SPACEX

Let's Excel!

Data Science Project For SpaceX

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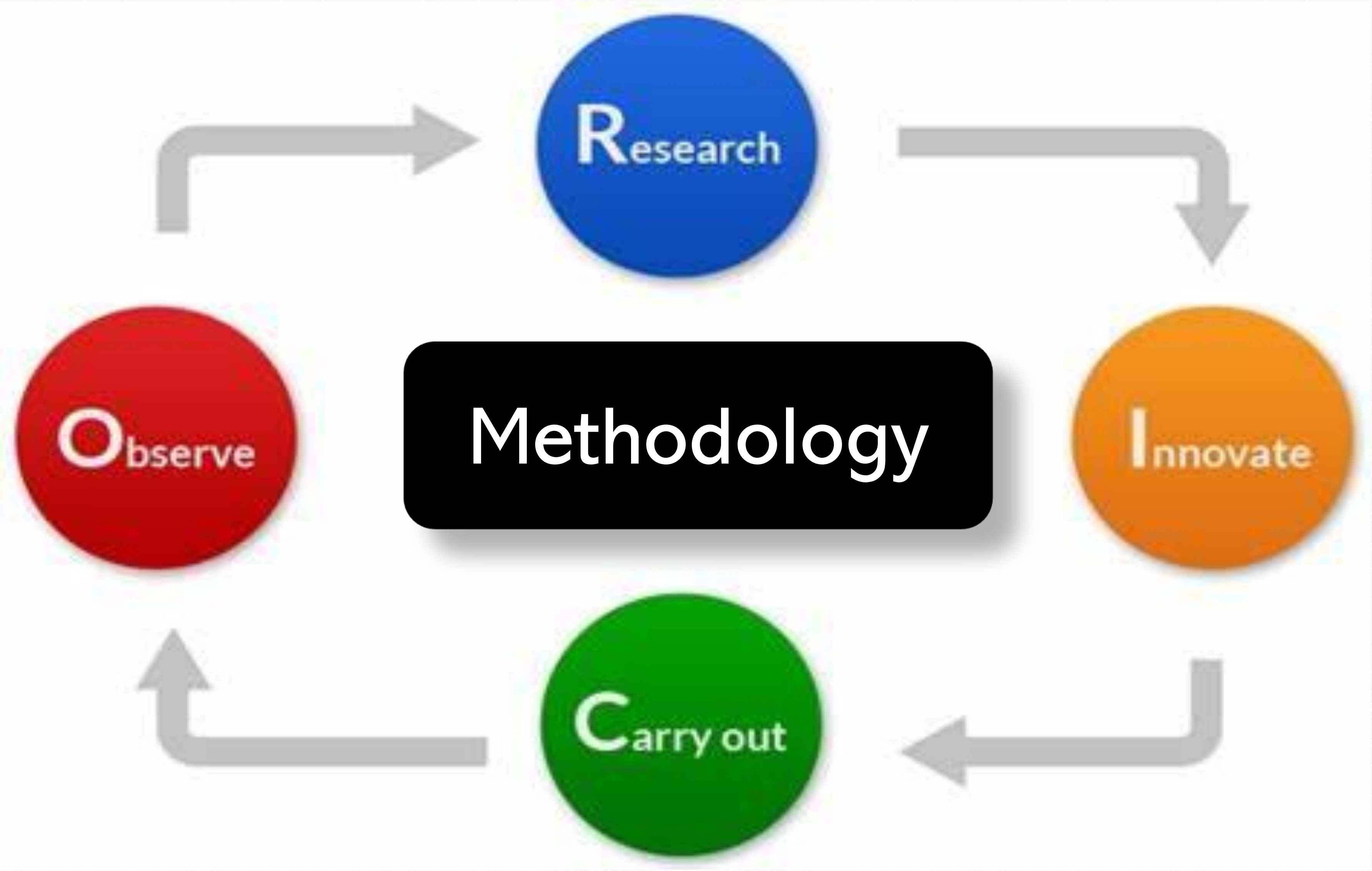
Introduction

- Project background and context
  - Space X advertises **Falcon 9 rocket** launches on its website for 62 million dollars; other providers charge up to 165 million dollars each; much of the savings is due to SpaceX's ability to reuse the first stage.
  - As a result, if I can predict whether the first stage will land, I can calculate the cost of a launch. This data can be used if another company wants to compete with Space X for a rocket launch. The project's goal is to build a machine learning pipeline that can predict whether the first stage will successfully land.
- Problems I'm going to solve
  - What factors influence whether the rocket lands successfully?
  - The interplay of various features that determines the likelihood of a successful landing?
  - What operational conditions are required to ensure a successful landing program?


Research
Innovate
Carry out
Observe
Methodology

Methodology Summary

- Data collection methodology
  - ✓ Data was collected using SpaceX API and web scraping from Wikipedia
- Perform data wrangling
  - ✓ One-hot encoding was applied to categorical features
- 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

- Methods I follow to collect and analyze relevant data
  - ✓ Get request- SpaceX API
  - ✓ Web Scraping
  - ✓ Data Wrangling
  - ✓ EDA with Data Visualization
  - ✓ EDA with SQL
  - ✓ Build an Interactive Map with Folium
  - ✓ Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash
  - ✓ Predictive Analysis (Classification)

➢ Get request- SpaceX API

- ✓ I used the get request to the SpaceX API to collect the data
- ✓ Use **json_normalize** method to convert json result to dataframe
- ✓ Finally I performed data cleaning and filling in the missing values
- ✓ The link to my notebook is https://github.com/kedibeki/Data-Science-Project-For-SpaceX/blob/main/Spacex%20Data%20Collection%20api.ipynb

1. Get request for rocket launch data using API

In [6]:
```
spacex_url="https://api.spacexdata.com/v4/launches/past"
```

In [7]:
```
response = requests.get(spacex_url)
```

2. Use json_normalize method to convert json result to dataframe

In [12]:
```
# Use json_normalize method to convert the json result into a dataframe

# decode response content as json
static_json_df = res.json()
```

In [13]:
```
# apply json_normalize
data = pd.json_normalize(static_json_df)
```

3. We then performed data cleaning and filling in the missing values

In [30]:
```
rows = data_falcon9['PayloadMass'].values.tolist()[0]

df_rows = pd.DataFrame(rows)
df_rows = df_rows.replace(np.nan, PayloadMass)

data_falcon9['PayloadMass'][0] = df_rows.values
data_falcon9
```

➢ Web Scraping

- ✓ We applied web scrapping to webscrap Falcon 9 launch records with **BeautifulSoup**
- ✓ We parsed the table and converted it into a pandas dataframe.
- ✓ The link to the notebook is https://github.com/kedibeki/Data-Science-Project-For-SpaceX/blob/main/Spacex%20Data%20Collection%20api.ipynb

1. Apply HTTP Get method to request the Falcon 9 rocket launch page

In [4]:
```
static_url = "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Falcon_9_and_Falcon_Heavy_launches&oldid=1027686922"
```

In [5]:
```
# use requests.get() method with the provided static_url
# assign the response to a object
html_data = requests.get(static_url)
html_data.status_code
```

Out[5]:
```
200
```

2. Create a BeautifulSoup object from the HTML response

In [6]:
```
# Use BeautifulSoup() to create a BeautifulSoup object from a response text content
soup = BeautifulSoup(html_data.text, 'html.parser')
```

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

In [7]:
```
# Use soup.title attribute
soup.title
```

Out[7]:
```
<title>List of Falcon 9 and Falcon Heavy launches - Wikipedia</title>
```

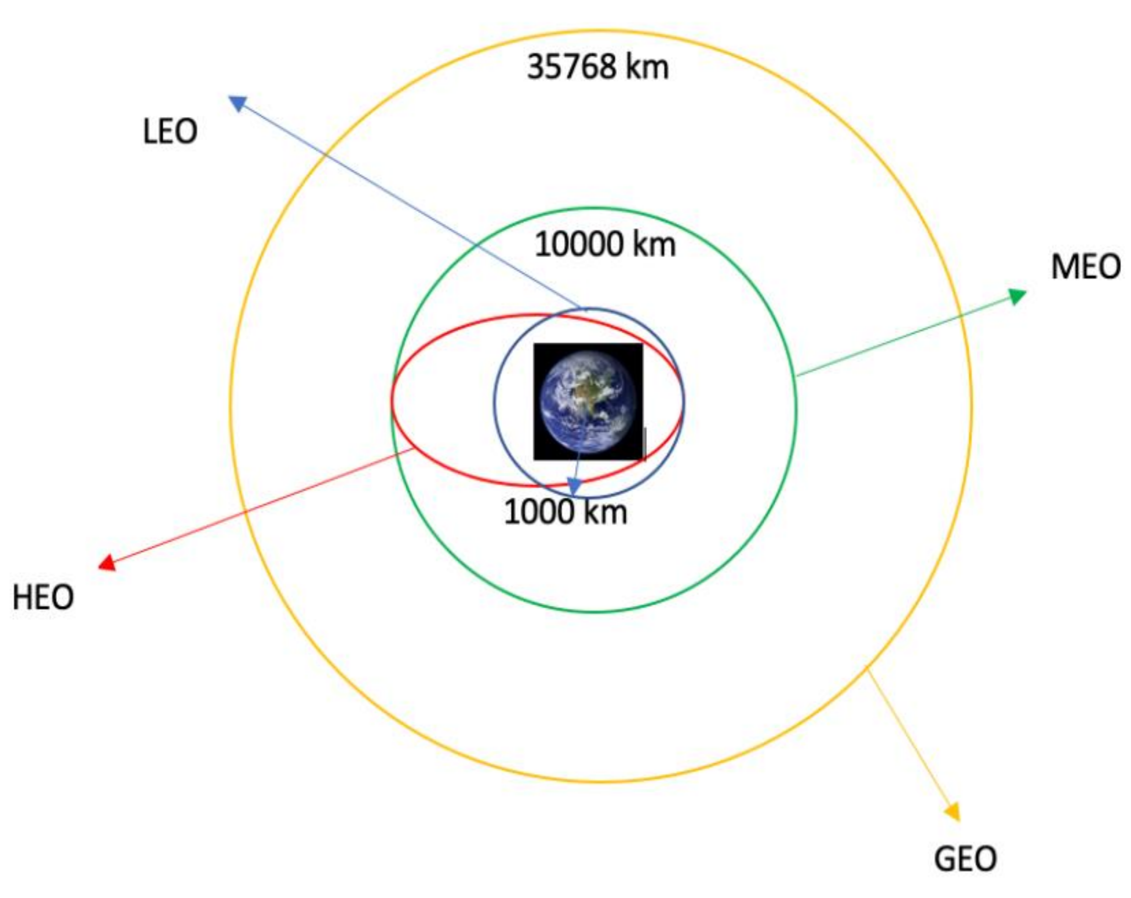
3. Extract all column names from the HTML table header

In [10]:
```
column_names = []

# Apply find_all() function with `th` element on first_launch_table
# Iterate each th element and apply the provided extract_column_from_header() to get a column name
# Append the Non-empty column name (`if name is not None and len(name) > 0`) into a list called column_names

element = soup.find_all('th')
for row in range(len(element)):
    try:
        name = extract_column_from_header(element[row])
        if (name is not None and len(name) > 0):
            column_names.append(name)
    except:
        pass
```

4. Create a dataframe by parsing the launch HTML tables
5. Export data to csv

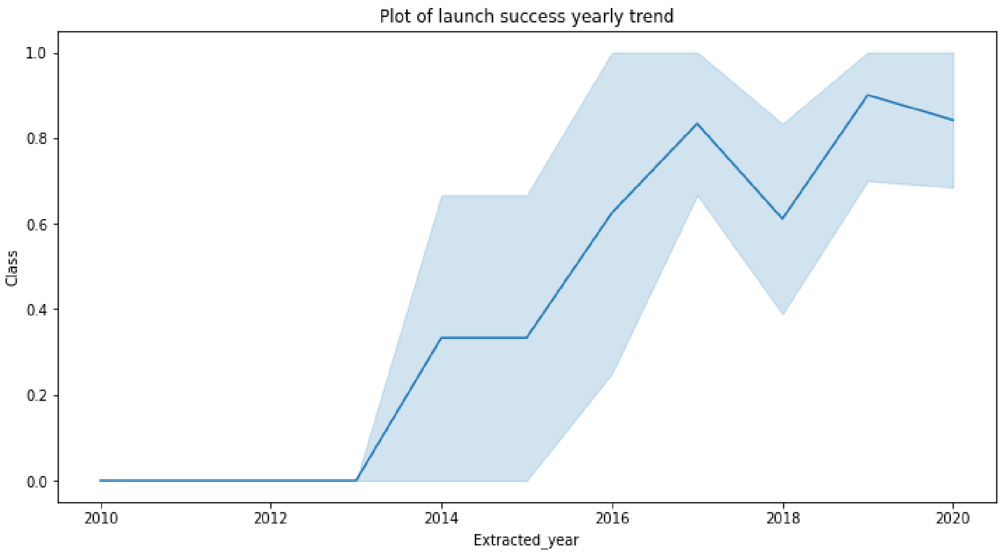
➢ Data Wrangling

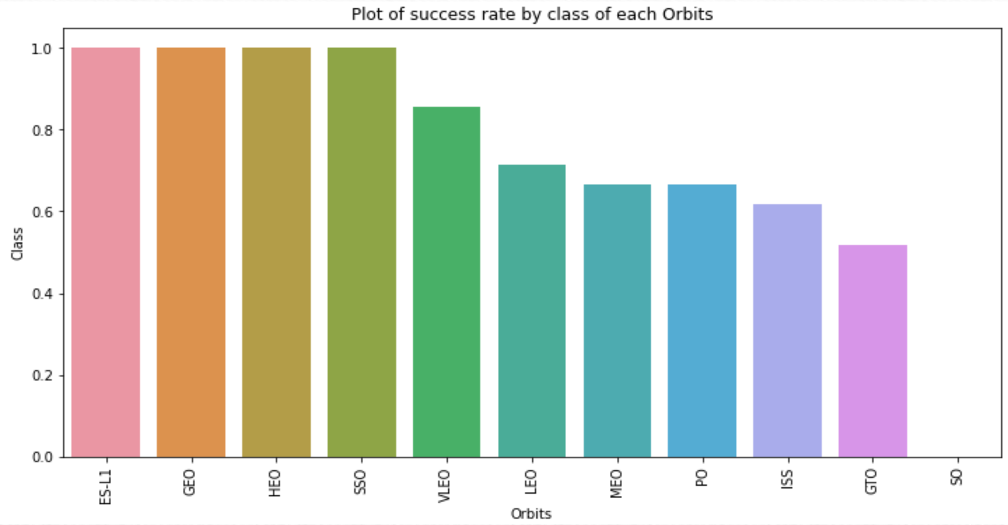
- ✓ We performed exploratory data analysis and determined the training labels.
- ✓ We calculated the number of launches at each site, and the number and occurrence of each orbits.
- ✓ We created landing outcome label from outcome column and exported the results to csv.
- ✓ The link to the notebook is https://github.com/kedibeki/Data-Science-Project-For-SpaceX/blob/main/Data%20Collection%20API%20with%20Data%20Wrangling.ipynb



➢ EDA with Data Visualization

- ✓ We explored the data by visualizing the relation ship between flight number and launch Site, payload and launch site, success rate of each orbit type, flight number and orbit type, the launch success yearly trend.
- ✓ The link to the notebook is https://github.com/kedibeki/Data-Science-Project-For-SpaceX/blob/main/EDA-ViZ.ipynb





EDA with SQL

- We loaded the SpaceX dataset into a PostgreSQL database without leaving the jupyter notebook.
- We applied EDA with SQL to get insight from the data. We wrote queries to find out for instance:
  - The names of unique launch sites in the space mission.
  - The total payload mass carried by boosters launched by **NASA (CRS)**
  - The average payload mass carried by booster version **F9 v1.1**
  - The total number of successful and failure mission outcomes
  - The failed landing outcomes in drone ship, their booster version and launch site names.
- The link to the notebook is https://github.com/kedibeki/Data-Science-Project-For-SpaceX/blob/main/EDA-SQL.ipynb

➢ Build an Interactive Map with Folium

- ✓ We marked all launch sites, and added map objects such as markers, circles, lines to mark the success or failure of launches for each site on the folium map.
- ✓ We assigned the feature launch outcomes (failure or success) to **class 0 and 1**. i.e., 0 for failure, and 1 for success.
- ✓ Using the color-labeled marker clusters, we identified which launch sites have relatively high success rate.
- ✓ We calculated the distances between a launch site to its proximities. We answered some question for instance:
    - Are launch sites near railways, highways and coastlines.
    - Do launch sites keep certain distance away from cities.

➢ Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

- ✓ We built an interactive dashboard with Plotly dash
- ✓ We plotted pie charts showing the total launches by a certain sites
- ✓ We plotted scatter graph showing the relationship with Outcome and Payload Mass (Kg) for the different booster version.
- ✓ The link to the notebook is https://github.com/kedibeki/Data-Science-Project-For-SpaceX/blob/main/spacex_dash_app.py

➢ Predictive Analysis (Classification)

- ✓ We loaded the data using **numpy** and **pandas**, transformed the data, split our data into training and testing.
- ✓ We built different machine learning models and tune different hyperparameters using GridSearchCV.
- ✓ We used accuracy as the metric for our model, improved the model using feature engineering and algorithm tuning.
- ✓ We found the best performing classification model.
- ✓ The link to the notebook is https://github.com/kedibeki/Data-Science-Project-For-SpaceX/blob/main/Machine%20Learning%20Prediction.ipynb

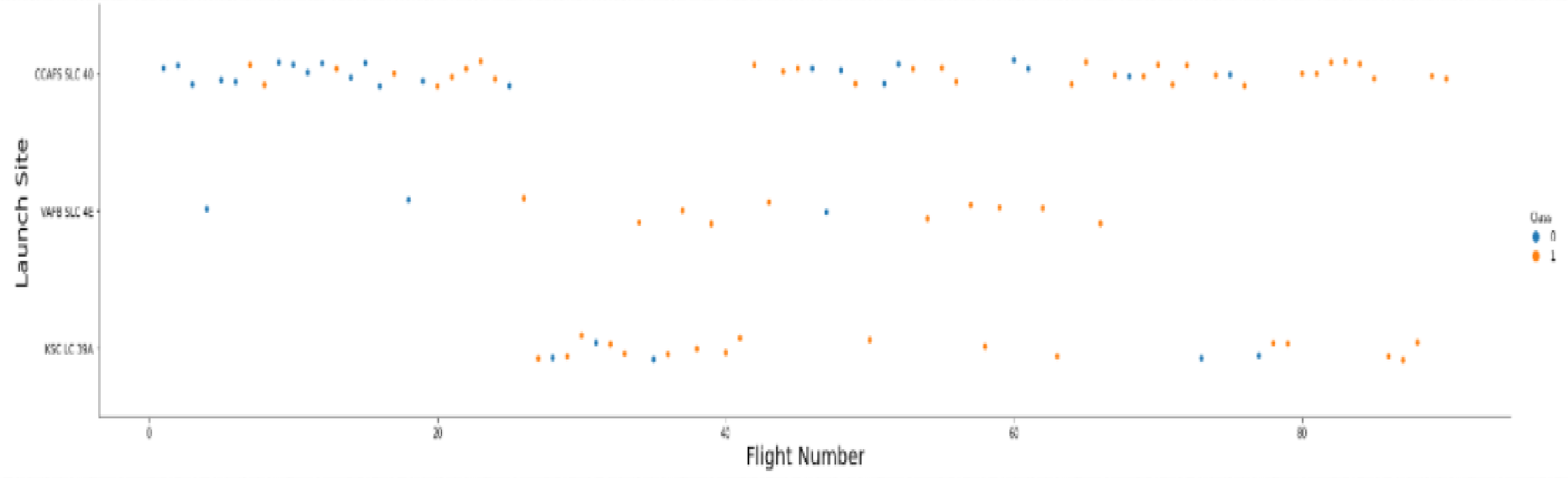
Results

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

Insights Drawn from EDA

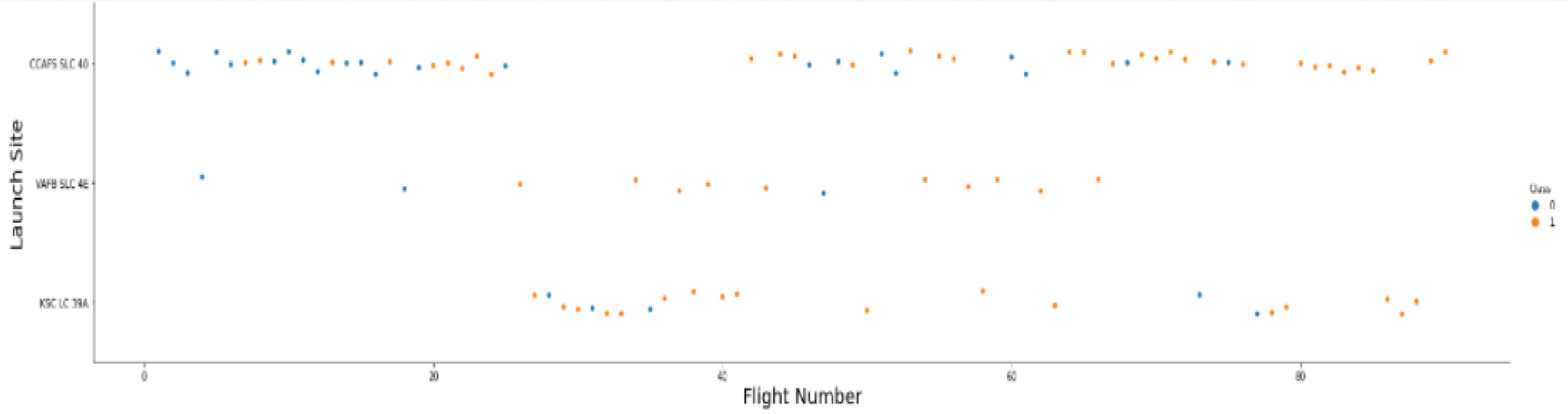
➢ Flight Number Vs Launch Site

✓ From the plot, we found that the larger the flight amount at a launch site, the greater the success rate at a launch site.



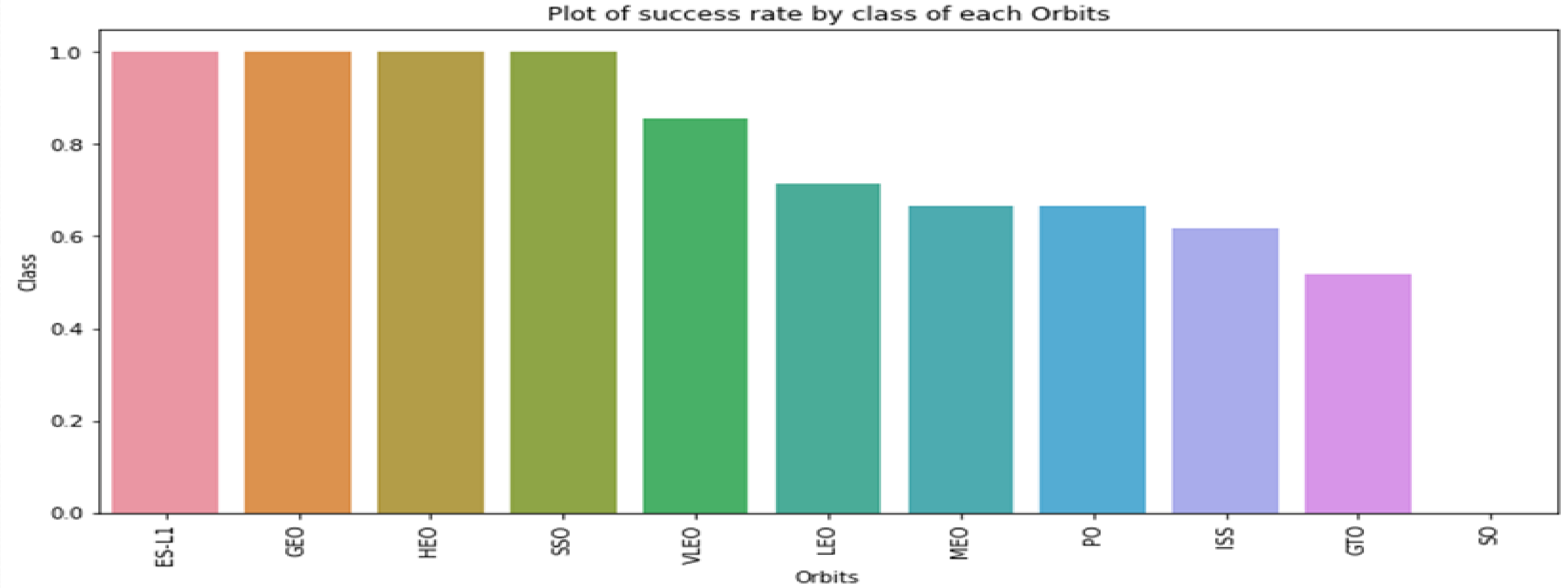
➢ Payload Vs Launch Site

✓ The greater the payload mass for launch site CCAFS SLC 40 the higher the success rate for the rocket.



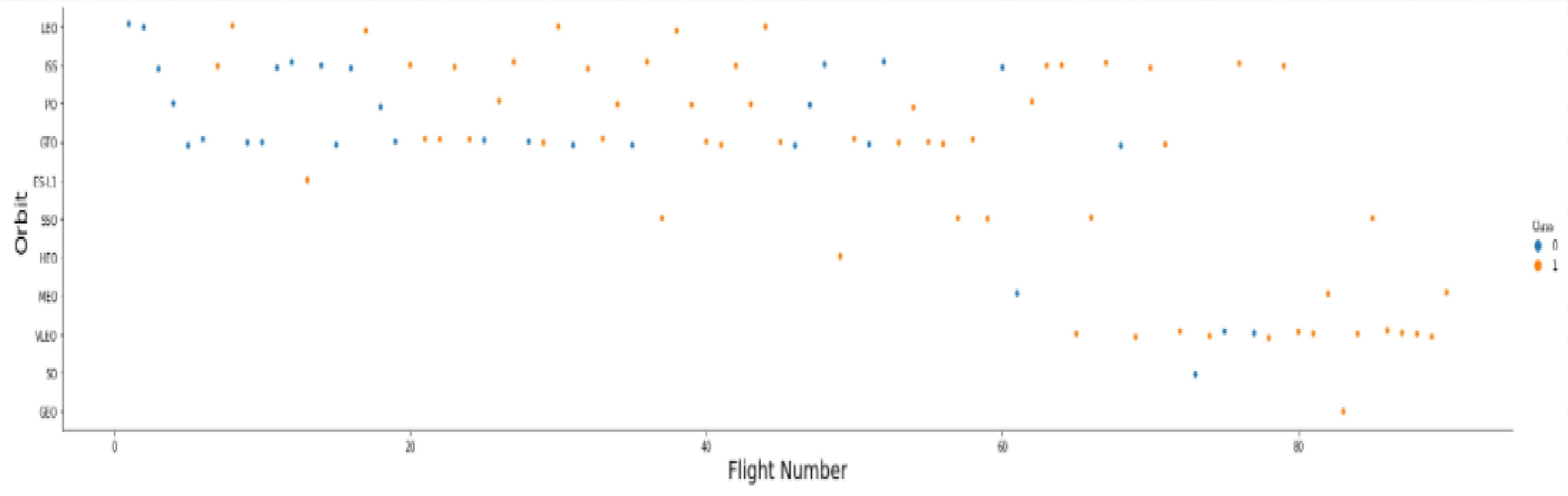
➢ Success Rate Vs Orbit Type

- ✓ From the plot, we can see that ES-L1, GEO, HEO, SSO, VLEO had the most success rate.



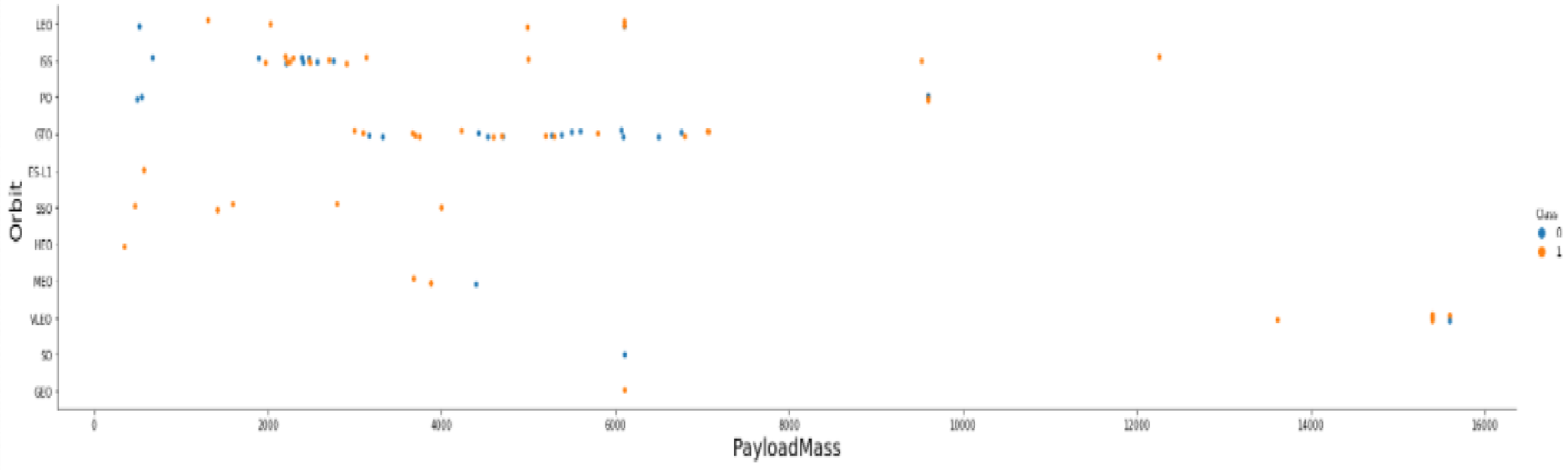
➢ Flight Number Vs Orbit Type

- ✓ The plot below shows the Flight Number vs. Orbit type. We observe that in the **LEO** orbit, success is related to the number of flights whereas in the **GTO** orbit, there is no relationship between flight number and the orbit.



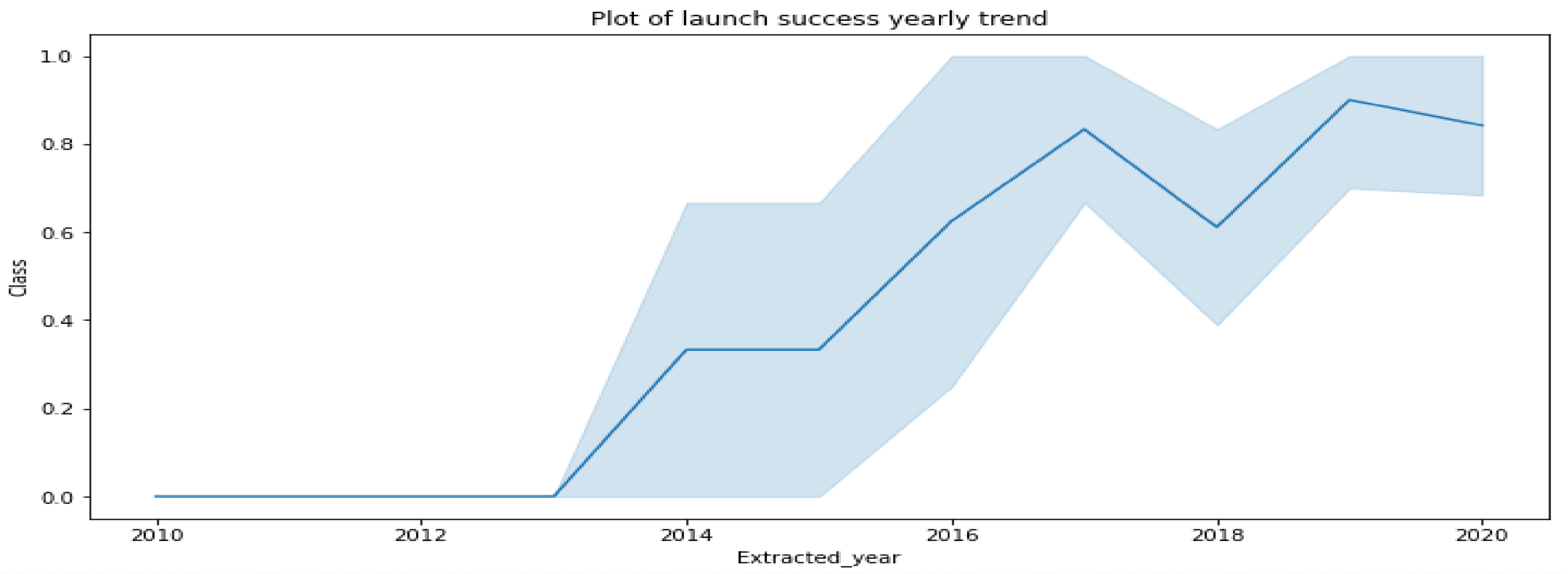
➢ Payload Vs Orbit Type

- ✓ We can observe that with heavy payloads, the successful landing are more for **PO, LEO and ISS** orbits.



➢ Launch Success Yearly Trend

✓ From the plot, we can observe that success rate since 2013 kept on increasing till **2020**.



➢ All Launch Site Names

✓ Use the key word **DISTINCT** to show only unique launch sites from the SpaceX data.

Display the names of the unique launch sites in the space mission

In [10]:
```
task_1 = '''
        SELECT DISTINCT LaunchSite
        FROM SpaceX
'''
create_pandas_df(task_1, database=conn)
```

Out[10]:

	launchsite
0	KSC LC-39A
1	CCAFS LC-40
2	CCAFS SLC-40
3	VAFB SLC-4E

➢ Launch site Names Begin with ‘CCA’

✓ Display 5 records where launch sites begin with ‘**CCA**’

Display 5 records where launch sites begin with the string 'CCA'

In [11]:
```
task_2 = '''
        SELECT *
        FROM SpaceX
        WHERE LaunchSite LIKE 'CCA%'
        LIMIT 5
        '''
create_pandas_df(task_2, database=conn)
```

Out[11]:

	date	time	boosterversion	launchsite	payload	payloadmasskg	orbit	customer	missionoutcome	landingoutcome
0	2010-04-06	18:45:00	F9 v1.0 B0003	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon Spacecraft Qualification Unit	0	LEO	SpaceX	Success	Failure (parachute)
1	2010-08-12	15:43:00	F9 v1.0 B0004	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon demo flight C1, two CubeSats, barrel of...	0	LEO (ISS)	NASA (COTS) NRO	Success	Failure (parachute)
2	2012-05-22	07:44:00	F9 v1.0 B0005	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon demo flight C2	525	LEO (ISS)	NASA (COTS)	Success	No attempt
3	2012-08-10	00:35:00	F9 v1.0 B0006	CCAFS LC-40	SpaceX CRS-1	500	LEO (ISS)	NASA (CRS)	Success	No attempt
4	2013-01-03	15:10:00	F9 v1.0 B0007	CCAFS LC-40	SpaceX CRS-2	677	LEO (ISS)	NASA (CRS)	Success	No attempt

➢ Total Payload Mass

- ✓ Calculate the total payload carried by boosters from **NASA** as **45596** using the query below

Display the total payload mass carried by boosters launched by NASA (CRS)

In [12]:
```
task_3 = '''
        SELECT SUM(PayloadMassKG) AS Total_PayloadMass
        FROM SpaceX
        WHERE Customer LIKE 'NASA (CRS)'
        '''
create_pandas_df(task_3, database=conn)
```

Out[12]:

	total_payloadmass
0	45596

➢ Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

- ✓ Calculate the average payload mass carried by booster version **F9 v1.1** as **2928.4**

Display average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1

In [13]:

```
task_4 = '''
        SELECT AVG(PayloadMassKG) AS Avg_PayloadMass
        FROM SpaceX
        WHERE BoosterVersion = 'F9 v1.1'
        '''
create_pandas_df(task_4, database=conn)
```

Out[13]:

	avg_payloadmass
0	2928.4

➢ First Successful Ground Landing Date

- ✓ We can observed that the dates of the first successful landing outcome on ground pad was **22nd December 2015**

In [14]:

```
task_5 = '''
        SELECT MIN(Date) AS FirstSuccessfull_landing_date
        FROM SpaceX
        WHERE LandingOutcome LIKE 'Success (ground pad)'
        '''
create_pandas_df(task_5, database=conn)
```

Out[14]:

	firstsuccessfull_landing_date
0	2015-12-22

➢ Successful Drone ship Landing with Payload between 4000 and 600

- ✓ Use **WHERE** clause to filter for boosters which have successfully landed on drone ship and applied the AND condition to determine successful landing with payload mass greater than **4000** but less than **6000**

In [15]:

```
task_6 = '''
        SELECT BoosterVersion
        FROM SpaceX
        WHERE LandingOutcome = 'Success (drone ship)'
            AND PayloadMassKG > 4000
            AND PayloadMassKG < 6000
        '''
create_pandas_df(task_6, database=conn)
```

Out[15]:

	boosterversion
0	F9 FT B1022
1	F9 FT B1026
2	F9 FT B1021.2
3	F9 FT B1031.2

➢ Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

- ✓ Use magic module like '**%**' to filter for **WHERE** Mission Outcome was a success or a failure.

List the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes

In [16]:

```
task_7a = '''
        SELECT COUNT(MissionOutcome) AS SuccessOutcome
        FROM SpaceX
        WHERE MissionOutcome LIKE 'Success%'
        '''

task_7b = '''
        SELECT COUNT(MissionOutcome) AS FailureOutcome
        FROM SpaceX
        WHERE MissionOutcome LIKE 'Failure%'
        '''
print('The total number of successful mission outcome is:')
display(create_pandas_df(task_7a, database=conn))
print()
print('The total number of failed mission outcome is:')
create_pandas_df(task_7b, database=conn)
```

```
The total number of successful mission outcome is:
```

	successoutcome
0	100

```
The total number of failed mission outcome is:
```

Out[16]:

	failureoutcome
0	1

➢ Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

- ✓ Use a subquery to list the names of the **booster_version** which has carried the maximum payload mass as MAX(PayLoadMassKG) from SpaceX then ORDERED BY BoosterVersion

List the names of the booster_versions which have carried the maximum payload mass. Use a subquery

In [17]:

```
task_8 = '''
        SELECT BoosterVersion, PayloadMassKG
        FROM SpaceX
        WHERE PayloadMassKG = (
                                SELECT MAX(PayloadMassKG)
                                FROM SpaceX
                                )
        ORDER BY BoosterVersion
        '''
create_pandas_df(task_8, database=conn)
```

Out[17]:

	boosterversion	payloadmasskg
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
5	F9 B5 B1051.3	15600
6	F9 B5 B1051.4	15600
7	F9 B5 B1051.6	15600
8	F9 B5 B1056.4	15600
9	F9 B5 B1058.3	15600
10	F9 B5 B1060.2	15600
11	F9 B5 B1060.3	15600

➢ 2015 Launch Records

✓ We used a combinations of the **WHERE** clause, **LIKE**, **AND**, and **BETWEEN** conditions to filter for failed landing outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions, and launch site names for year 2015

List the failed landing_outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions, and launch site names for in year 2015

In [18]:

```
task_9 = '''
        SELECT BoosterVersion, LaunchSite, LandingOutcome
        FROM SpaceX
        WHERE LandingOutcome LIKE 'Failure (drone ship)'
            AND Date BETWEEN '2015-01-01' AND '2015-12-31'
        '''
create_pandas_df(task_9, database=conn)
```

Out[18]:

	boosterversion	launchsite	landingoutcome
0	F9 v1.1 B1012	CCAFS LC-40	Failure (drone ship)
1	F9 v1.1 B1015	CCAFS LC-40	Failure (drone ship)

➢ Rank Landing Outcomes between 2010-06-04 and 2017-03-20

- ✓ We selected Landing outcomes and the **COUNT** of landing outcomes from the data and used the **WHERE** clause to filter for landing outcomes between **2010-06-04 to 2010-03-20**.
- ✓ We applied the **GROUP BY** clause to group the landing outcomes and the **ORDER BY** clause to order the grouped landing outcome in descending order.

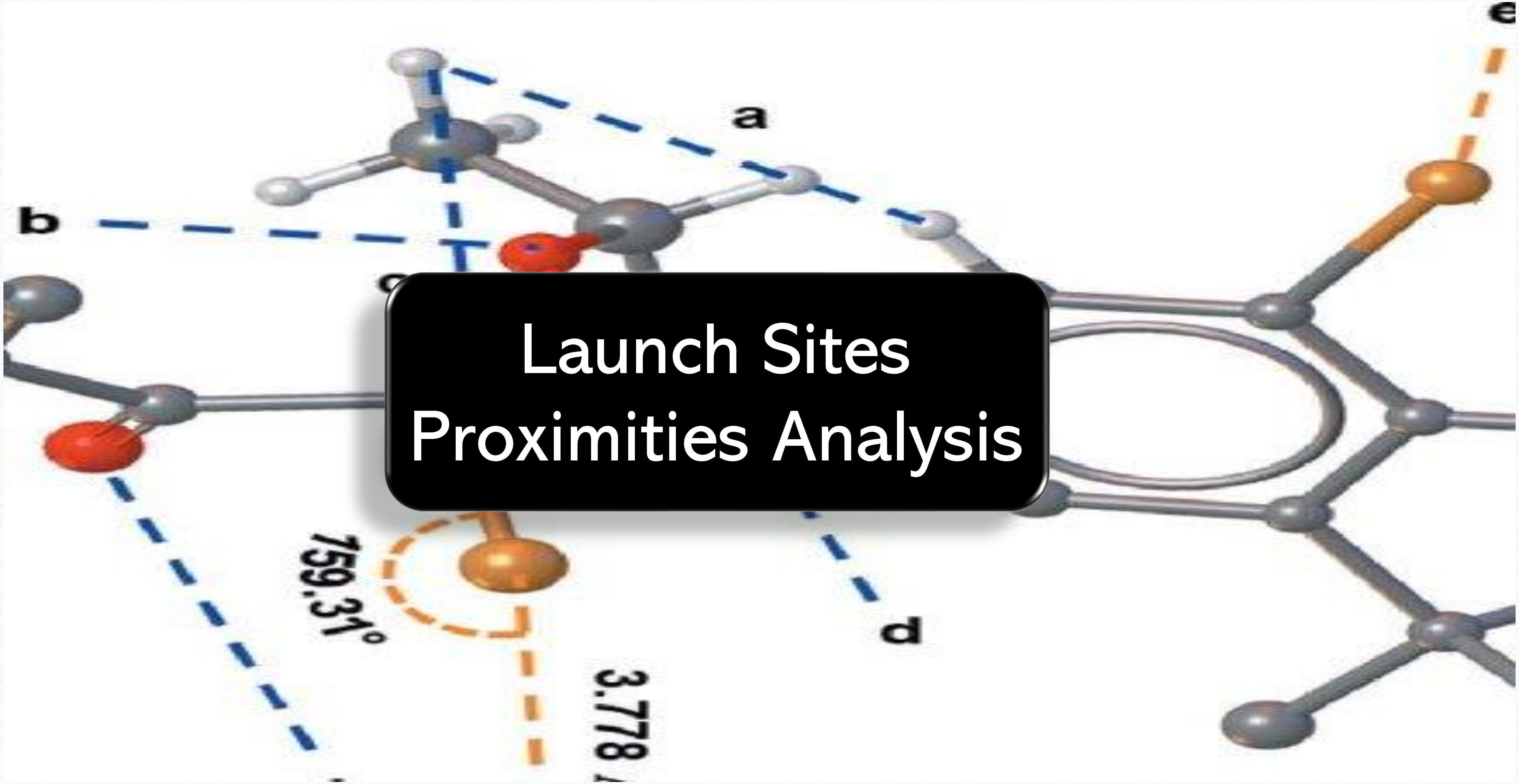
Rank the count of landing outcomes (such as Failure (drone ship) or Success (ground pad))

In [19]:

```
task_10 = '''
        SELECT LandingOutcome, COUNT(LandingOutcome)
        FROM SpaceX
        WHERE DATE BETWEEN '2010-06-04' AND '2017-03-20'
        GROUP BY LandingOutcome
        ORDER BY COUNT(LandingOutcome) DESC
        '''
create_pandas_df(task_10, database=conn)
```

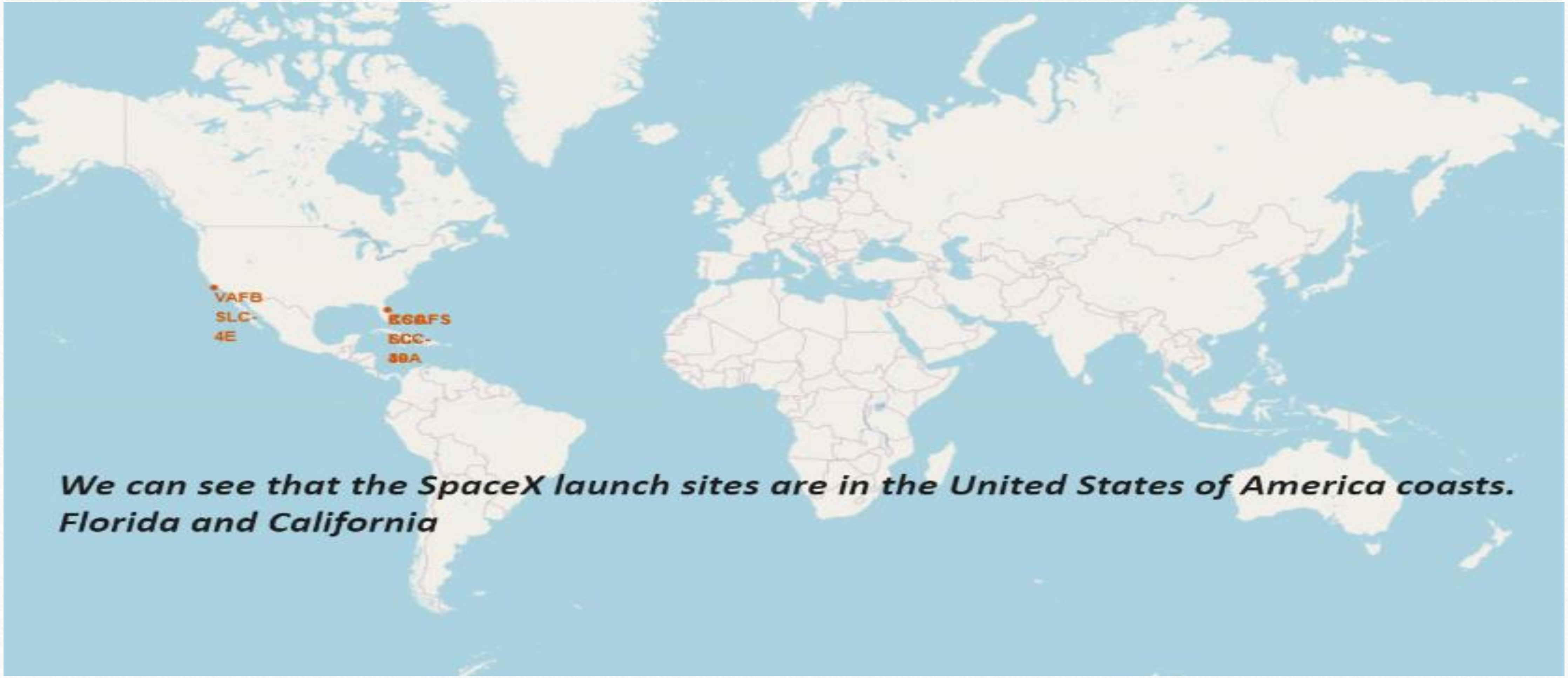
Out[19]:

	landingoutcome	count
0	No attempt	10
1	Success (drone ship)	6
2	Failure (drone ship)	5
3	Success (ground pad)	5
4	Controlled (ocean)	3
5	Uncontrolled (ocean)	2
6	Precluded (drone ship)	1
7	Failure (parachute)	1

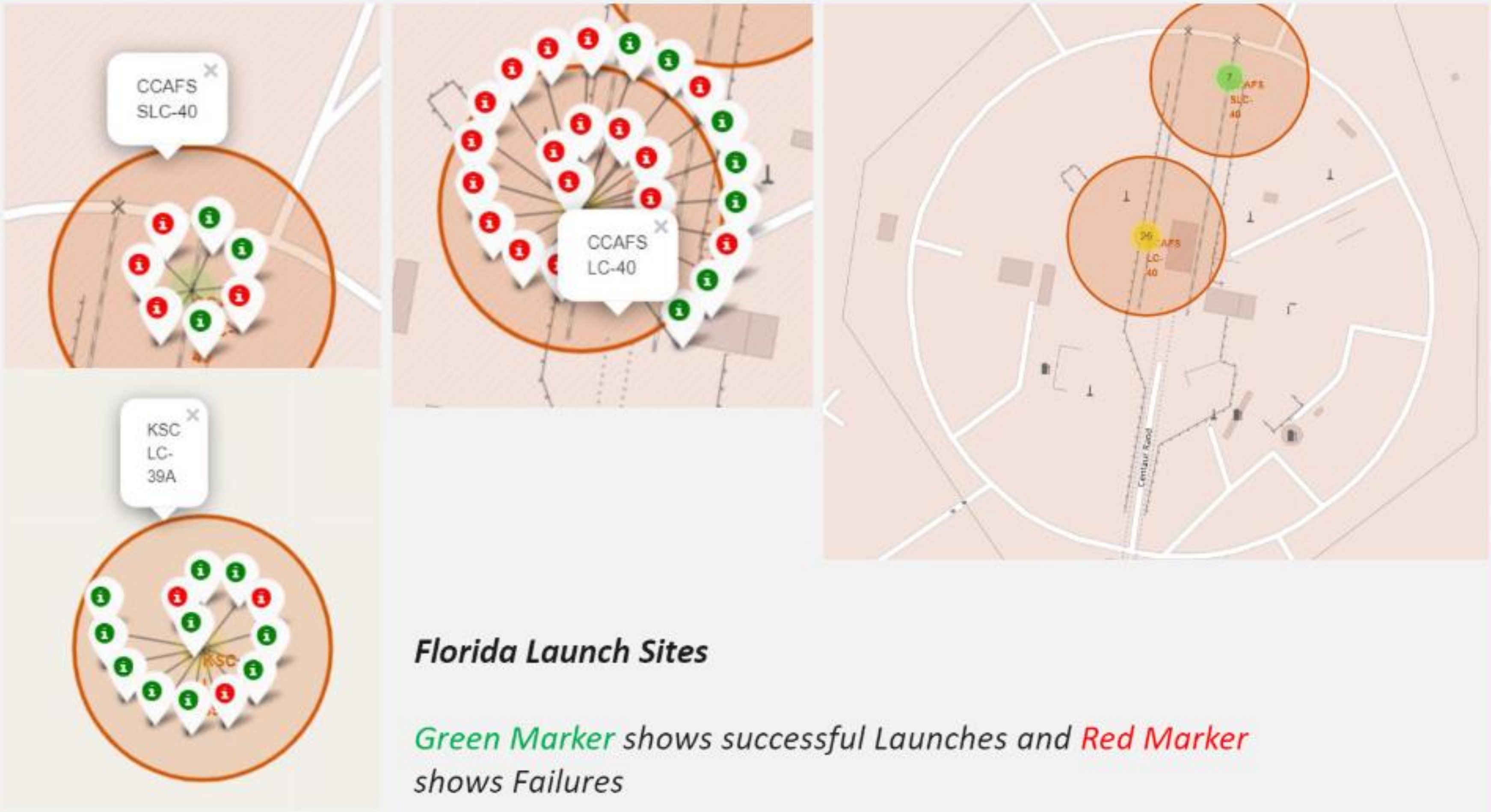


Launch Sites Proximities Analysis

➢ All Launch Sites Global Map Markers



➢ Markers showing Launch sites with Color Labels

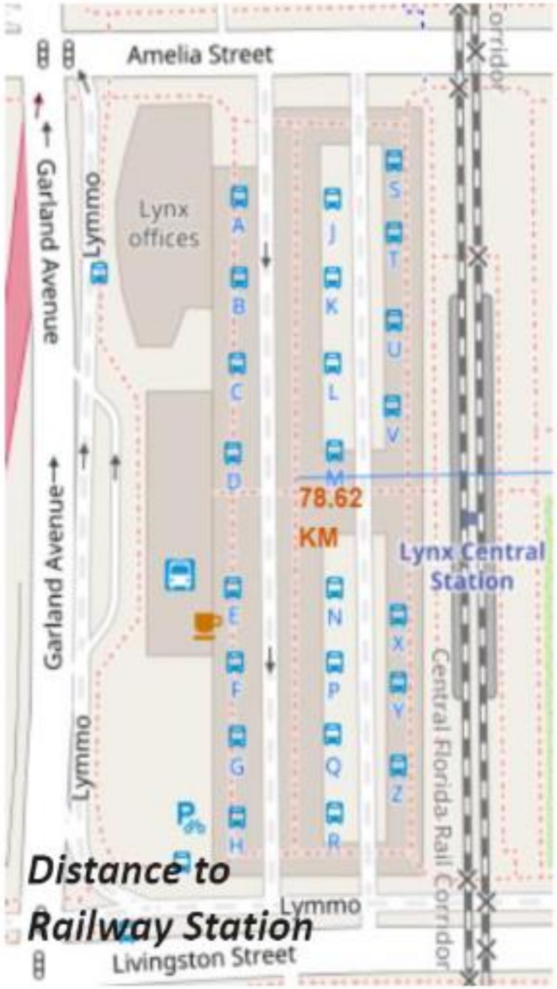


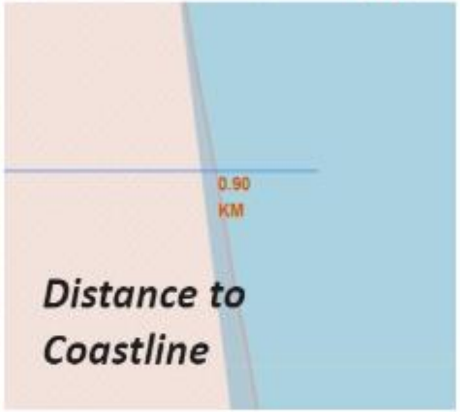
Florida Launch Sites

Green Marker shows successful Launches and Red Marker shows Failures

California Launch Site

➢ Launch Site distance to landmarks

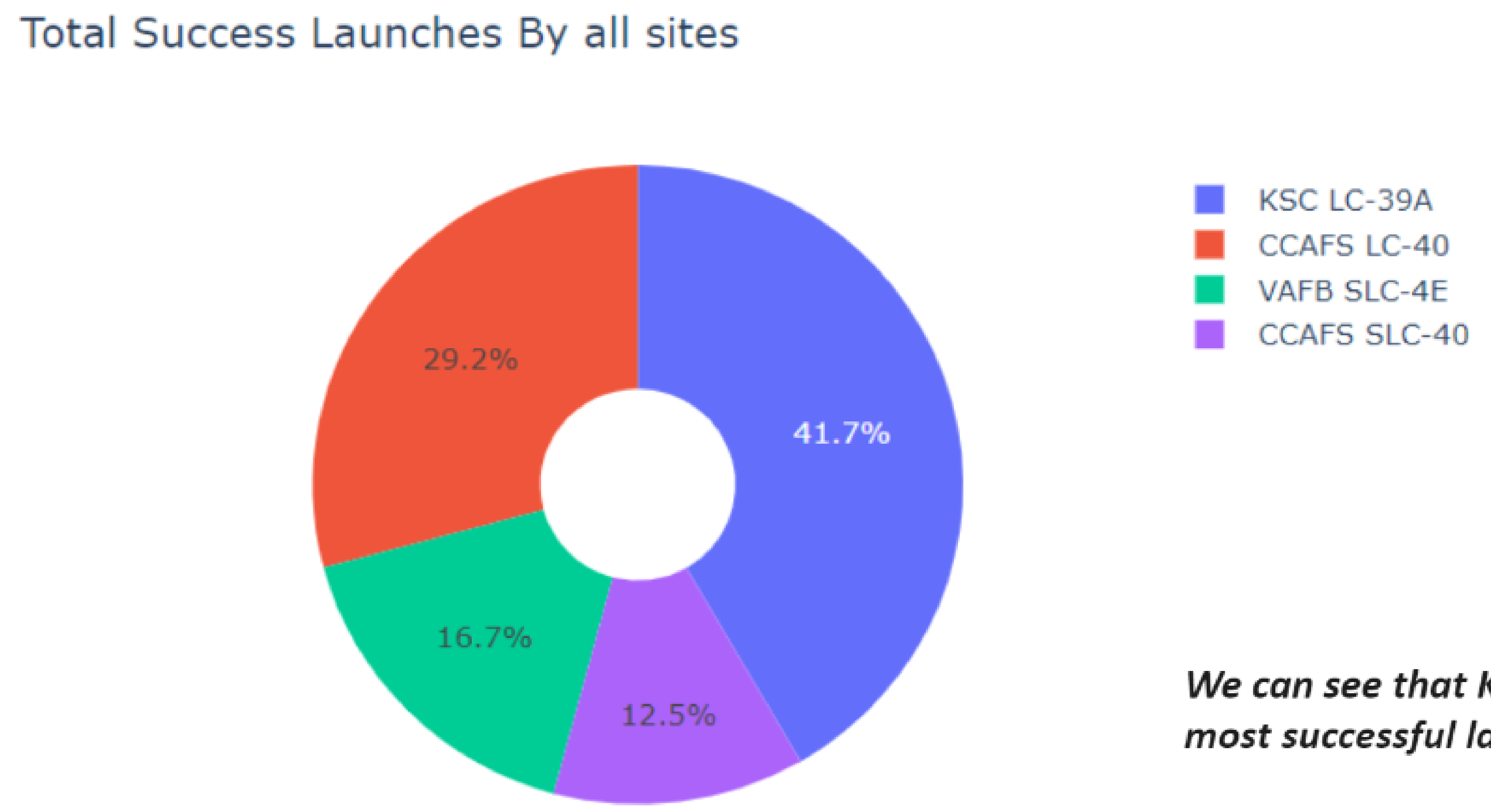




•Are launch sites in close proximity to railways? No
•Are launch sites in close proximity to highways? No
•Are launch sites in close proximity to coastline? Yes
•Do launch sites keep certain distance away from cities? Yes

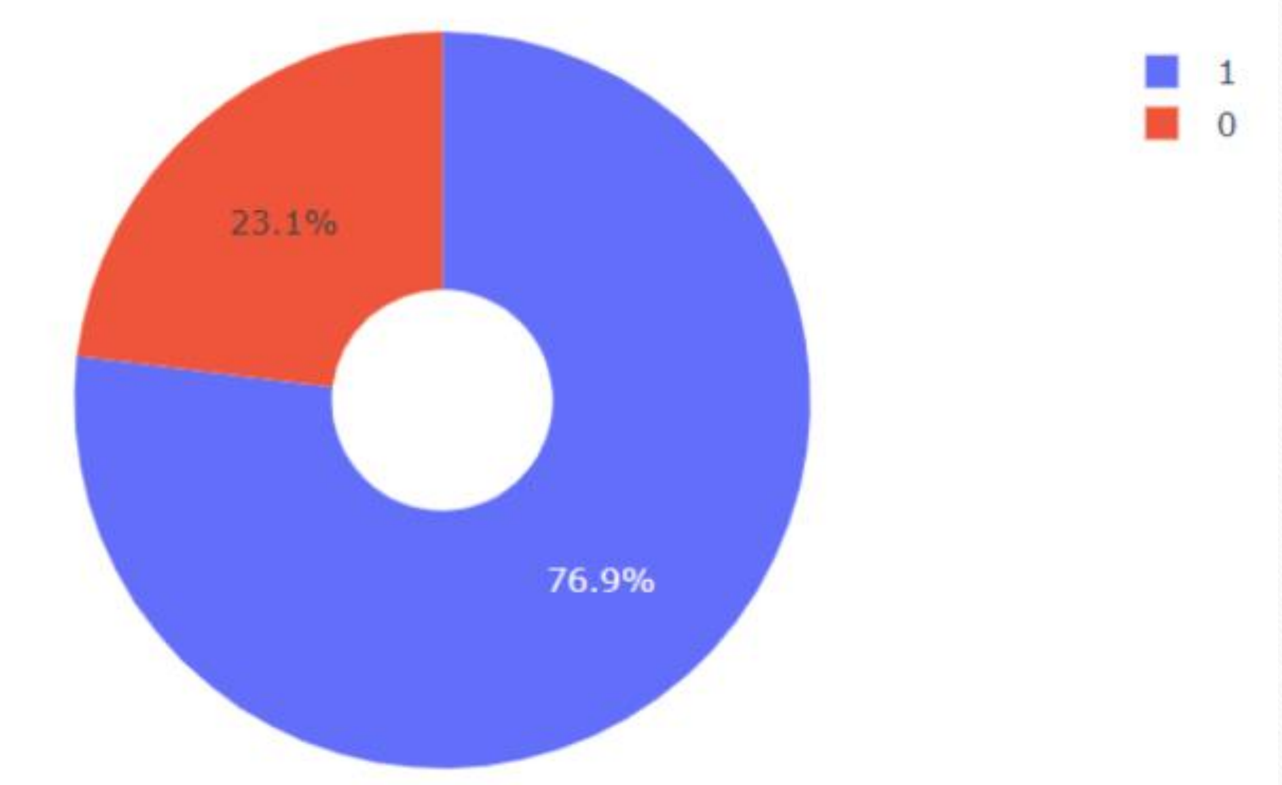
Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

- Pie chart showing the success percentage achieved by each launch site



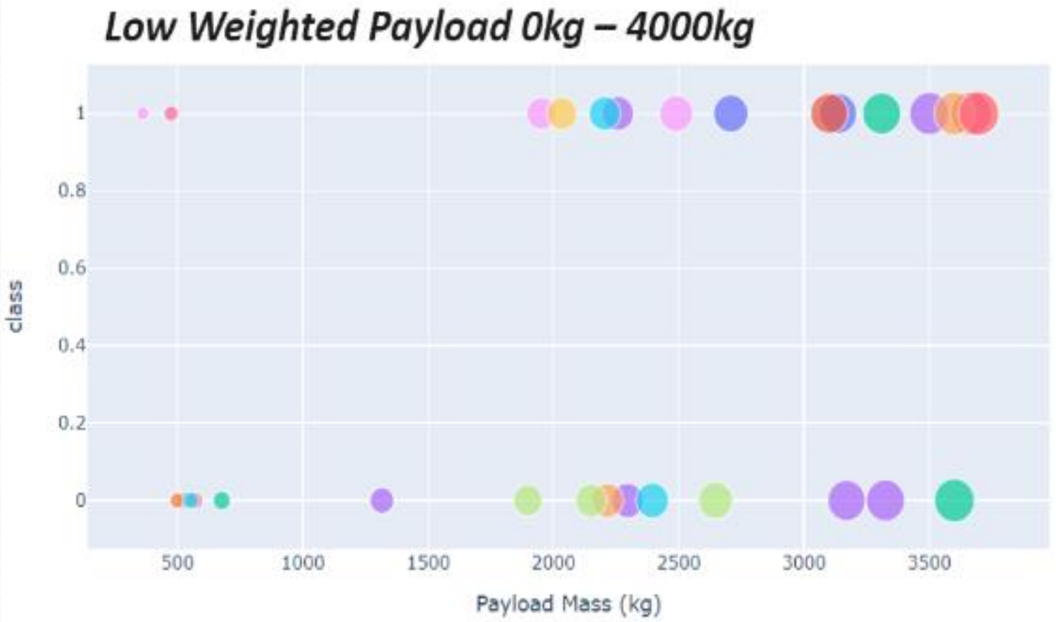
We can see that KSC LC-39A had the most successful launches from all the sites

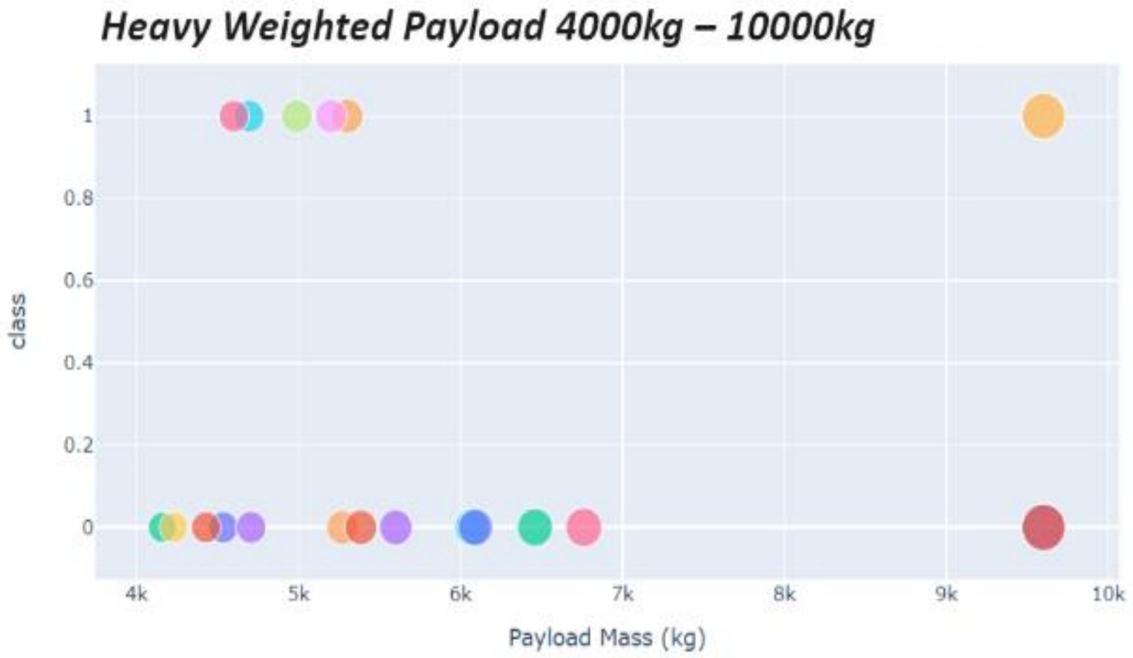
- Pie chart showing the launch site with the highest launch success ratio



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

➢ Scatter plot of payload vs launch outcome for all sites, with d/t payload selected in the range slider





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

With classification

➢ Classification Accuracy

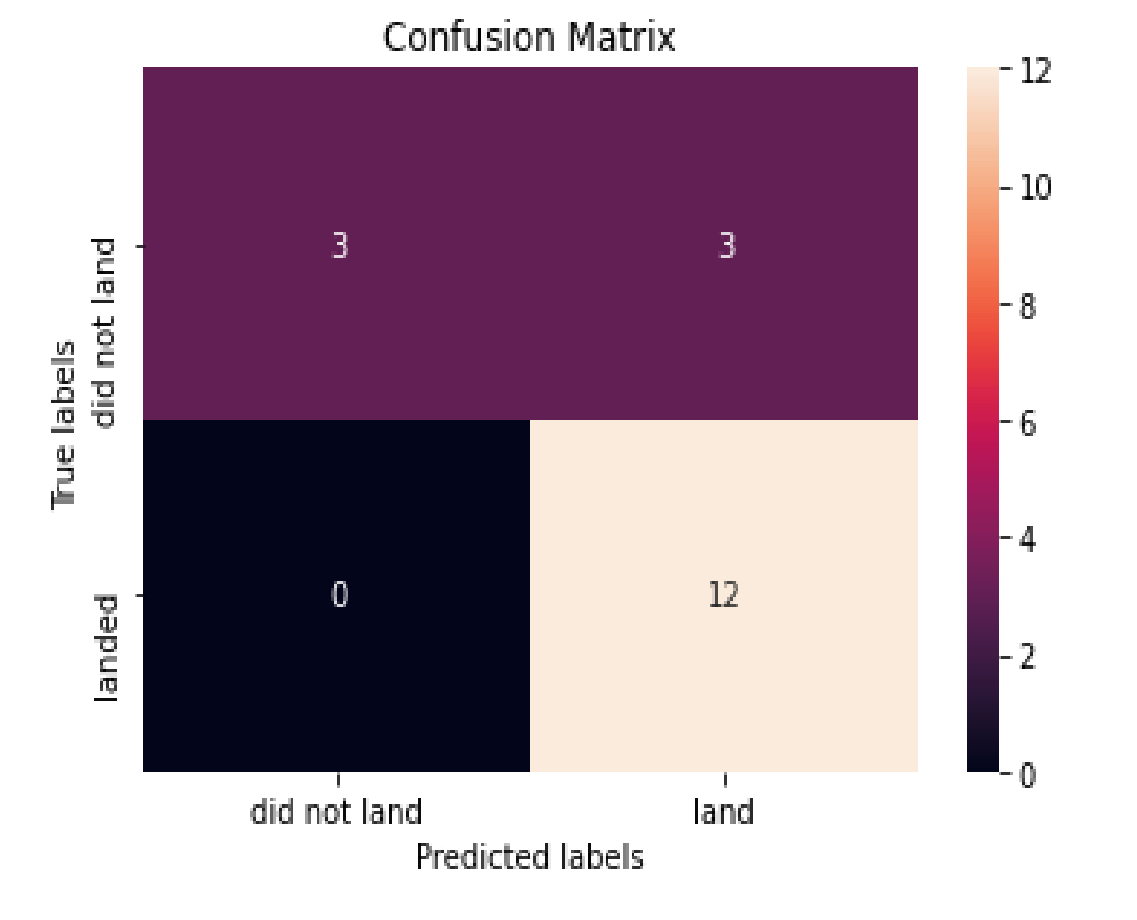
✓ The decision tree classifier is the model with the highest classification accuracy

```
models = {'KNeighbors':knn_cv.best_score_,
              'DecisionTree':tree_cv.best_score_,
              'LogisticRegression':logreg_cv.best_score_,
              'SupportVector': svm_cv.best_score_}

bestalgorithm = max(models, key=models.get)
print('Best model is', bestalgorithm,'with a score of', models[bestalgorithm])
if bestalgorithm == 'DecisionTree':
    print('Best params is :', tree_cv.best_params_)
if bestalgorithm == 'KNeighbors':
    print('Best params is :', knn_cv.best_params_)
if bestalgorithm == 'LogisticRegression':
    print('Best params is :', logreg_cv.best_params_)
if bestalgorithm == 'SupportVector':
    print('Best params is :', svm_cv.best_params_)
```

```
Best model is DecisionTree with a score of 0.8732142857142856
Best params is : {'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 6, 'max_features': 'auto', 'min_samples_leaf': 2, 'min_samples_split': 5, 'splitter': 'random'}
```

Confusion Matrix

- The confusion matrix for the decision tree classifier shows that the classifier can distinguish between the different classes. The major problem is the false positives .i.e., unsuccessful landing marked as successful landing by the classifier.



Conclusions

- We can conclude that
  - ✓ The larger the flight amount at a launch site, the greater the success rate at a launch site.
  - ✓ Launch success rate started to increase in 2013 till 2020.
  - ✓ Orbits ES-L1, GEO, HEO, SSO, VLEO has the most success rate.
  - ✓ KSC LC-39A had the most successful launches of any sites.
  - ✓ The Decision tree classifier is the best machine learning algorithm for this task.

Reference

- IBM Data Science Specializations: Applied Data Science Capstone Project
  - Visit My GitHub page: https://github.com/kedibeki/Data-Science-Project-For-SpaceX
  - Visit Coursera IBM Page: https://www.coursera.org/specializations/applied-data-science

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