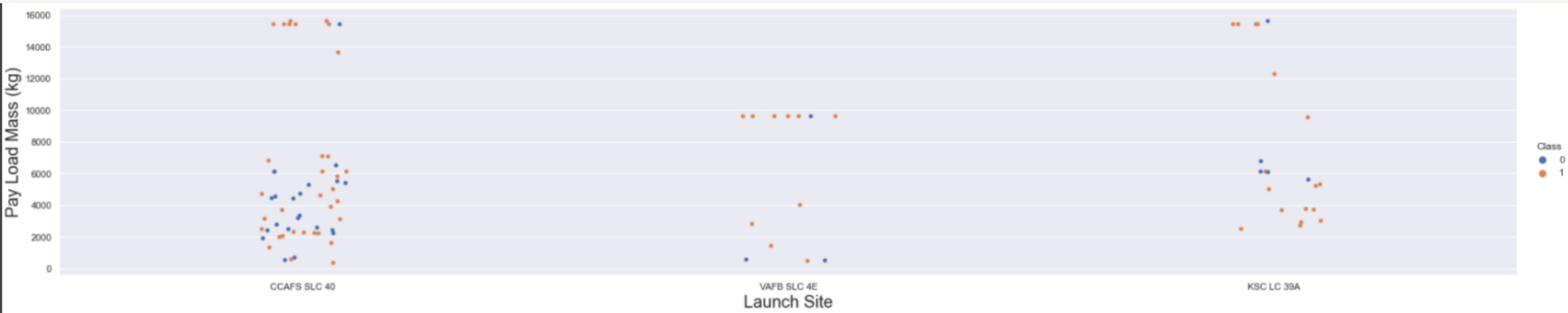
# Flight Number vs. Launch Site

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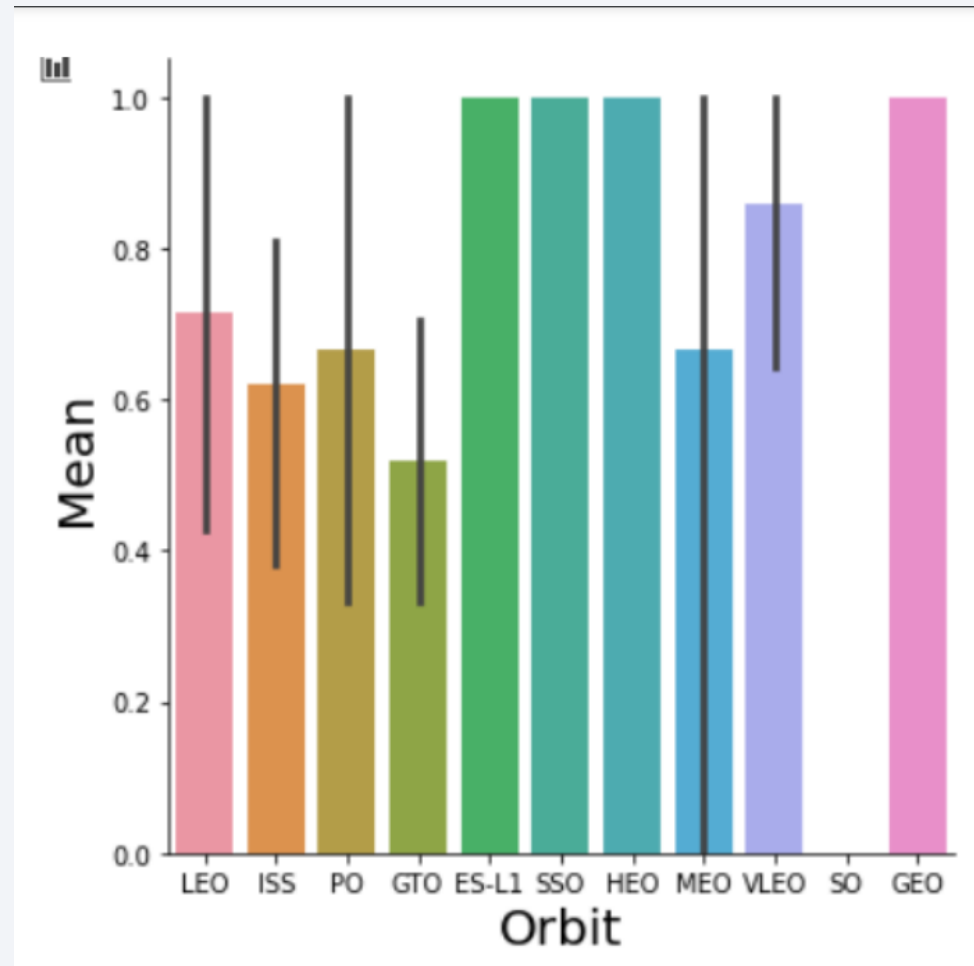
# Payload vs. Launch Site

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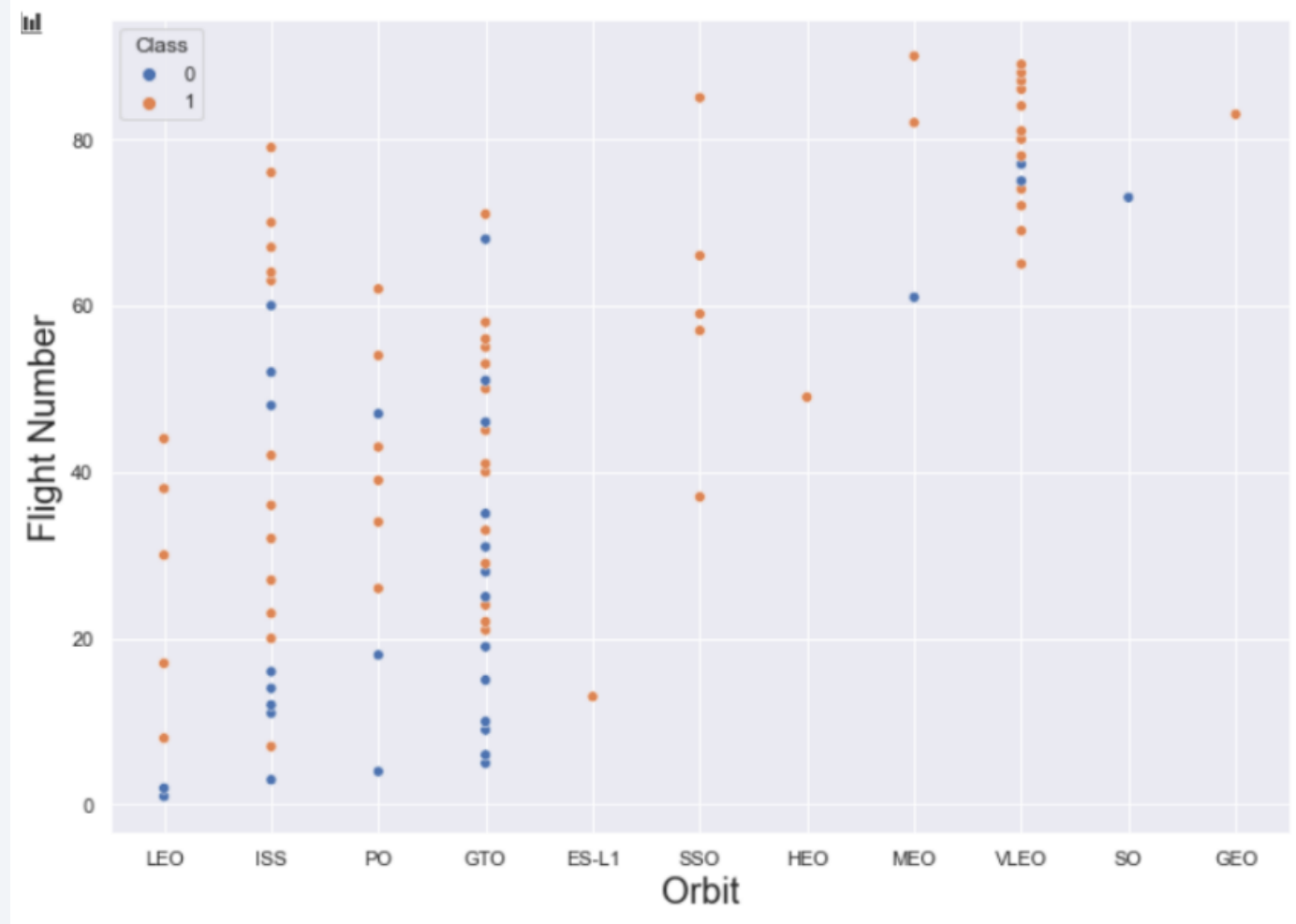
# Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

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# Flight Number vs. Orbit Type

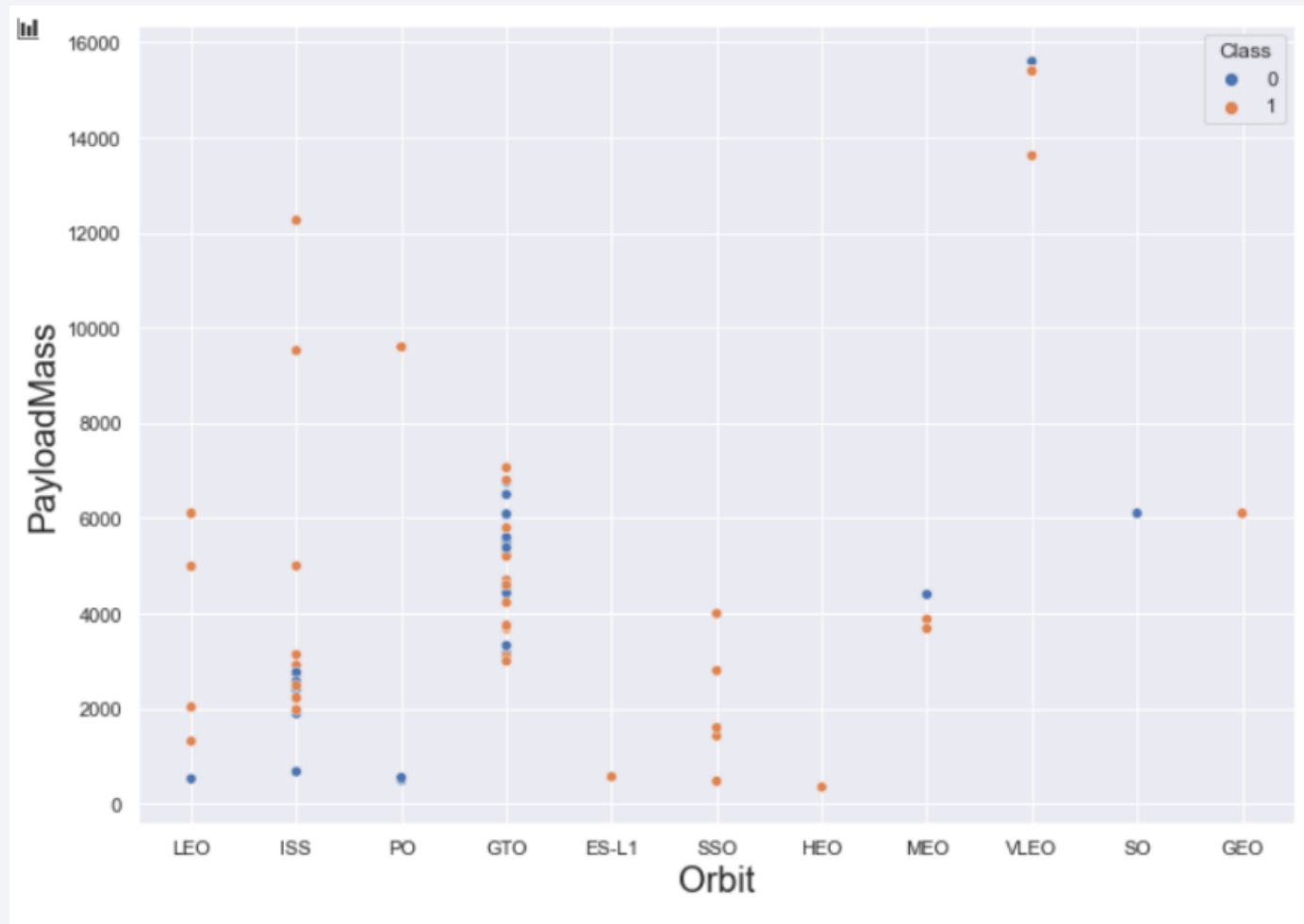
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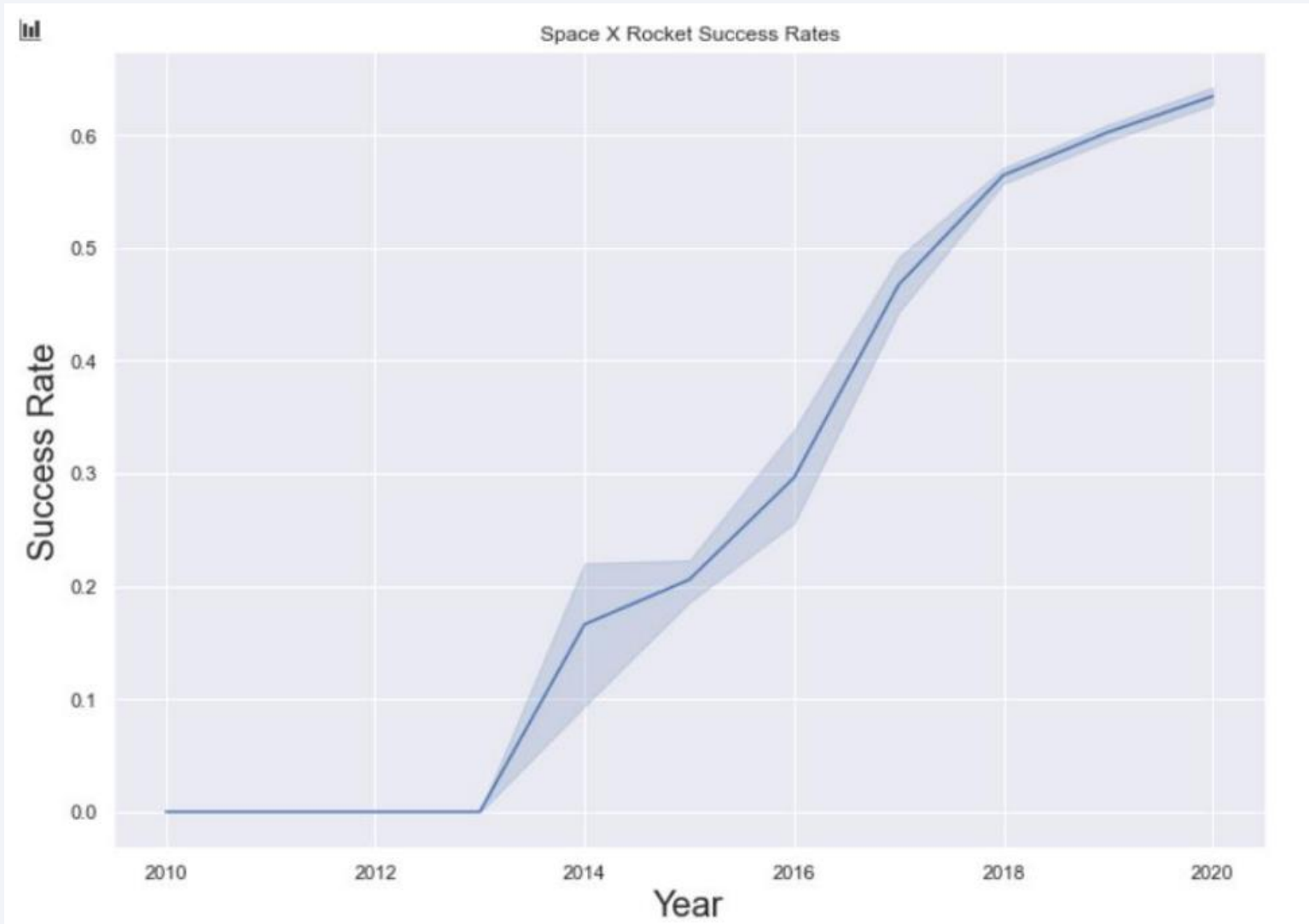
# Payload vs. Orbit Type

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# Launch Success Yearly Trend

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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, with numerous bright yellow and orange lights representing cities and urban areas. The horizon of the Earth is visible as a thin, curved line separating the dark surface from the deep blue of space.

Section 3

# Launch Sites Proximities Analysis

# <Folium Map Screenshot 1>

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- Replace <Folium map screenshot 1> title with an appropriate title
- Explore the generated folium map and make a proper screenshot to include all launch sites' location markers on a global map
- Explain the important elements and findings on the screenshot

## <Folium Map Screenshot 2>

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- Replace <Folium map screenshot 2> title with an appropriate title
- Explore the folium map and make a proper screenshot to show the color-labeled launch outcomes on the map
- Explain the important elements and findings on the screenshot

# <Folium Map Screenshot 3>

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- Replace <Folium map screenshot 3> title with an appropriate title
- Explore the generated folium map and show the screenshot of a selected launch site to its proximities such as railway, highway, coastline, with distance calculated and displayed
- Explain the important elements and findings on the screenshot



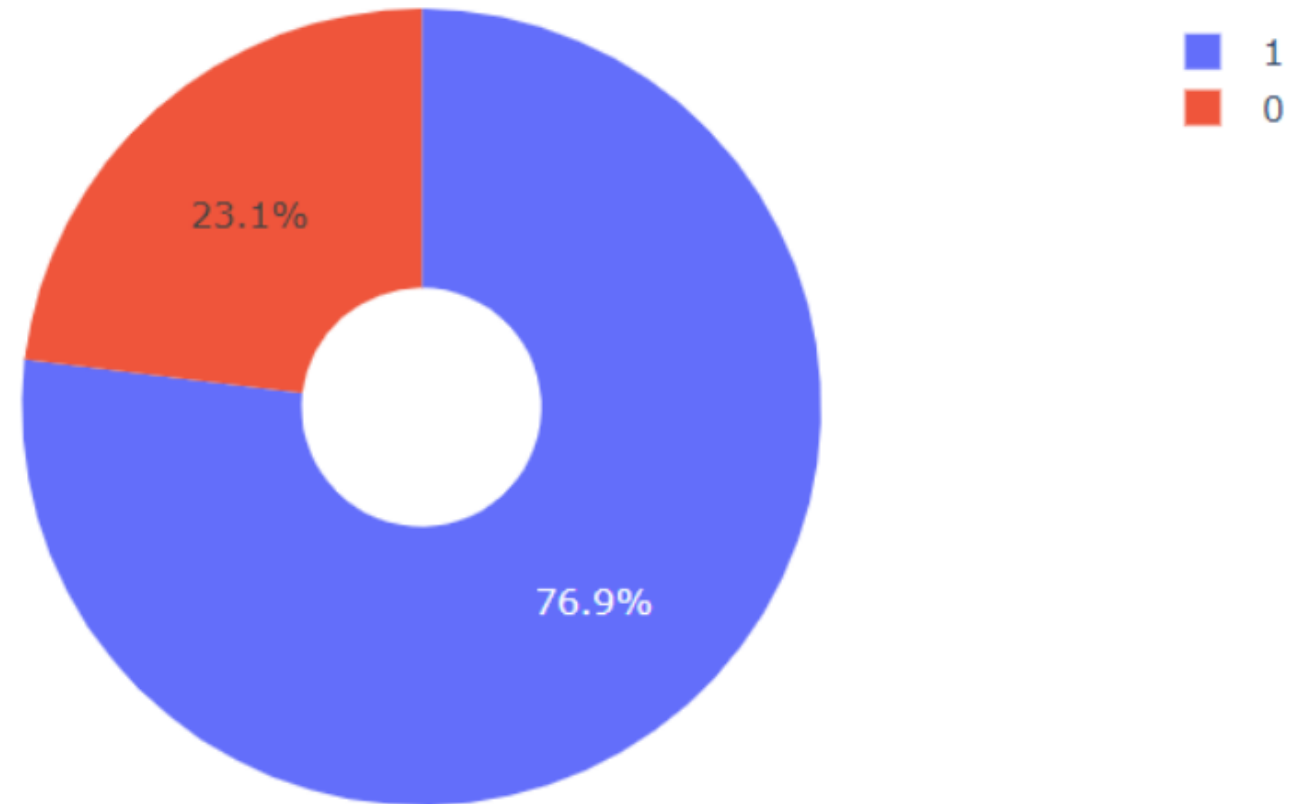


Section 4

# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

## Launch site with highest launch success ratio

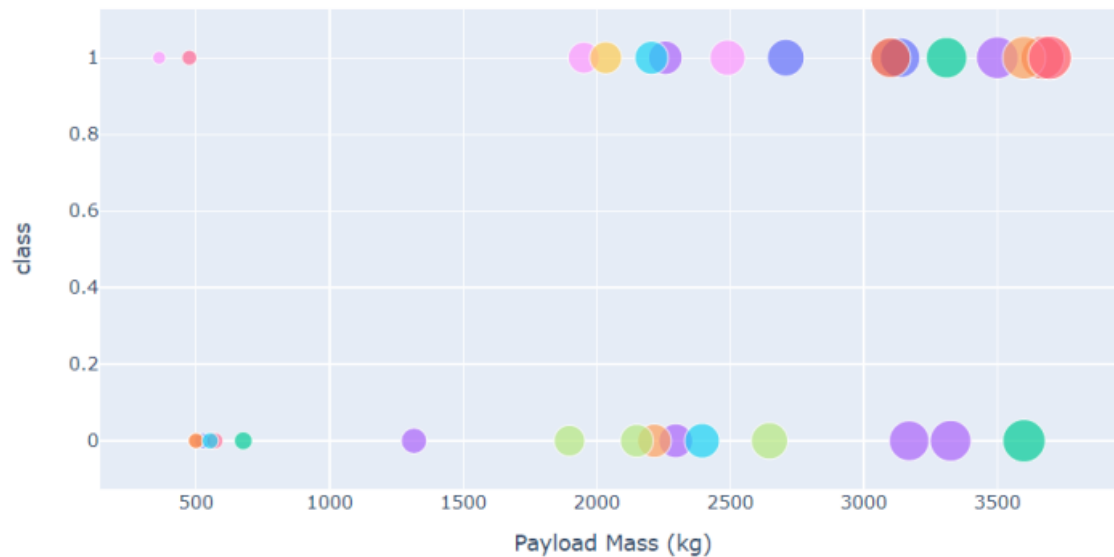
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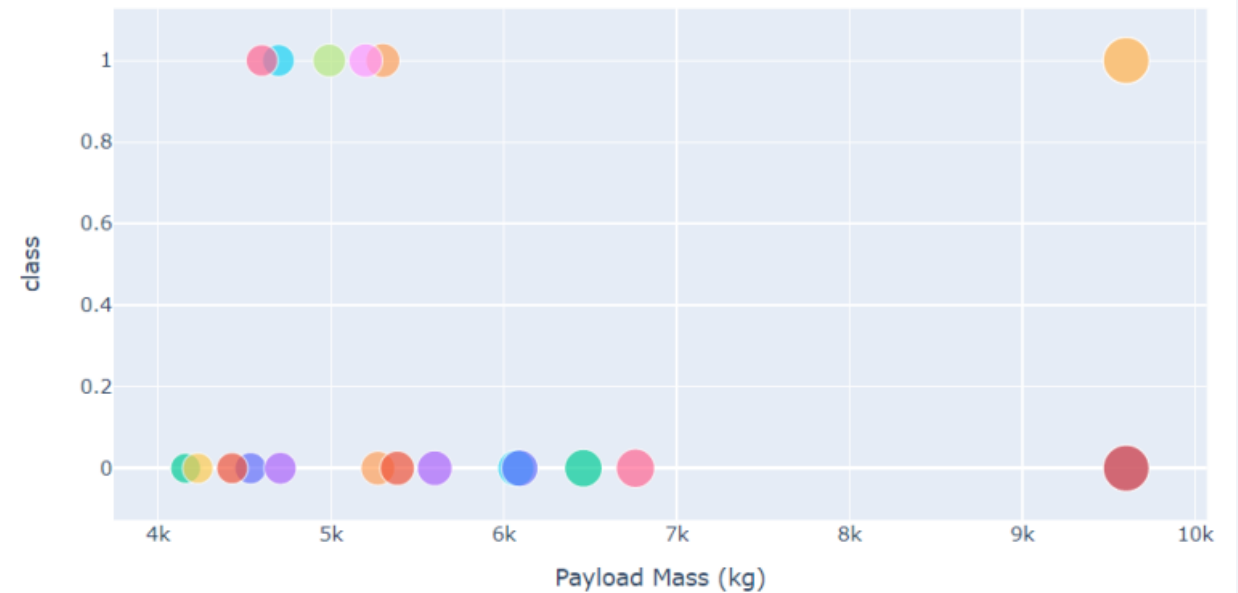
# Payload vs. Launch Outcome scatter plot for all sites

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**Low Weighted Payload 0kg – 4000kg**



**Heavy Weighted Payload 4000kg – 10000kg**

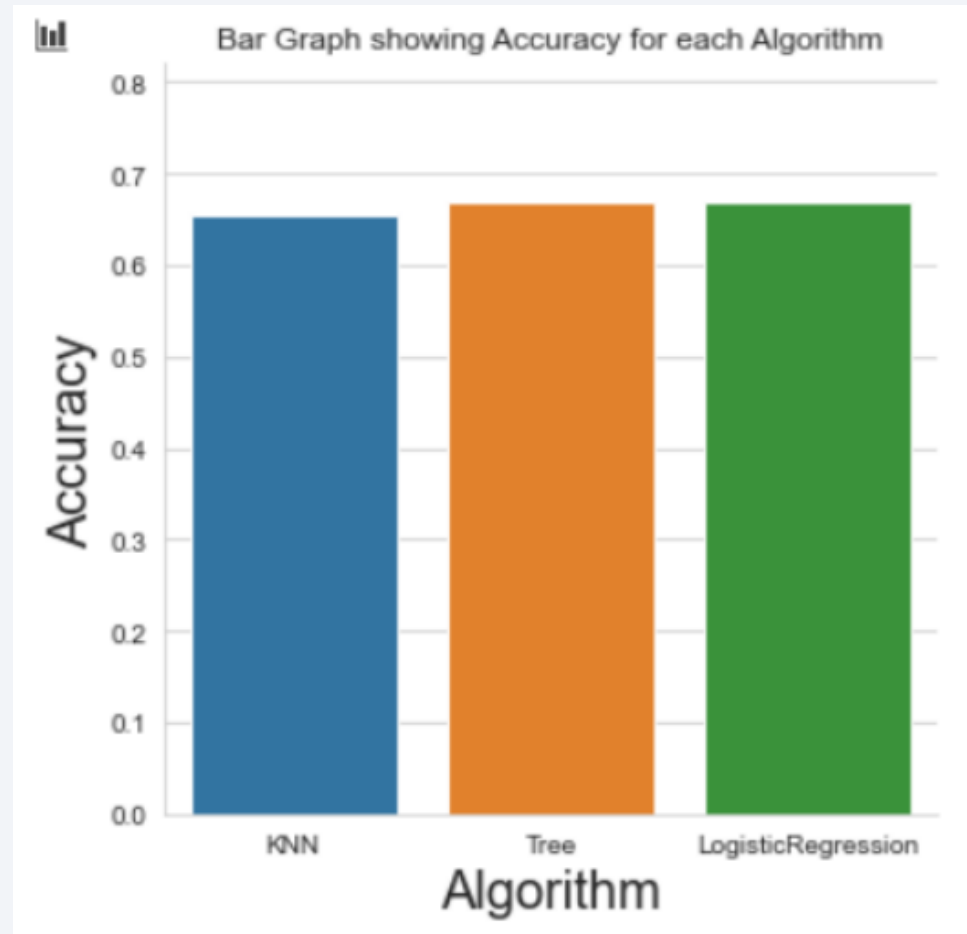


Section 5

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

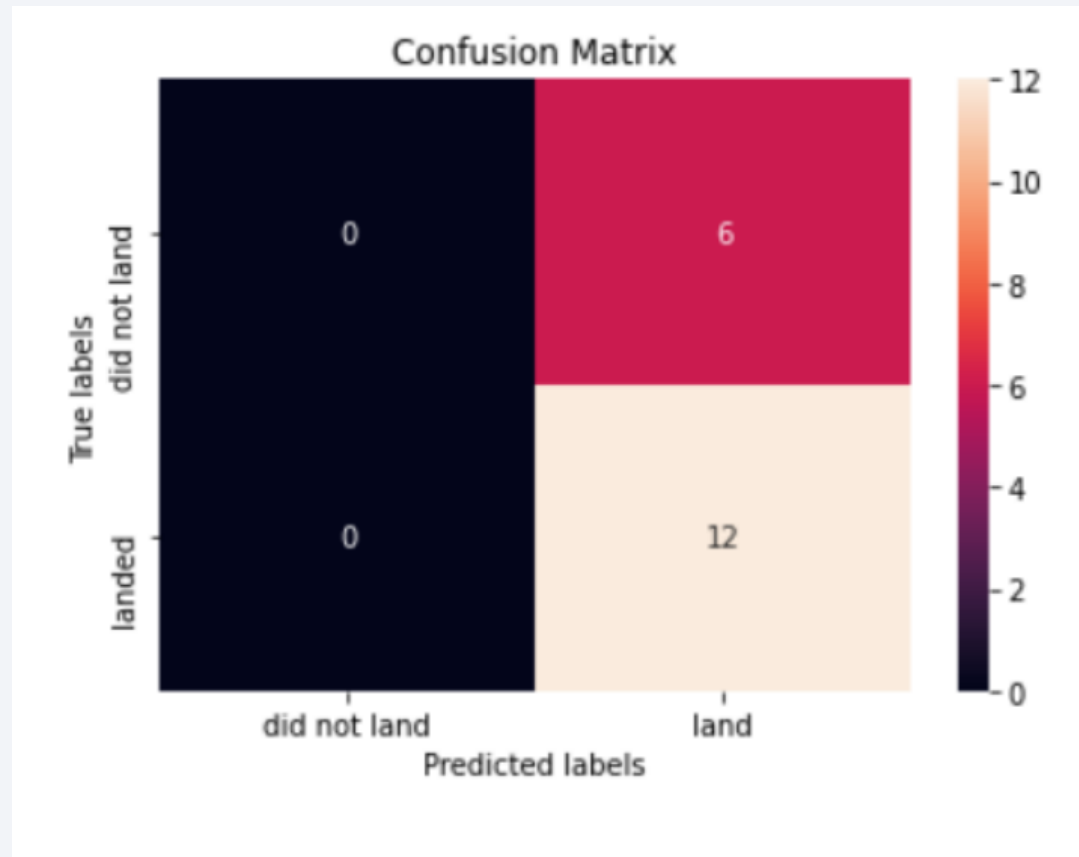
# Classification Accuracy

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# Confusion Matrix

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# Conclusions

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It appears that you have made some observations and conclusions about the dataset based on your analysis. However, it's important to note that the statements provided are subjective and should be carefully evaluated before drawing definitive conclusions. Let's rephrase the statements while maintaining their essence:

- The Tree Classifier Algorithm shows promising results for Machine Learning with this dataset.
- The performance of low-weighted payloads seems to outperform that of heavier payloads.
- There appears to be a positive correlation between the success rates of SpaceX launches and the time they spend perfecting their launches over the years.
- KSC LC-39A stands out as the launch site with the highest number of successful launches compared to other sites.
- Launches into specific orbits like GEO, HEO, SSO, and ES-L1 demonstrate the best success rates.
- Remember, the validity of these observations depends on the accuracy of the data and the thoroughness of the analysis. It's essential to conduct further investigations and possibly employ statistical tests to substantiate these claims.

Thank you!

