IBM DATA SCIENCE CAPSTONE PROJECT - SPACEX

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Space Exploration Technologies

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

HOW WE DID IT

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.

Common problems that needed solving.

- 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.

METHODOLOGY

Data collection methodology:
- SpaceX Rest API
- (Web Scrapping) from Wikipedia

Performed data wrangling (Transforming data for Machine Learning)
- One Hot Encoding data fields for Machine Learning and dropping irrelevant columns

Performed exploratory data analysis (EDA) using visualization and SQL
- Plotting : Scatter Graphs, Bar Graphs to show relationships between variables to show patterns of data.

Performed interactive visual analytics using Folium and Plotly Dash

Performed predictive analysis using classification models
- How to build, tune, evaluate classification models

METHODOLOGY

LET'S DIVE IN

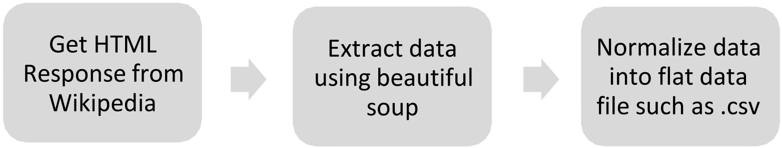
METHODOLOGY

- 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,

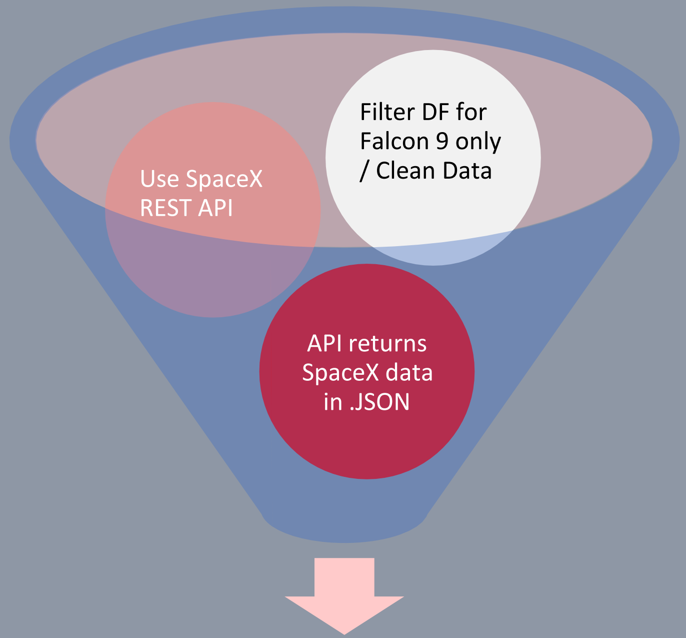
  payload delivered, launch specifications, landing specifications, and landing outcome.
  - Our goal is to use this data to predict whether SpaceX will attempt to land a rocket or not.
  - The SpaceX REST API endpoints, or URL, starts with api.spacexdata.com/v4/.
  - Another popular data source for obtaining Falcon 9 Launch data is web scraping Wikipedia using BeautifulSoup.

SpaceX API

Web Scrapping



Data collection -SpaceX API



Normalize data into flat data file such as .csv

GitHub URL to Notebook

simplified flow chart

1 .Getting Response from API

```
spacex_url="https://api.spacexdata.com/v4/launches/past"
response = requests.get(spacex_url).json()
```

2. Converting Response to a .json file

```
response = requests.get(static_json_url).json()
data = pd.json_normalize(response)
```

3. Apply custom functions to clean data

```
getLaunchSite(data)
getPayloadData(data)
getCoreData(data)
```

```
getBoosterVersion(data)
```

4. Assign list to dictionary then dataframe

```
launch_dict = {'FlightNumber': list(data['flight_number']),
'Date': list(data['date']),
'BoosterVersion':BoosterVersion,
'PayloadMass':PayloadMass,
'Orbit':Orbit,
'LaunchSite':LaunchSite,
'Outcome':Outcome,
'Flights':Flights,
'GridFins':GridFins,
'Reused':Reused,
'Legs':Legs,
'LandingPad':LandingPad,
'Block':Block,
'ReusedCount':ReusedCount,
'Serial':Serial,
'Longitude': Longitude,
'Latitude': Latitude}
```

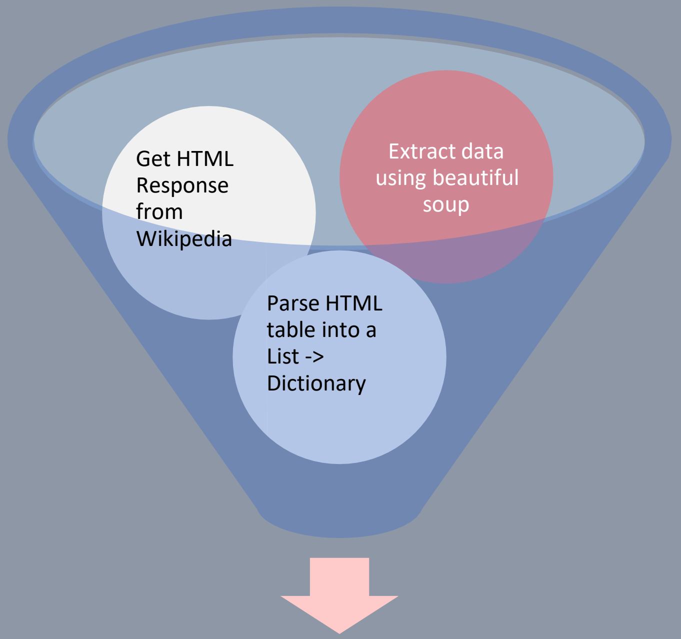
```
df = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(launch_dict)
```

5. Filter dataframe and export to flat file (.csv)

```
data_falcon9 = df.loc[df['BoosterVersion']!="Falcon 1"]
```

```
data_falcon9.to_csv('dataset_part_1.csv', index=False)
```

Data collection-Web Scrapping



Normalize data into flat data file such as .csv

GitHub URL to Notebook

simplified flow chart

1 .Getting Response from HTML

```
page = requests.get(static_url)
```

2. Creating BeautifulSoup Object

```
soup = BeautifulSoup(page.text, 'html.parser')
```

3. Finding tables

```
html_tables = soup.find_all('table')
```

4. Getting column names

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

5. Creation of dictionary

```
launch_dict= dict.fromkeys(column_names)

# Remove an irrelvant column
del launch_dict['Date and time ( )']


launch_dict['Flight No.'] = []
launch_dict['Launch site'] = []
launch_dict['Payload'] = []
launch_dict['Payload mass'] = []
launch_dict['Orbit'] = []
launch_dict['Customer'] = []
launch_dict['Launch outcome'] = []
launch_dict['Version Booster']=[]
launch_dict['Booster landing']=[]
launch_dict['Date']=[]
launch_dict['Time']=[]
```

6. Appending data to keys (refer) to notebook block 12

```
In [12]: extracted_row = 0
         #Extract each table
         for table_number,table in enumerate(
            # get table row
             for rows in table.find_all("tr")
                 #check to see if first table
```

7. Converting dictionary to dataframe

```
df = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(launch_dict)
```

8. Dataframe to .CSV

```
df.to_csv('spacex_web_scraped.csv', index=False)
```

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.

Process

Perform Exploratory Data Analysis EDA on dataset

Calculate the number of launches at each site

Calculate the number and occurrence of each orbit

Calculate the number and occurrence of mission outcome per orbit type

Export dataset as .CSV

Create a landing outcome label from Outcome column

Work out success rate for every landing in dataset

Each launch aims to an dedicated orbit, and here are some common orbit types:

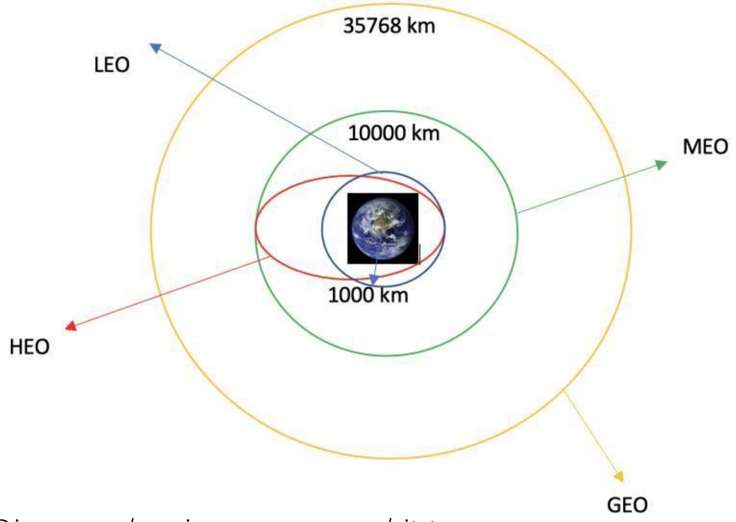


Diagram showing common orbit types SpaceX uses

GitHub URL to Notebook

EDA WITH DATA VISUALIZATION

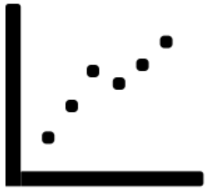
Scatter Graphs being drawn:

Flight Number VS. Payload Mass

Flight Number VS. Launch Site

Payload VS. Launch Site

Orbit VS. Flight Number



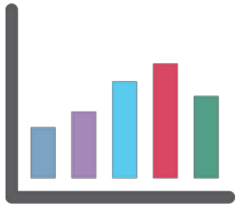
Payload VS. Orbit Type

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.

GitHub URL to Notebook

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.**

GitHub URL to Notebook

BUILDING 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.

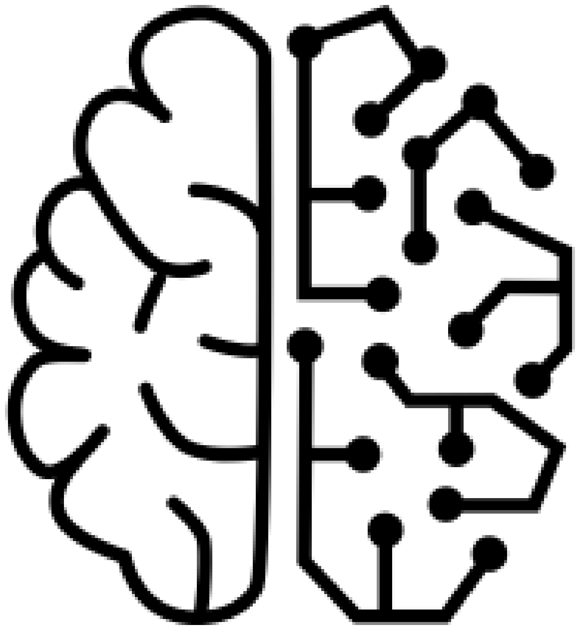
- Are launch sites in close proximity to railways? No
- Are launch sites in close proximity to highways? No
- Are launch sites in close proximity to coastline? Yes
- Do launch sites keep certain distance away from cities? Yes

GitHub URL to Notebook

PREDICTIVE ANALYSIS (CLASSIFICATION)

BUILDING MODEL

- **L**oad 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.

GitHub Link to source code

RESULT

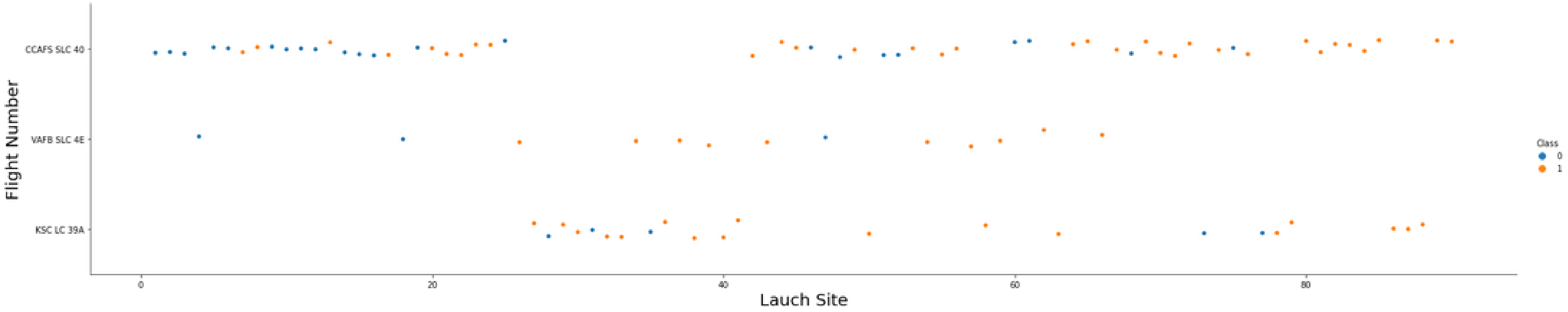
LOOKING AHEAD

RESULT

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

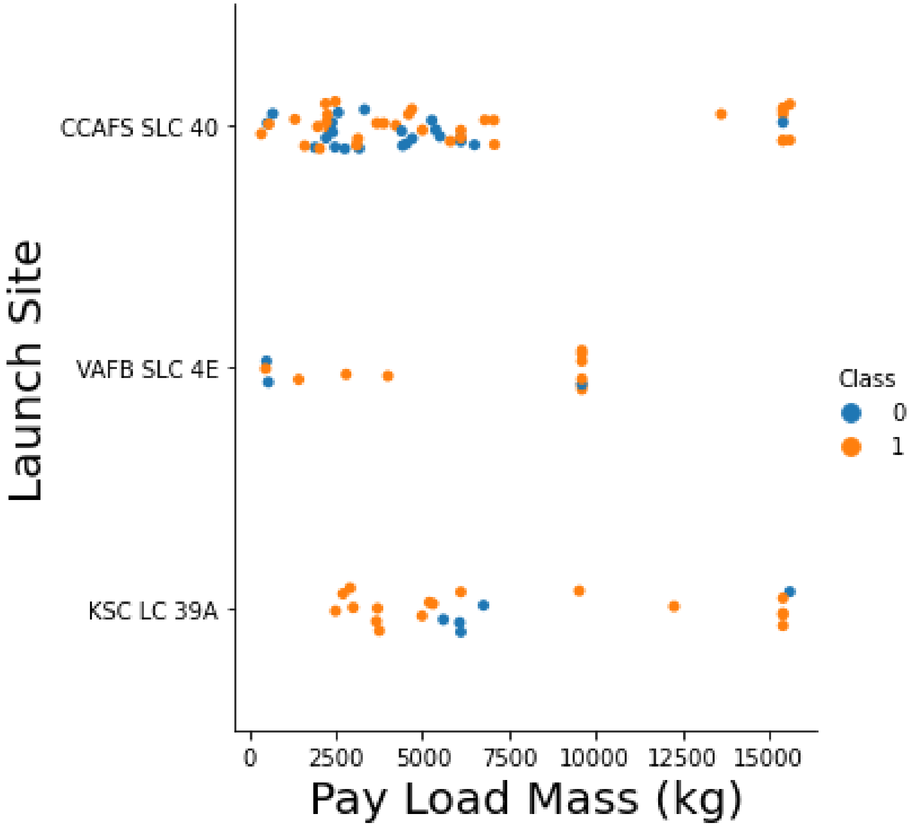
EDA WITH VISUALIZATION

FLIGHT NUMBER VS FLIGHT SITE



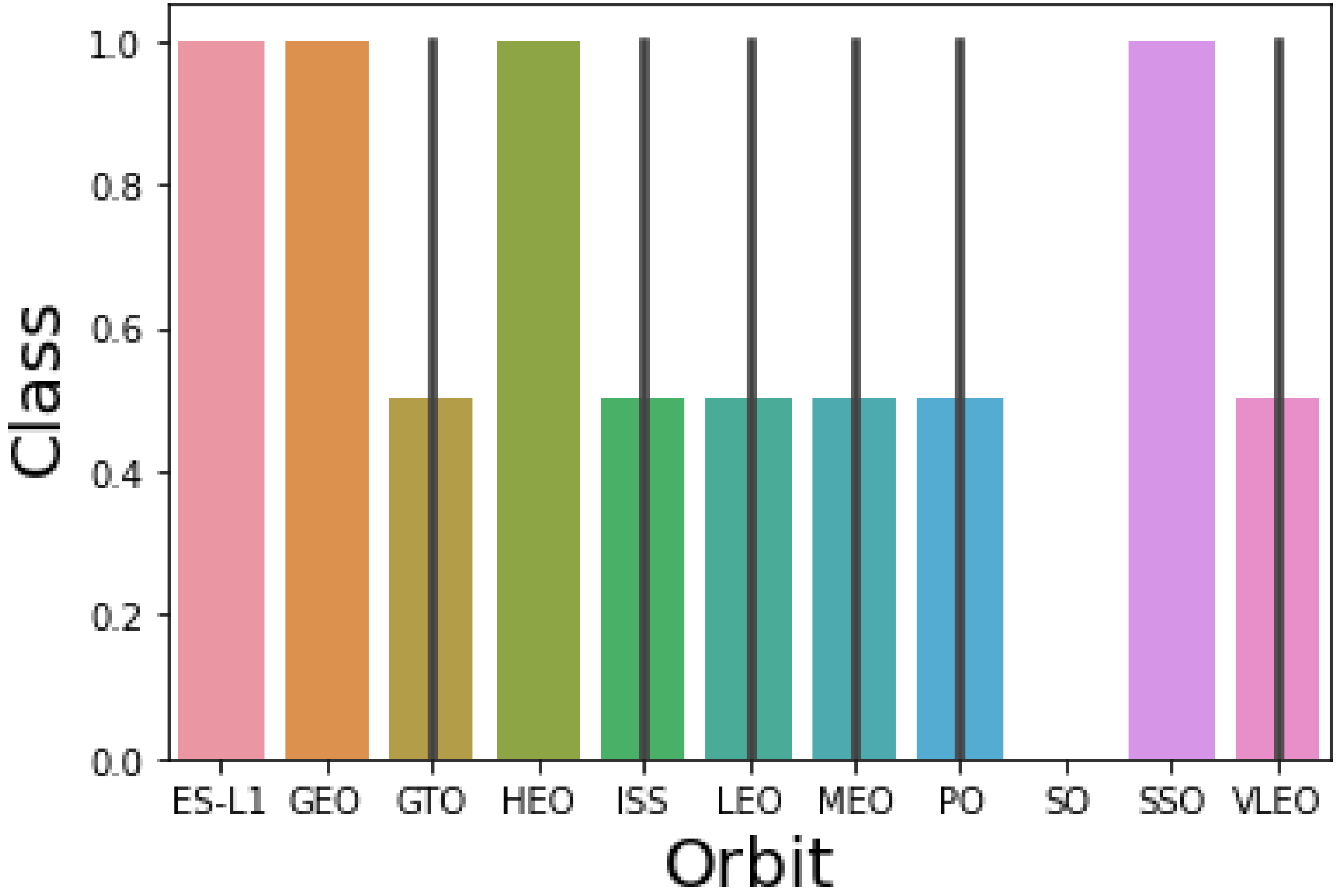
The more amount of flights at a launch site the greater the success rate at a launch site.

PAYLOAD MASS VS LAUNCH SITE



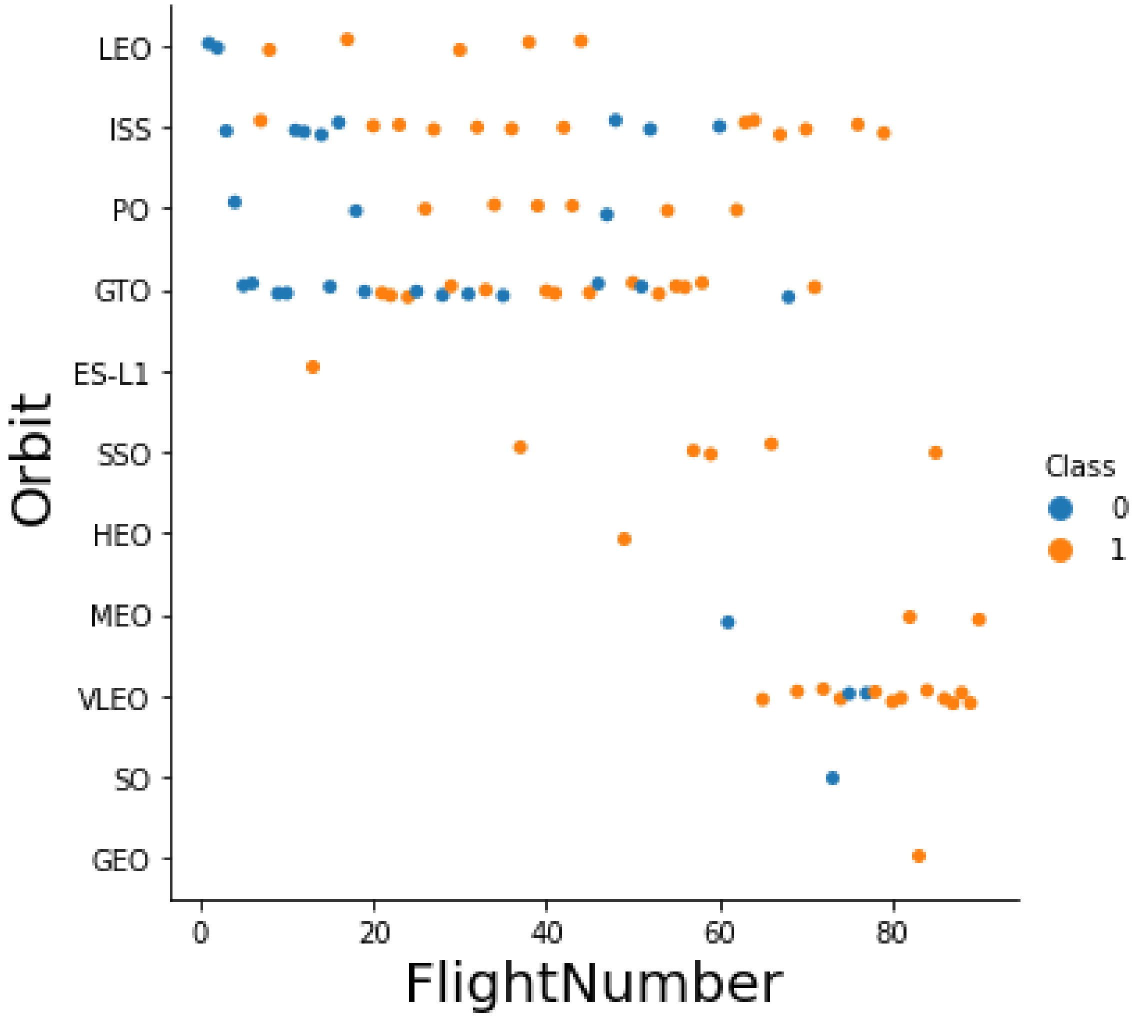
The greater the payload mass for Launch Site CCAFS SLC 40 the higher the success rate for the Rocket. There is not quite a clear pattern to be found using this visualization to make a decision if the Launch Site is dependant on Pay Load Mass for a success launch.

SUCCESS RATE VS ORBIT TYPE



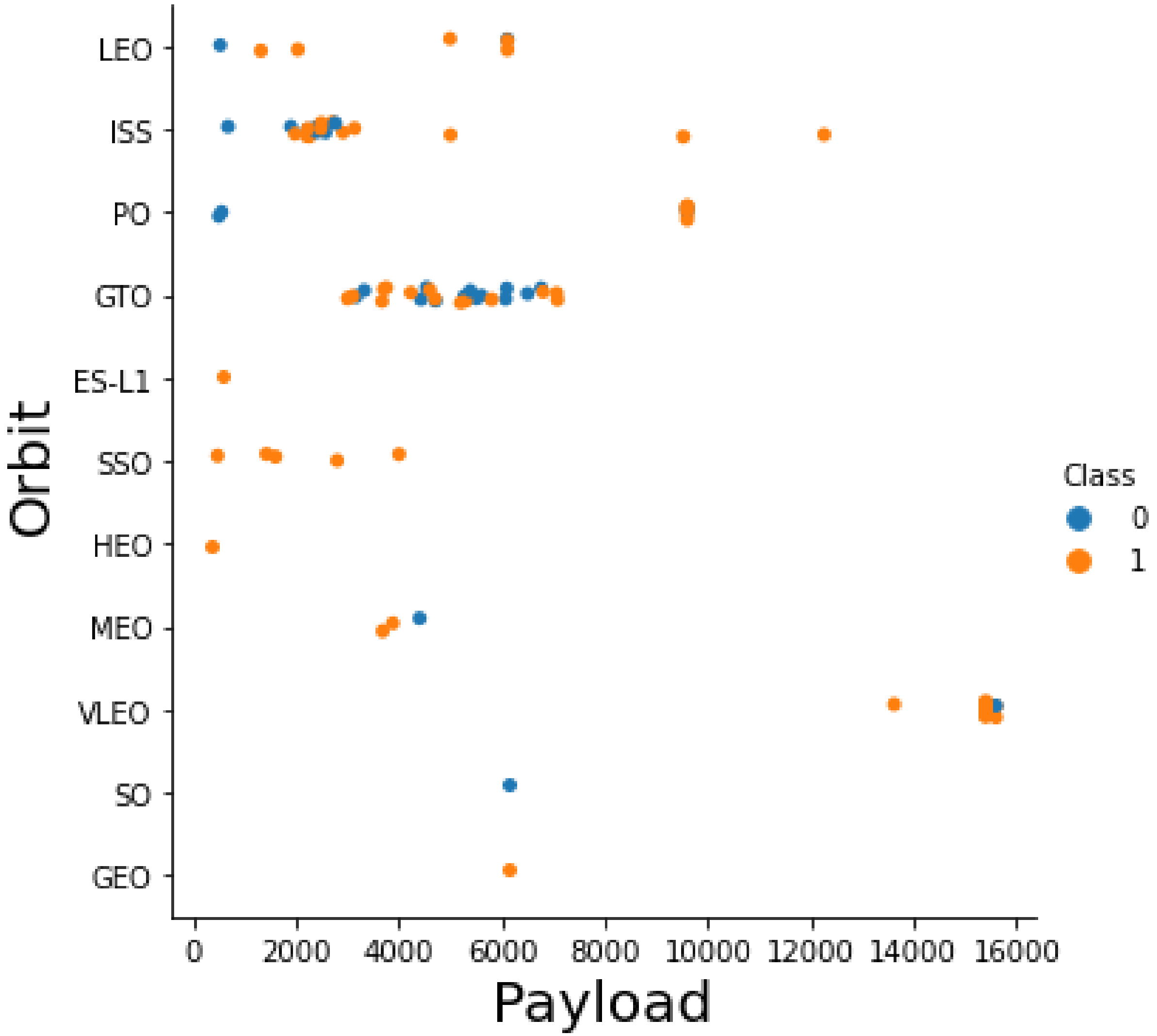
Orbit GEO,HEO,SSO,ES-L1 has the best Success Rate

FLIGHT NUMBER VS ORBIT TYPE



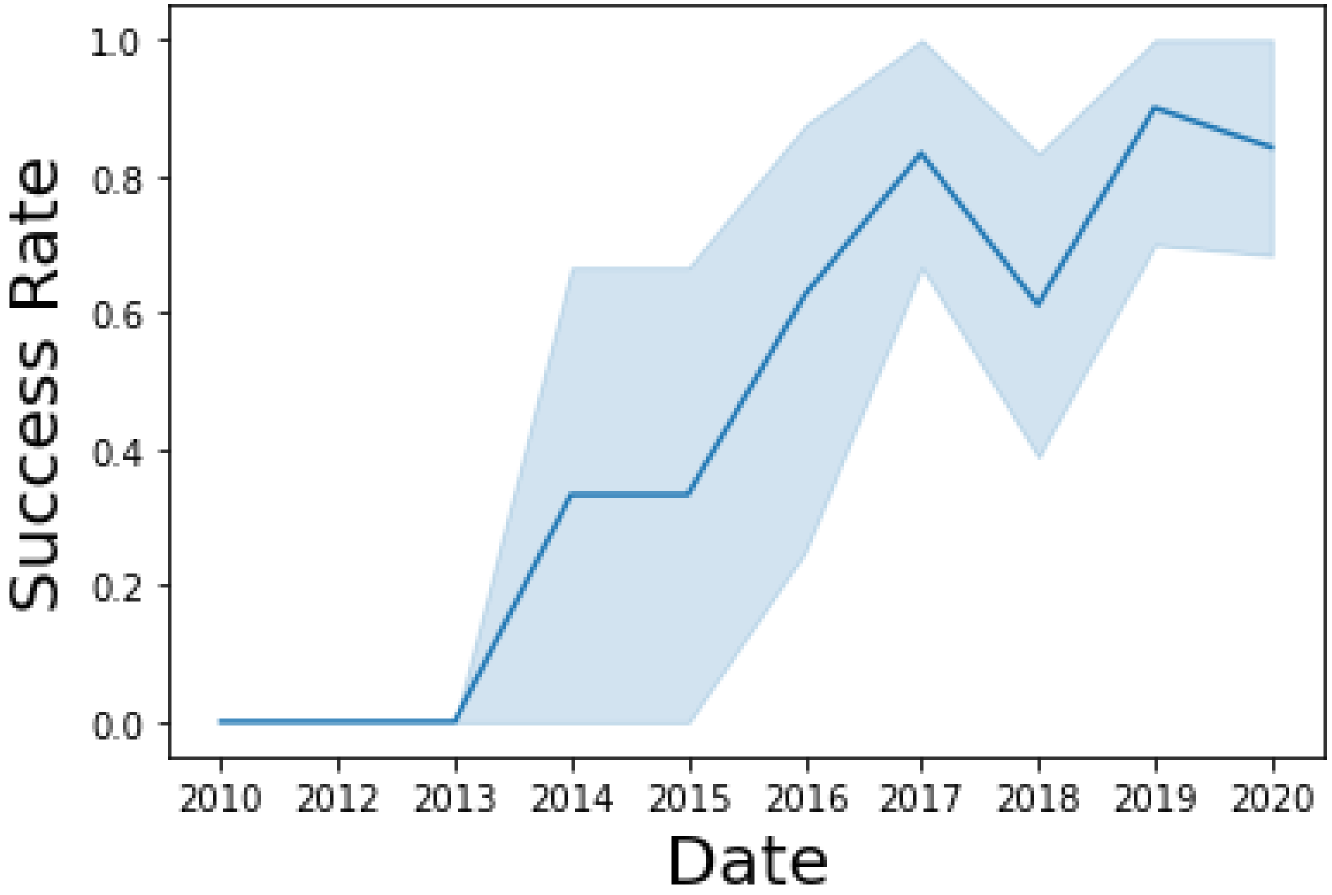
You should see that in the LEO orbit the Success appears related to the number of flights; on the other hand, there seems to be no relationship between flight number when in GTO orbit.

PAYLOAD VS ORBIT



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

EDA WITH SQL

UNIQUE LAUNCH SITE

SQL QUERY

SELECT DISTINCT LAUNCH_SITE as "Launch_Sites" FROM SPACEX;

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

QUERY EXPLAINATION

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

LAUNCH SITE NAMES BEGIN WITH CCA

SQL QUERY

SELECT * FROM SPACEX WHERE LAUNCH_SITE LIKE 'CCA%' LIMIT 5;

QUERY EXPLAINATION

Using the word ***TOP 5*** in the query means that it will only show 5 records from ***SpaceX*** and ***LIKE*** keyword has a wild card with the words ***'CCA%'*** 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
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	07:44:00	F9 v1.0 B0005	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon demo flight C2	525	LEO (ISS)	NASA (COTS)	Success	No attempt
2012-10-08	00:35:00	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 BY CUSTOMER NASA (CRS)

SQL QUERY

```
SELECT SUM(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) AS "Total Paylod Mass by NASA"
FROM SPACEX WHERE CUSTOMER = 'NASA (CRS)';
```

Total Paylod Mass by NASA
45596

QUERY EXPLAINATION

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 CARRIED BY BOSSTER VERSION T0 V.1.1

SQL QUERY

SELECT AVG (PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) AS "Average Payload Mass Carried" FROM SPACEX WHERE BOOSTER_VERSION ='F9 v1.1';

Average Payload Mass Carried
2928

QUERY EXPLAINATION

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***

THE DATE WHERE THE SUCCESSFUL LANDING OUTCOME IN GROUND PAD

SQL QUERY

```
SELECT MIN(DATE) AS "The First Successful Landing Outcome in Ground Pad"
FROM SPACEX WHERE LANDING__OUTCOME = 'Success (ground pad)';
```

The First Successful Landing Outcome in Ground Pad
2015-12-22

QUERY EXPLAINATION

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 (ground pad)***

SUCCESSFUL DRONE SHIP LANDING WITH PAYLOAD BETWEEN 4000 AND 6000

SQL QUERY

SELECT PAYLOAD FROM SPACEX WHERE LANDING__OUTCOME ='Success (drone ship)' AND PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_ BETWEEN 4000 AND 6000;

payload
JCSAT-14
JCSAT-16
SES-10
SES-11 / EchoStar 105

QUERY EXPLAINATION

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_ BETWEEN 4000 AND 6000***

TOTAL NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL AND FAILURE MISSION OUTCOMES

SQL QUERY

SELECT COUNT(LANDING__OUTCOME) AS "Number Of Success" FROM SPACEX WHERE LANDING__OUTCOME LIKE 'Success%';

Number Of Success
61

SELECT COUNT(LANDING__OUTCOME) AS "Number Of Failure" FROM SPACEX WHERE LANDING__OUTCOME LIKE 'Failure%';

Number Of Failure
10

BOOSTERS CARRIED MAXIMUM PAYLOAD

SQL QUERY

```
SELECT DISTINCT BOOSTER_VERSION AS "Booster
Versions" FROM SPACEX
WHERE PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_ =(SELECT
MAX(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) FROM SPACEX);
```

QUERY EXPLAINATION

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

Booster Versions
F9 B5 B1048.4
F9 B5 B1048.5
F9 B5 B1049.4
F9 B5 B1049.5
F9 B5 B1049.7
F9 B5 B1051.3
F9 B5 B1051.4
F9 B5 B1051.6
F9 B5 B1056.4
F9 B5 B1058.3
F9 B5 B1060.2
F9 B5 B1060.3

LIST THE FAILED LANDING OUTCOMES IN DRONE SHIP

SQL QUERY

SELECT BOOSTER_VERSION, LAUNCH_SITE FROM SPACEX WHERE LANDING__OUTCOME LIKE 'Failure (drone ship)' AND DATE LIKE '2015-%'

booster_version	launch_site
F9 v1.1 B1012	CCAFS LC-40
F9 v1.1 B1015	CCAFS LC-40

RANK SUCCESS COUNT BETWEEN 2010-06-04 AND 2017-03-20

SQL QUERY

SELECT LANDING__OUTCOME, COUNT(LANDING__OUTCOME) AS "Total Count" FROM SPACEX WHERE DATE BETWEEN '2010-06-04' AND '2017-03-20'
GROUP BY LANDING__OUTCOME
ORDER BY COUNT(LANDING__OUTCOME) DESC ;

QUERY EXPLAINATION

Function ***COUNT*** counts records in column
WHERE filters data

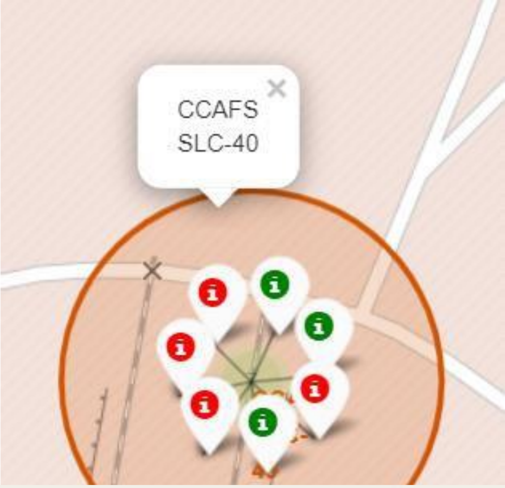
landing__outcome	Total Count
No attempt	10
Failure (drone ship)	5
Success (drone ship)	5
Controlled (ocean)	3
Success (ground pad)	3
Failure (parachute)	2
Uncontrolled (ocean)	2
Precluded (drone ship)	1

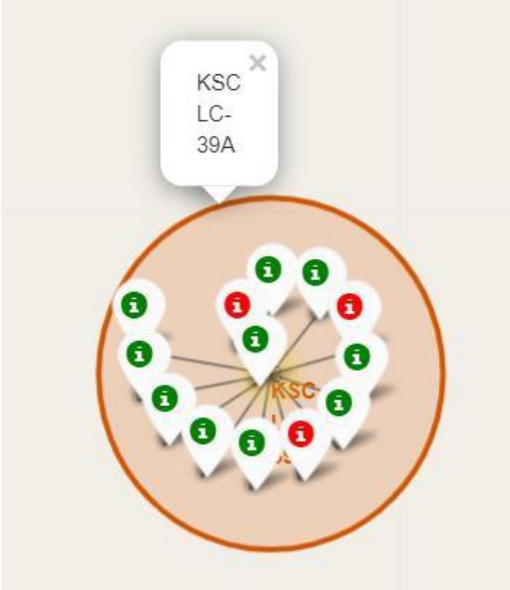
INTERACTIVE MAP WITH FOLIUM

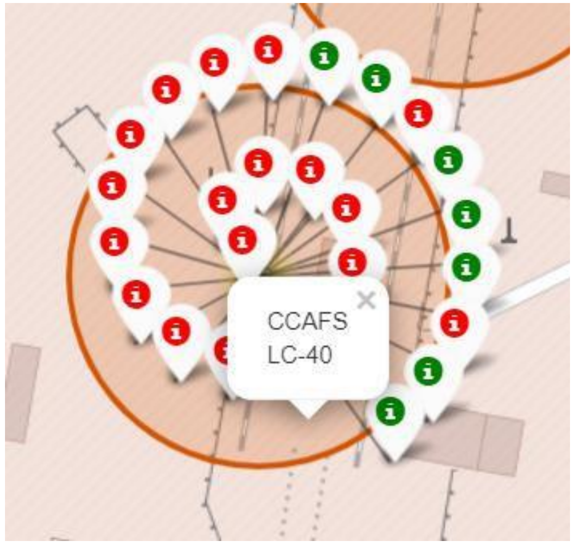
MARK ALL LAUNCH SITES ON MAP

We can see that the SpaceX launch sites are in the United States of America coasts. Florida and California

MARK THE SUCCESS/FAILED LAUNCHES FOR EACH SITE ON THE MAP





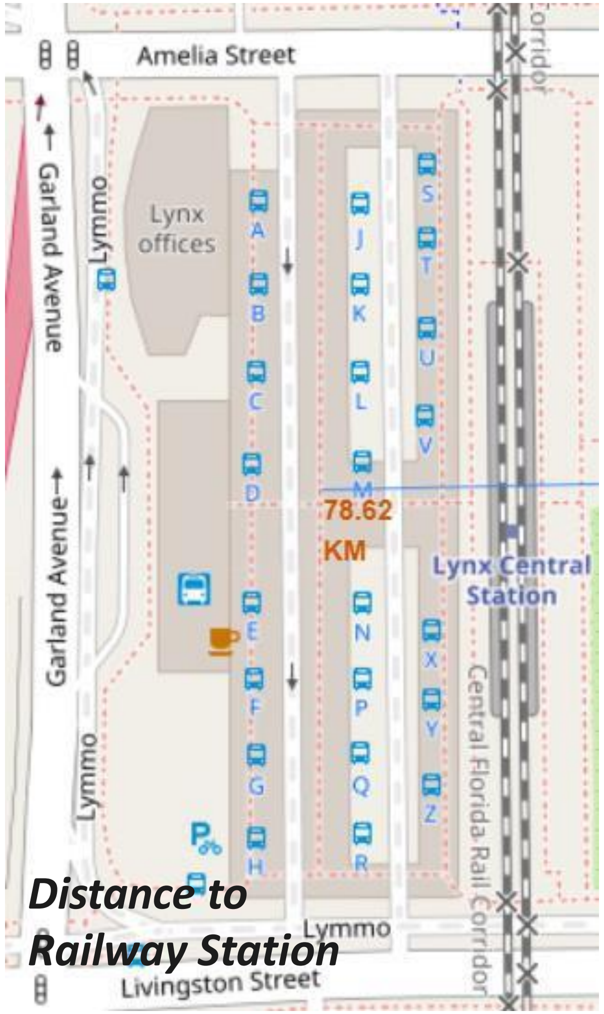


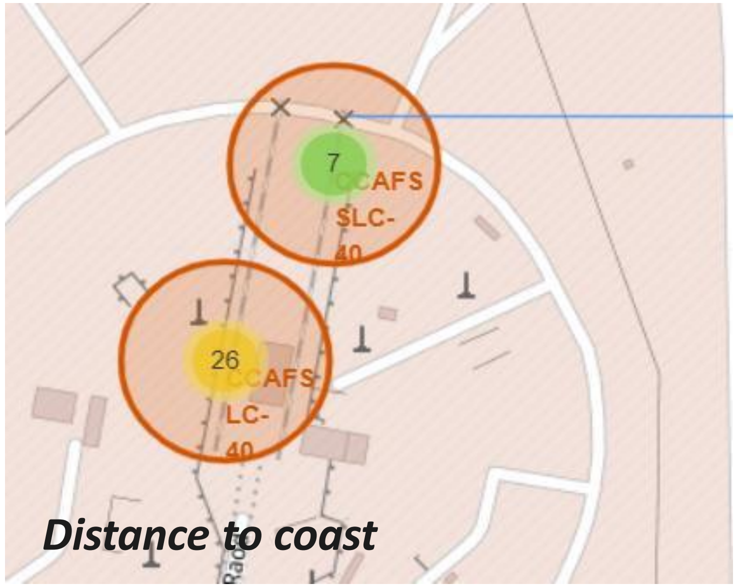
Florida Launch Sites

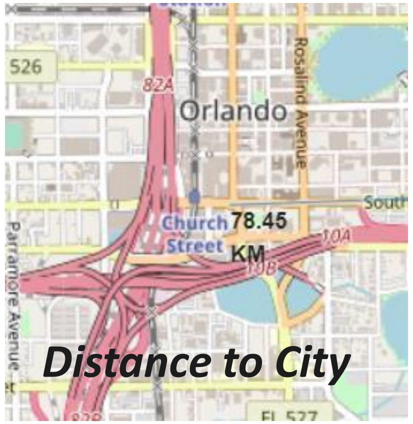
Green Marker shows successful Launches and Red Marker shows Failures

California Launch Site

CALCULATE DISTANCE BEETWEEN A LAUNCH



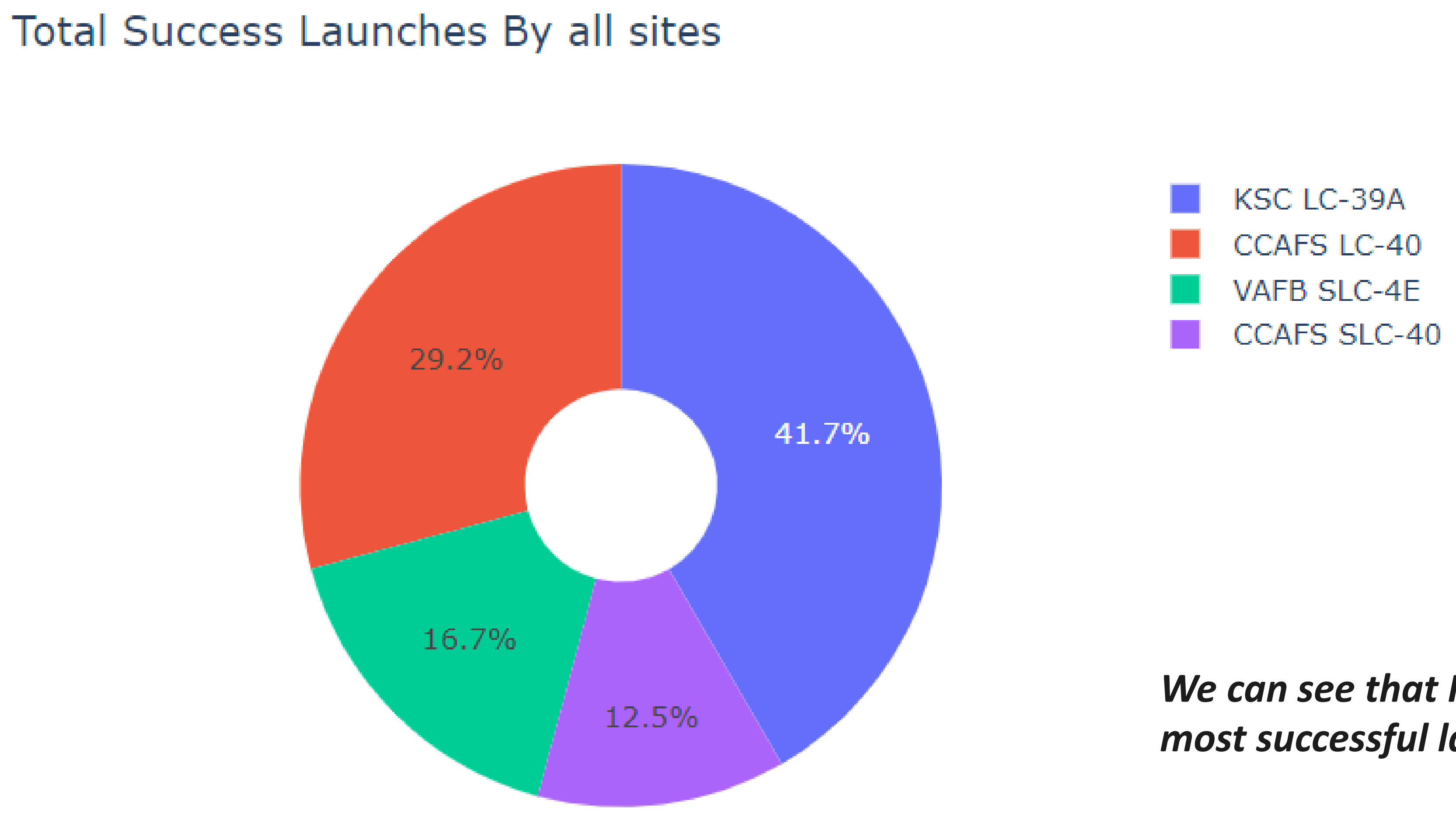




- Are launch sites in close proximity to railways? No
- Are launch sites in close proximity to highways? No
- Are launch sites in close proximity to coastline? Yes
- Do launch sites keep certain distance away from cities? Yes

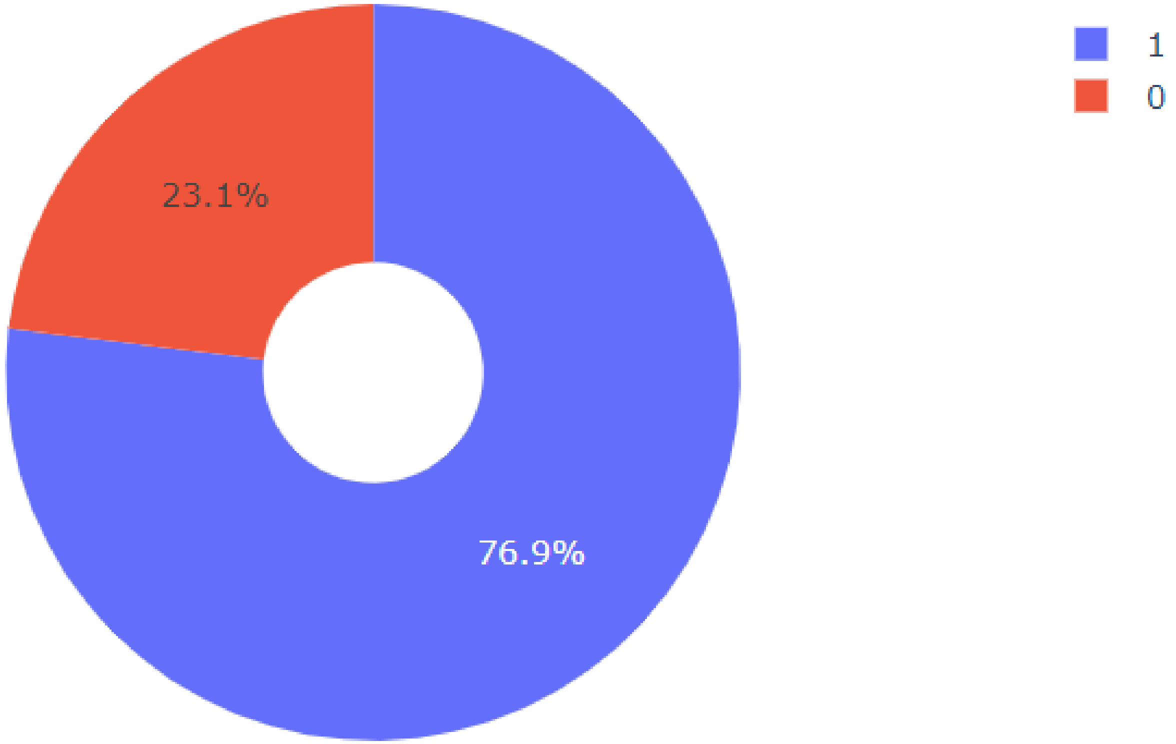
DASHBOARD WITH PLOTLY DASH

DASHBOARD – PIE CHART THE SUCCESS PERCENTAGE



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

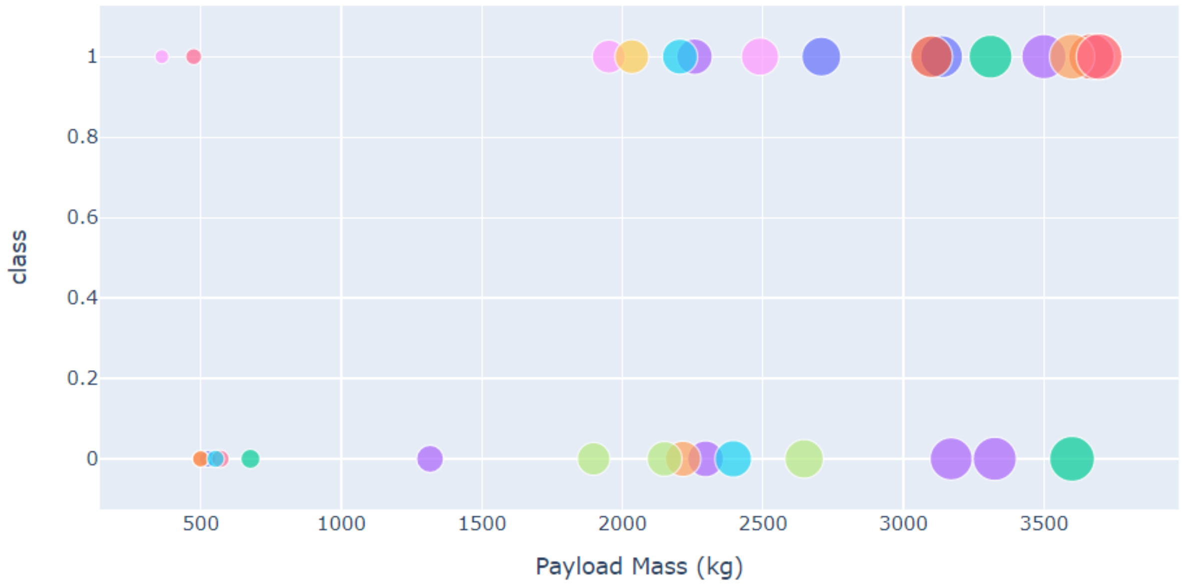
DASHBOARD – PIE CHART FOR THE LAUNCH SITE WIH HIGHEST LAUNCH SUCCESS RATIO



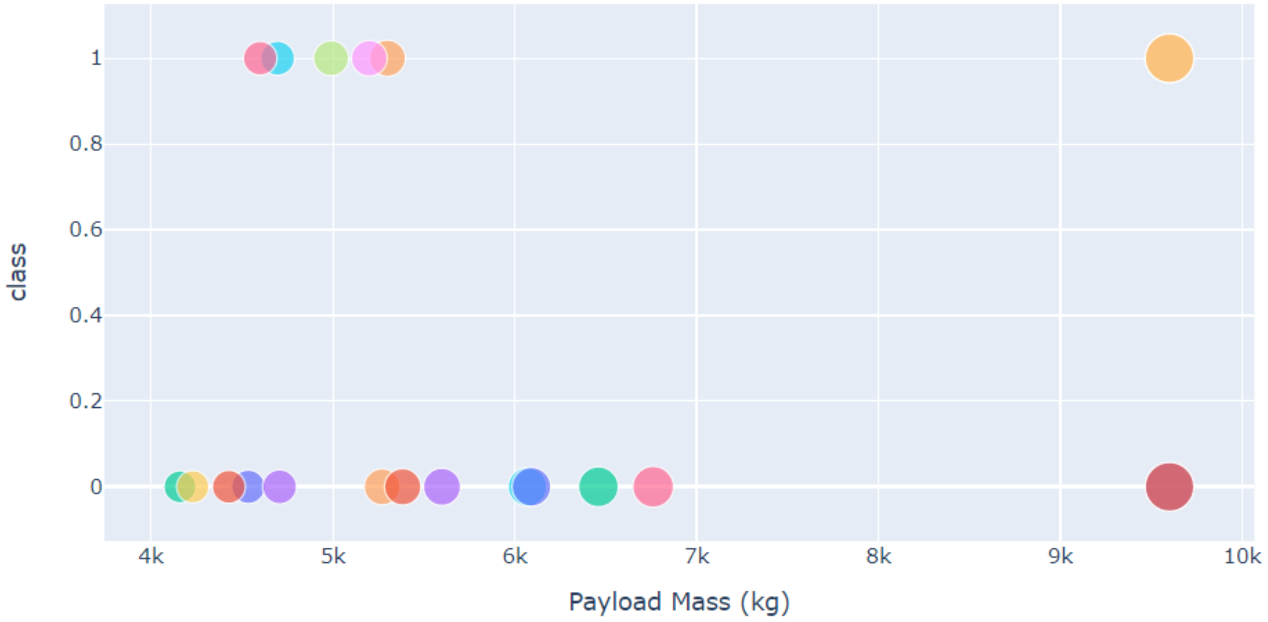
KSC LC-39A achieved a 76.9% success rate while getting a 23.1% failure rate

DASHBOARD – PAYLOAD VC LAUNCH OUTCOME SCATTER PLOT

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

PREDICTION ANALYSIS (CLASSIFICATION)

CLASIFICATION ACCURACY USING TRAINING DATA

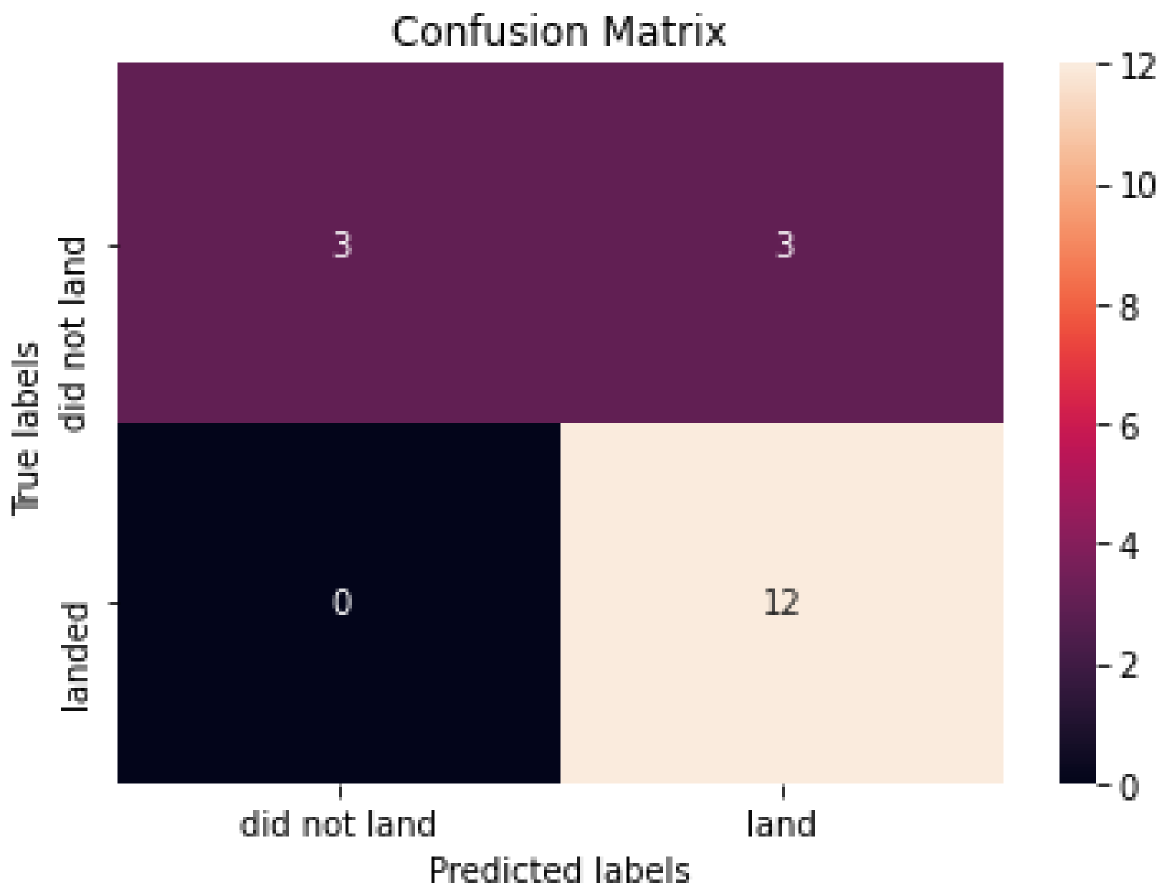
```
algorithms = {'KNN':knn_cv.best_score_,'Tree':tree_cv.best_score_,'LogisticRegression':logreg_cv.best_score_}
bestalgorithm = max(algorithms, key=algorithms.get)
print('Best Algorithm is',bestalgorithm,'with a score of',algorithms[bestalgorithm])
if bestalgorithm == 'Tree':
    print('Best Params is :',tree_cv.best_params_)
if bestalgorithm == 'KNN':
    print('Best Params is :',knn_cv.best_params_)
if bestalgorithm == 'LogisticRegression':
    print('Best Params is :',logreg_cv.best_params_)
```

```
Best Algorithm is Tree with a score of 0.8767857142857143
Best Params is : {'criterion': 'entropy', 'max_depth': 8, 'max_features': 'auto', 'min_sampl
es_leaf': 2, 'min_samples_split': 2, 'splitter': 'random'}
```

CONFUSION MATRIX FOR THE TREE

Confusion Matrix for the Tree

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



CONCLUSION

LOOKING AHEAD

CONCLUSION

- 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 created)
- Module sqlserver (ADGSQLSERVER)
- PythonAnywhere 24/7 dashboard

ADD GOOGLEMAPS 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 Jypyter 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

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’]

```
map.ReturnMap(20)
```

- Returning Folium Python Map in Jypyter Notebook

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

this function returns this Folium map in the Jypyter Notebook

HEVERSINE 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.

Formula

$$a = \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta\varphi}{2}\right) + \cos\varphi 1 \cdot \cos\varphi 2 \cdot \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta\lambda}{2}\right)$$

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

$$d = R \cdot c$$

```
#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).
```

ADGSQL SERVER

Introduction

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

Implementation

Pull data from columns
Extract Records
Run Stored Procedures
....

```python
import sqlserver as ss

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

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

PYTHON ANYWHERE

Introduction

I wanted to put my python website running 24/7 on the cloud so anyone can view it then I came across PythonAnywhere.

Implementation

We run Flask in /www/ on the docker Linux container
We have two files flask_app.py , wsgi.py

These are the files that run our website

Pricing

Free but we are restricted to hitting the renew button every 3 months and we cannot link the domain up to our own private domain. We only can run one instance of a website per month.

THANK YOU