



IBM Developer  
SKILLS NETWORK

# Winning Space Race with Data Science

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# Outline

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

# Executive Summary

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- **Summary of methodologies:**
  - Data Collection using SpaceX API and web scraping
  - Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA), including data wrangling, data visualization and interactive visual analytics
  - Machine Learning Prediction
- **Summary of all results**
  - We were able to collect valuable data from public sources
  - EDA used to identify which features are the best to predict success of launchings
  - Machine Learning Prediction showed the best model to predict

# 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:
  - Space X API (<https://api.spacexdata.com/v4/rockets/>)
  - WebScraping ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Falcon/\\_9/\\_and\\_Falcon\\_Heavy\\_launches](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Falcon/_9/_and_Falcon_Heavy_launches))
- Perform data wrangling
  - Collected data was enriched by creating a landing outcome label based on outcome data after summarizing and analyzing 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

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- Data was collected using SpaceX API by a get request to the SpaceX API (<https://api.spacexdata.com/v4/rockets/>). This was done by defining a helper functions that would help in the use of the API to extract data using identification numbers in the launch data and then requesting rocket launch data from the SpaceX API url.
- Then to make the requested JSON results more consistent, the SpaceX launch data was requested and parsed using the GET request and then decoded the response content as a Json result which was then converted into a Pandas data frame.
- We used BeautifulSoup and request Libraries we also get data from web scraping to collect Falcon 9 historical launch records from a Wikipedia page ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Falcon/\\_9/\\_and\\_Falcon\\_Heavy\\_launches](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Falcon/_9/_and_Falcon_Heavy_launches)). The data was Parsed the table and converted it into a Pandas data frame



# Data Collection – SpaceX API

- Present your data collection with SpaceX REST calls using key phrases and flowcharts
- <https://github.com/mjae79/applied-data-science-capstone/tree/main/Lab%201>

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/datasets/API_call_spacex_api.json'
```

We should see that the request was successful 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 method to convert the json result into a dataframe
respjson = response.json()
data = pd.json_normalize(respjson)
```



# Data Collection - Scraping

- Present your web scraping process using key phrases and flowcharts
- <https://github.com/mjae79/applied-data-science-capstone/tree/main/Lab%202>

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

Next, request the HTML page from the above URL and get a `response` object

**TASK 1: Request the Falcon9 Launch Wiki page from its URL**

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

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

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

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

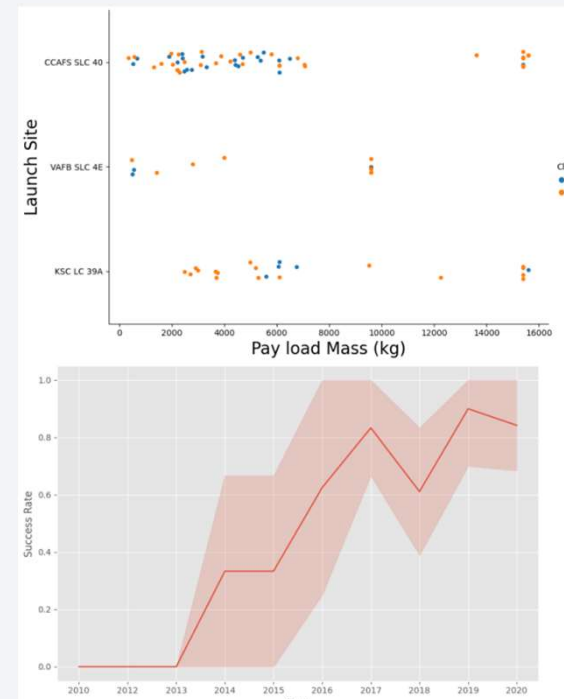
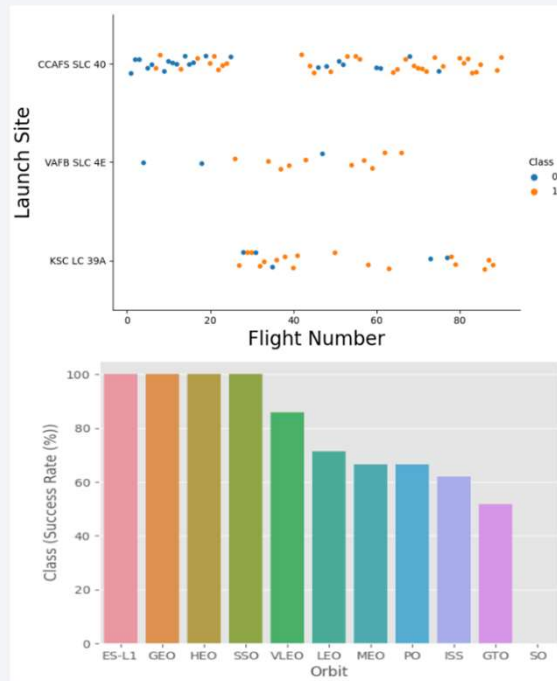
```
In [10]: # Use the find_all function in the BeautifulSoup object, with element type 'table'
# Assign the result to a List called 'html_tables'
```

# Data Wrangling

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- Creating a Pandas DF from the collected data, data was filtered using the BoosterVersion column to only keep the Falcon 9 launches, then dealt with the missing data values in the LandingPad and PayloadMass columns. For the PayloadMass , missing data values were replaced using mean value of column.
- Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) to find some patterns in the data and determine what would be the label for training supervised models
- <https://github.com/mjae79/applied-data-science-capstone/tree/main/Lab%203>

# EDA with Data Visualization



# EDA with SQL

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- Found out the unique names of the launch sites
- Top 5 launch sites whose name begin with the string 'CCA'
- Total payload mass carried by boosters launched by NASA (CRS)
- Average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1
- Date when the first successful landing outcome in ground pad was achieved
- [https://github.com/mjae79/applied-data-science-capstone/blob/main/Lab%204/jupyter-labs-eda-sql-coursera\\_sqlite.ipynb](https://github.com/mjae79/applied-data-science-capstone/blob/main/Lab%204/jupyter-labs-eda-sql-coursera_sqlite.ipynb)

# Build an Interactive Map with Folium

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- Markers indicate points like launch sites
- Circles indicate highlighted areas around specific coordinates, like NASA Johnson Space Center
- Marker clusters indicates groups of events in each coordinate, like launches in a launch site
- Lines are used to indicate distances between two coordinates.

[https://github.com/mjae79/applied-data-science-capstone/blob/main/Lab%207/spacex\\_dash\\_app.py](https://github.com/mjae79/applied-data-science-capstone/blob/main/Lab%207/spacex_dash_app.py)

# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

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- Summarize what plots/graphs and interactions you have added to a dashboard
- Explain why you added those plots and interactions
- [https://github.com/mjae79/applied-data-science-capstone/blob/main/Lab%207/spacex\\_dash\\_app.py](https://github.com/mjae79/applied-data-science-capstone/blob/main/Lab%207/spacex_dash_app.py)

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

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- 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/mjae79/applied-data-science-capstone/blob/main/Lab%208/SpaceX\\_Machine%20Learning%20Prediction\\_Part\\_5.ipynb](https://github.com/mjae79/applied-data-science-capstone/blob/main/Lab%208/SpaceX_Machine%20Learning%20Prediction_Part_5.ipynb)



# 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 solid blue area on the left side, which transitions into a complex pattern of diagonal streaks in shades of blue, red, and cyan on the right. These streaks are layered over a fine, light-colored grid, creating a sense of depth and movement, reminiscent of a digital or data visualization theme.

Section 2

# Insights drawn from EDA

# Flight Number vs. Launch Site

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

# Payload vs. Launch Site

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

# Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

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- 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

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

# Payload vs. Orbit Type

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



# Launch Success Yearly Trend

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- Show a line chart of yearly average success rate
- Show the screenshot of the scatter plot with explanations

# All Launch Site Names

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

# Launch Site Names Begin with 'CCA'

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

# Total Payload Mass

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

# Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

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

# First Successful Ground Landing Date

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

## Successful Drone Ship Landing with Payload between 4000 and 6000

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- 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



## Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

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

# Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

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

# 2015 Launch Records

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- 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

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- 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

A satellite view of Earth from space, showing the curvature of the planet and the glowing lights of cities at night. The image is used as a background for the title slide.

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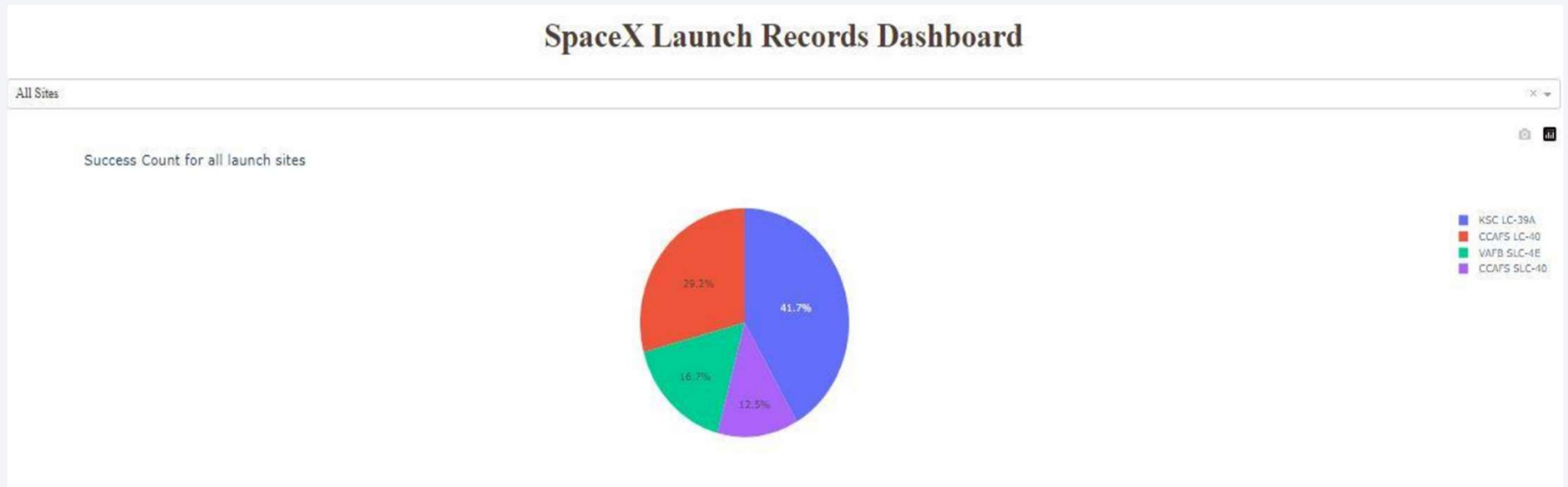
- Replace <Folium map screenshot 3> title with an appropriate title
- Explore the generated folium map and show the screenshot of a selected launch site to its proximities such as railway, highway, coastline, with distance calculated and displayed
- Explain the important elements and findings on the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



Section 4

# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

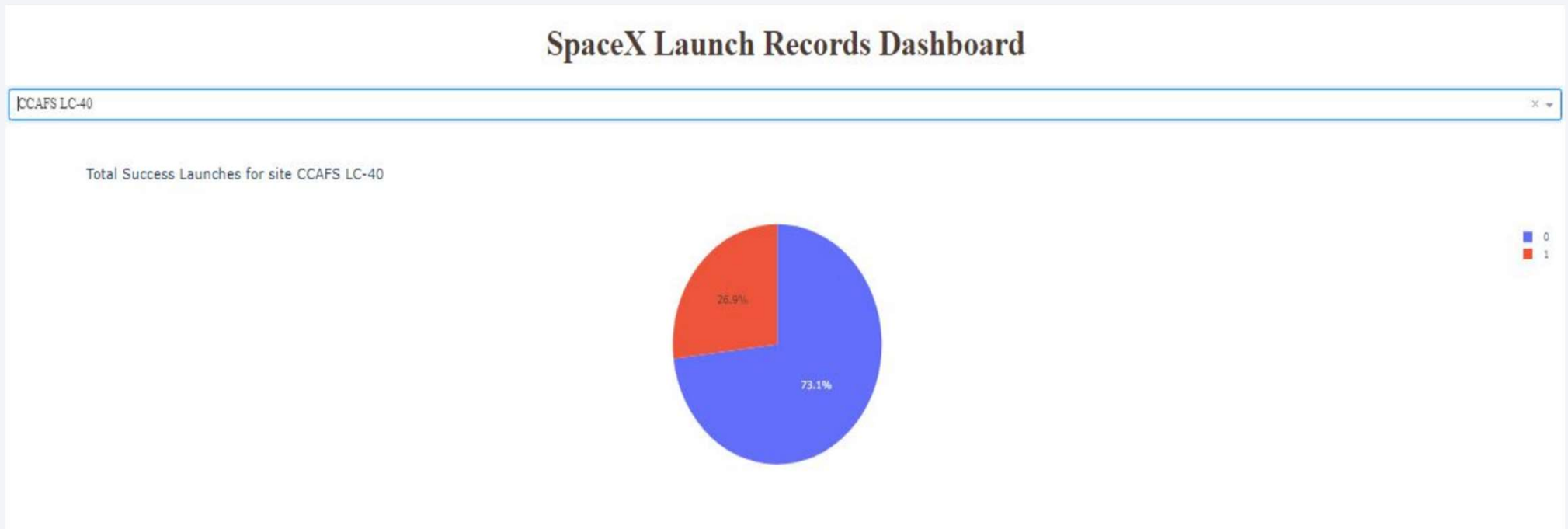
## <Dashboard Screenshot 1>



Launch site KSC LC-39A has the highest launch success rate at 42% followed by CCAFS LC-40 at 29%, VAFB SLC-4E at 17% and lastly launch site CCAFS SLC-40 with a success rate of 13%

## <Dashboard Screenshot 2>

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Launch site CCAFS LC-40 had the 2nd highest success ratio of 73% success against 27% failed launches

## <Dashboard Screenshot 3>



For Launch site CCAFS LC-40 the booster version FT has the largest success rate from a payload mass of >2000kg



Section 5

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

# Classification Accuracy

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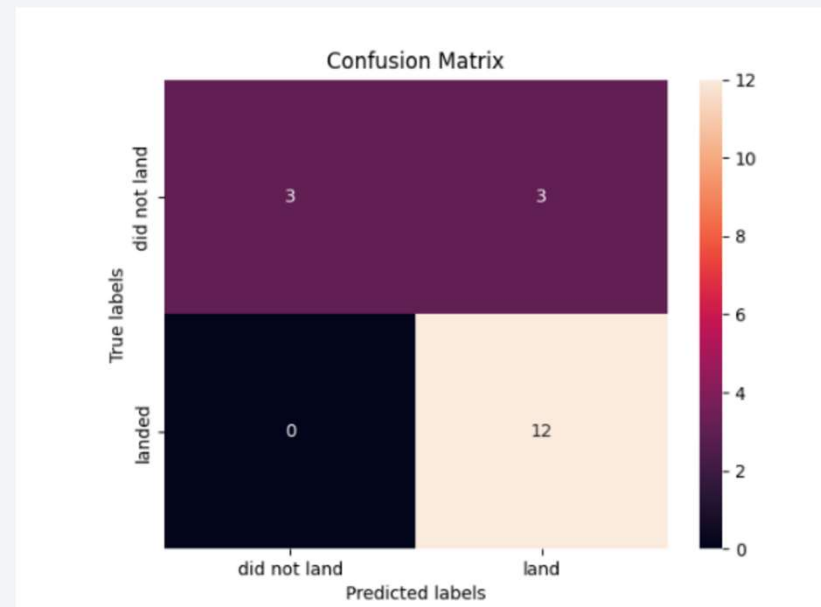
Out[68]:

0

Method	Test Data Accuracy
Logistic_Reg	0.833333
SVM	0.833333
Decision Tree	0.833333
KNN	0.833333

# Confusion Matrix

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# Conclusions

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- Different launch sites have different success rates. CCAFS LC-40, has a success rate of 60 %, while KSC LC-39A and VAFB SLC 4E has a success rate of 77%.
- We can deduce that, as the flight number increases in each of the 3 launch sites, so does the success rate. For instance, the success rate for the VAFB SLC 4E launch site is 100% after the Flight number 50. Both KSC LC 39A and CCAFS SLC 40 have a 100% success rates after 80th flight
- If you observe Payload Vs. Launch Site scatter point chart you will find for the VAFB-SLC launchsite there are no rockets launched for heavy payload mass(greater than 10000).
- Orbits ES-L1, GEO, HEO & SSO have the highest success rates at 100%, with SO orbit having the lowest success rate at ~50%. Orbit SO has 0% success rate.
- 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

# Appendix

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- 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!

