

# SPACEY

## Final Project





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# Executive Summary

## Methodologies

- Data collection
- Data wrangling
- Data visualization
- Exploratory data analysis with SQL
- Interactive map with Folium
- Dashboard
- Data analysis results
- Predictive analysis results



# INTRODUCTION

SpaceY's accomplishments include:

- Sending spacecraft to the International Space Station.
- Starlink, a satellite internet constellation providing satellite Internet access.
- Sending manned missions to Space.

Objective:

- Determine the price of each launch.

# Methodoly

- SpaceX Rest API
- Web Scrapping via [Wikipedia](#)
- Data wrangling
- Exploratory data analysis (graphs, charts, data bases)
- Plotting
- Interactive dashboards
- Predictive analysis
- Classification models

# Data Collection

- Collect data using SpaceX REST API and web scraping techniques;
- Wrangle data – by filtering the data, handling missing values and applying one hot encoding – to prepare the data for analysis and modeling;
- Explore data via EDA with SQL and data visualization techniques;
- Visualize the data using Folium and Plotly Dash;
- Build Models to predict landing outcomes using classification models.
- Tune and evaluate models to find best model and parameters

# Data wrangling

- Perform some *Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)* to find some patterns in the data and determine what would be the label for training supervised models.
- Perform exploratory Data Analysis and determine:
  - Training Labels
  - Exploratory Data Analysis
  - Determine Training Labels

# Exploratory Analysis with SQL

- Understand the SpaceX DataSet;
- Load the dataset into the corresponding table in a Db2 database;
- Execute SQL queries to answer assignment questions;



# EDA with Visualization

## Objectives:

Perform EDA and featuring engineering using Pandas and Matplotlib:

- Exploratory Data Analysis;
- Preparing Data Feature

Engineering;

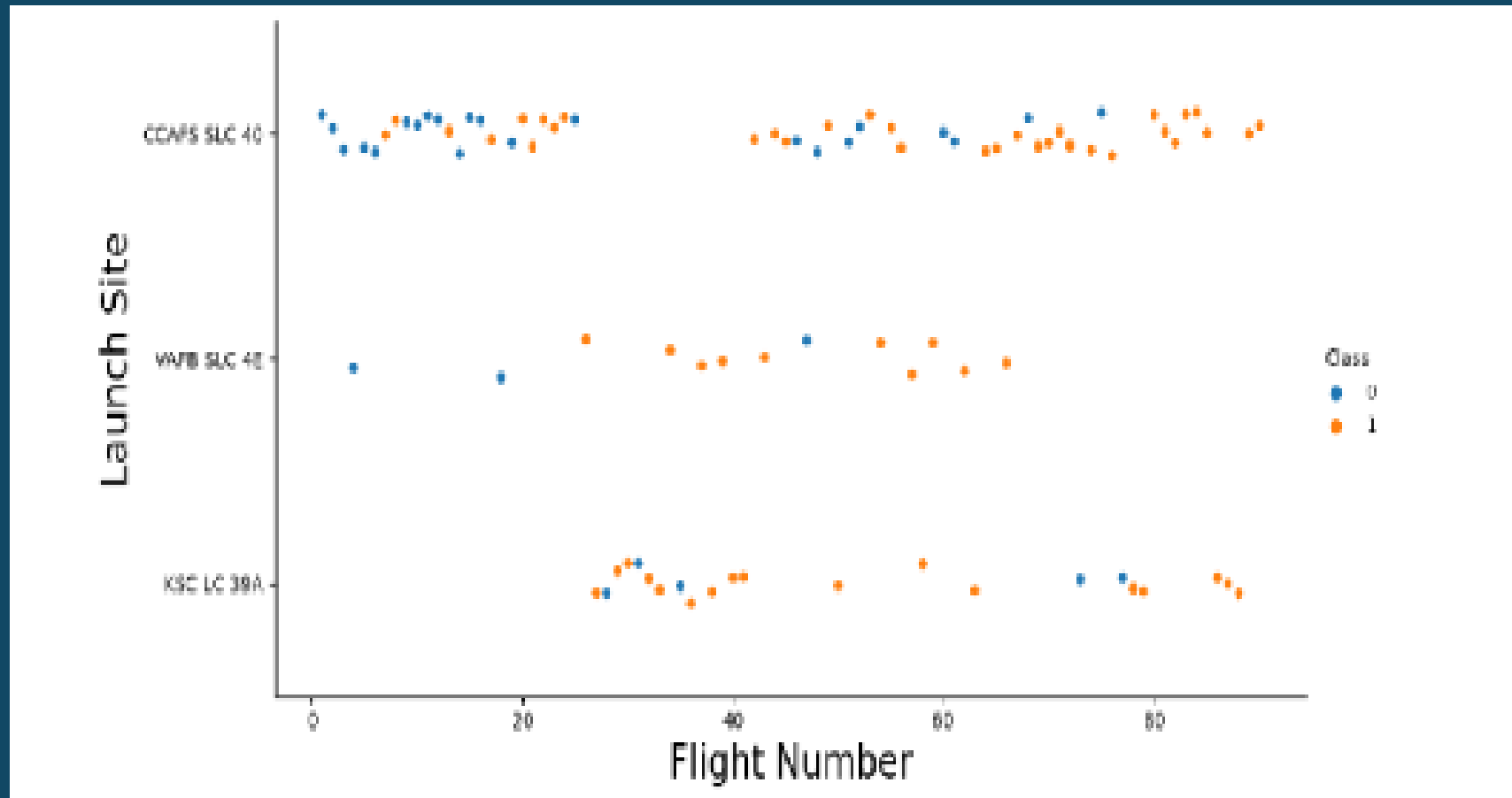
# Predictive Analysis Methodology

- Build a machine learning pipeline to predict if the first stage of the Falcon 9 lands successfully.
  - Preprocessing
  - Standardize data
  - Train-test-split
  - Train the model and perform Grid Search  
find the hyperparameters that allow a given algorithm to perform best
  - Test *Logistic Regression, Support Vector machines, Decision Tree Classifier, and K-nearest neighbors.*

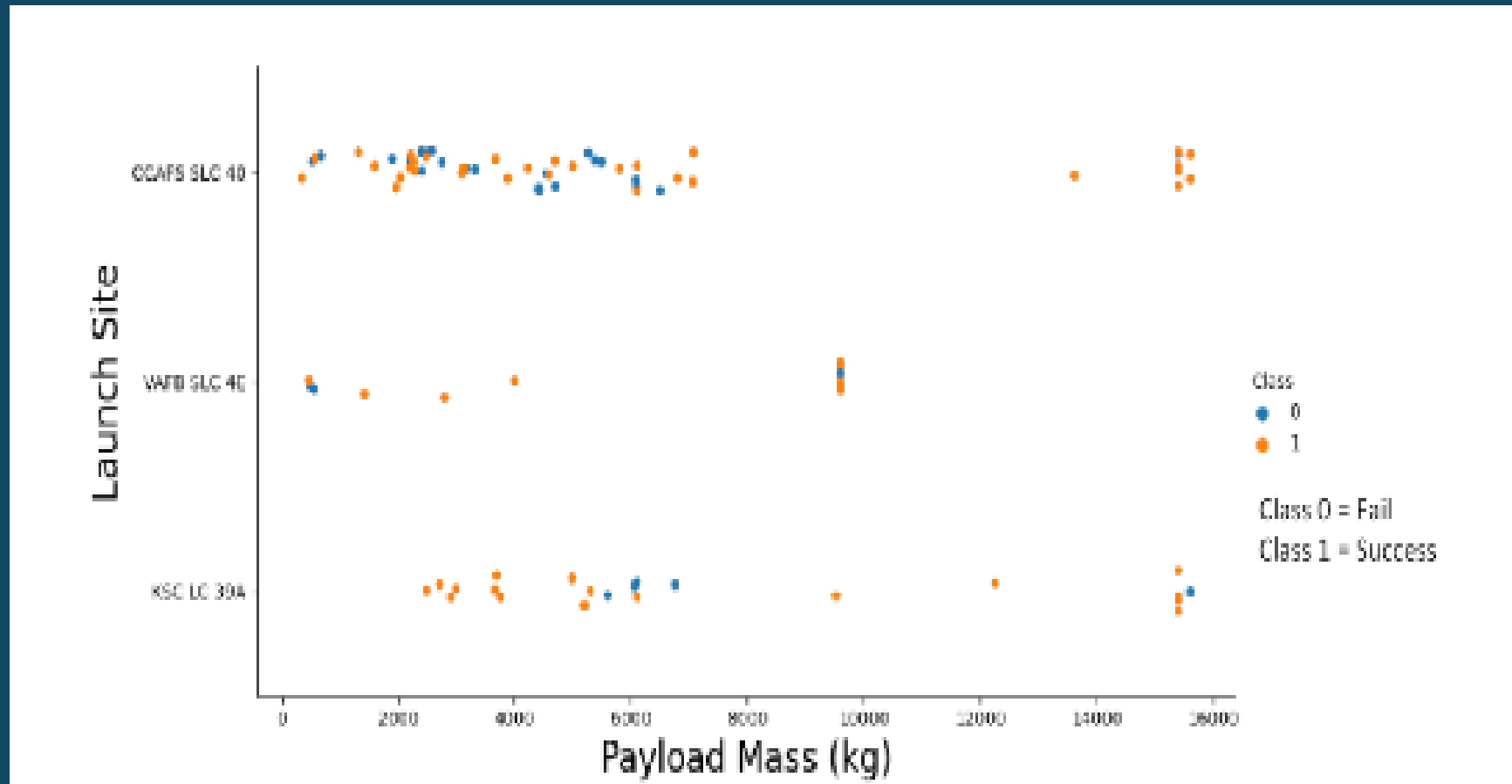
# RESULTS



# Flight number vs Launch site

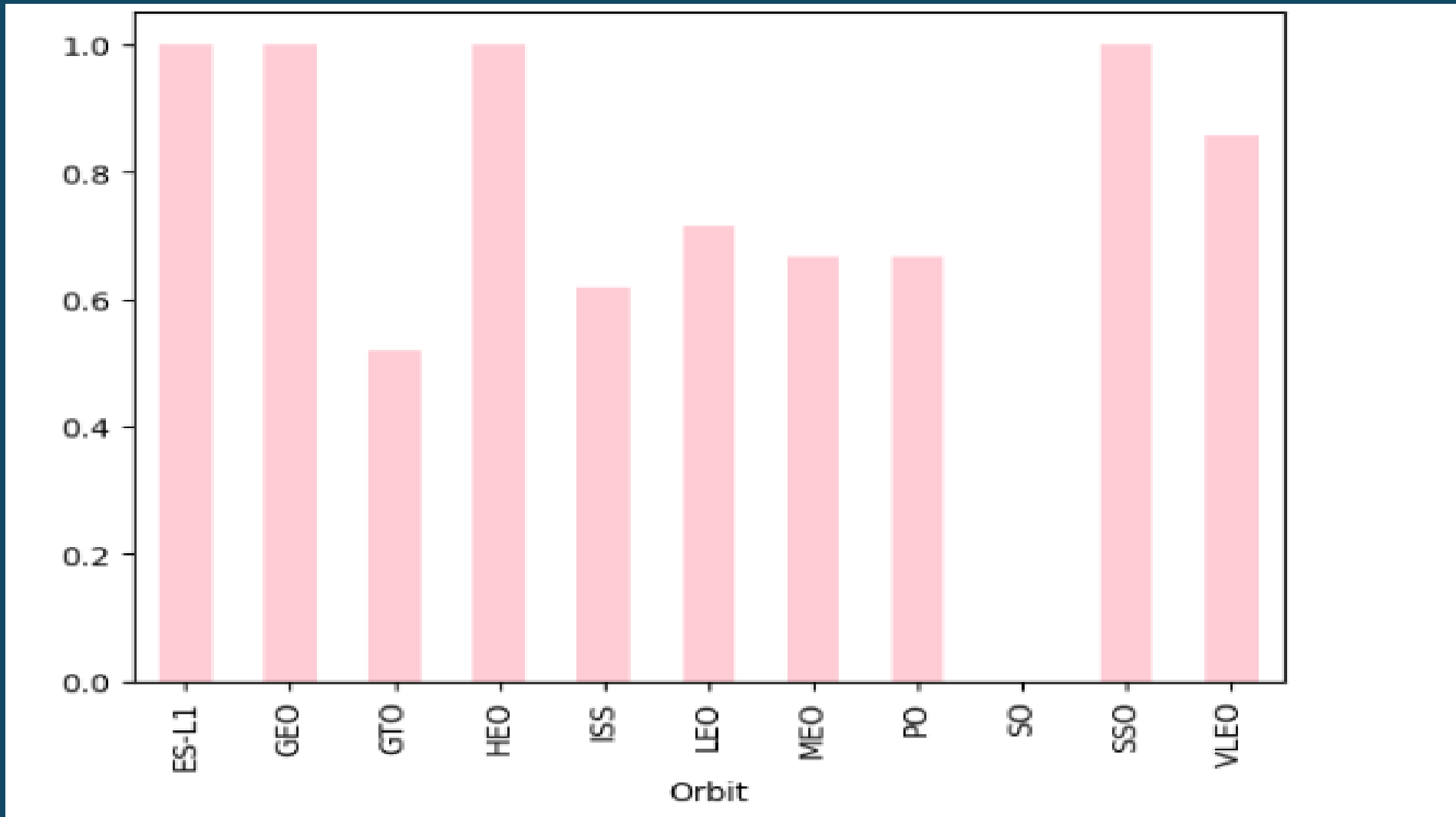


# Payload vs Launch site

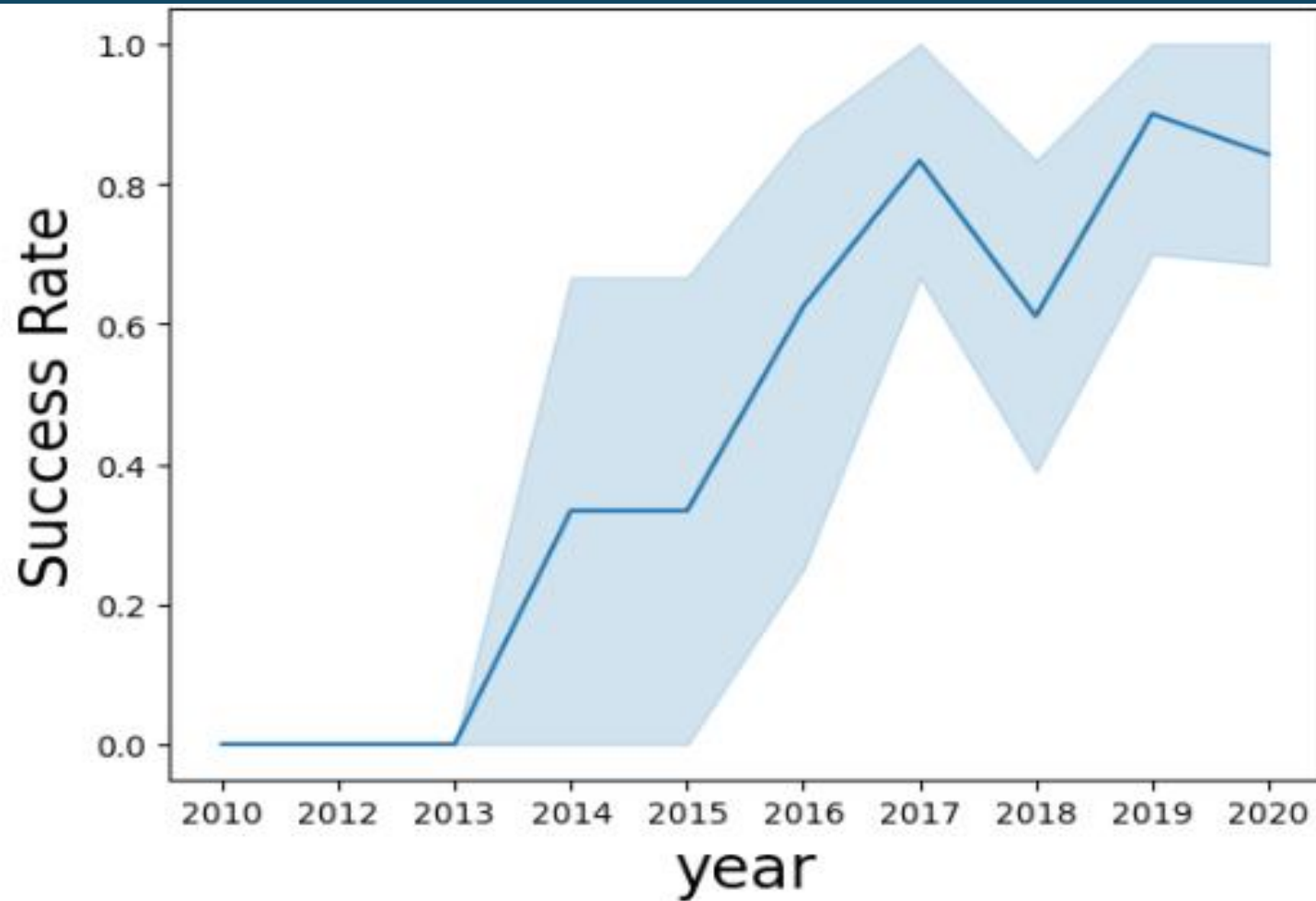




# Success rate by orbit



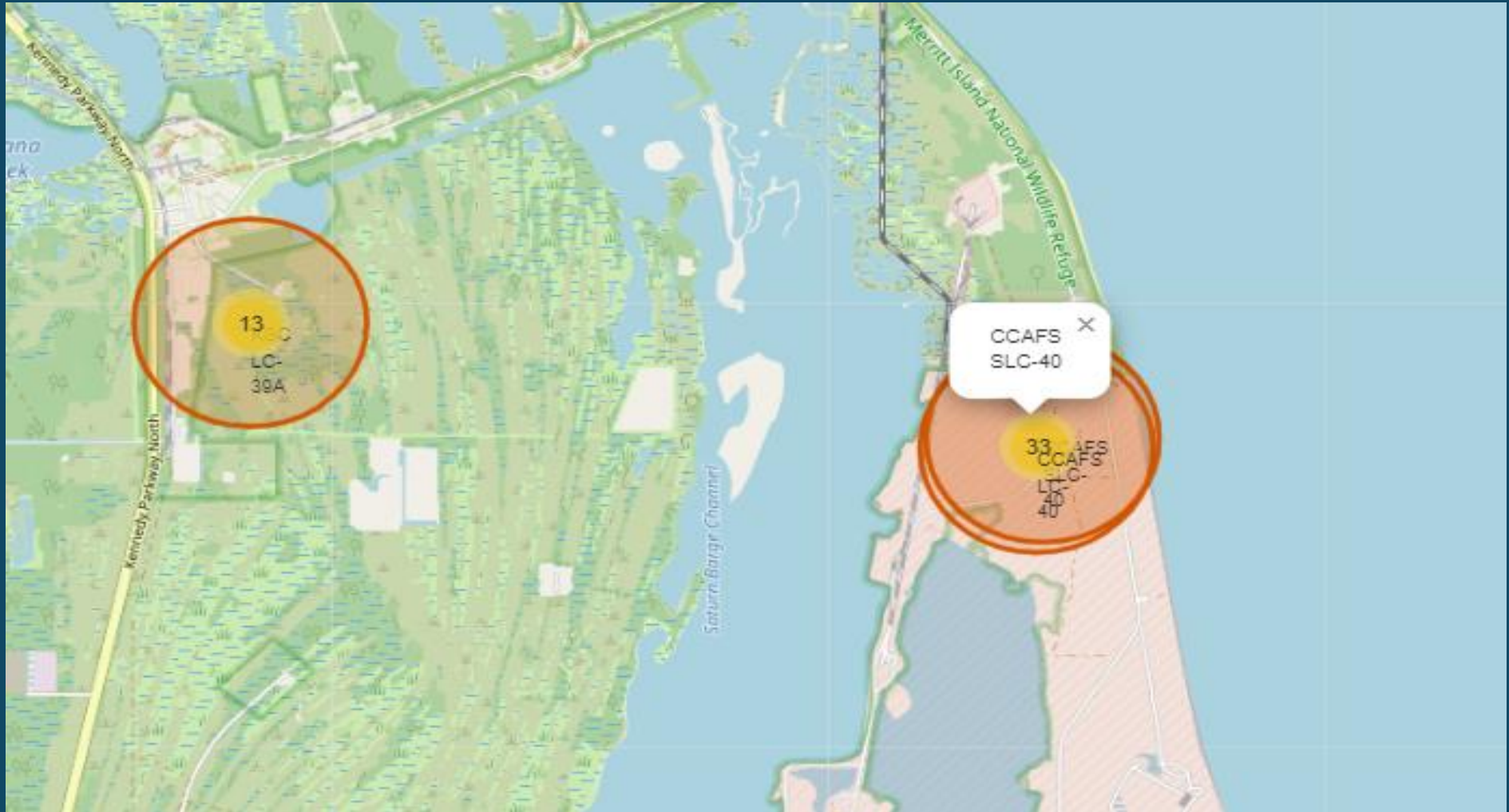
# Success rate



# Launch Sites Locations Analysis with Folium



# Launch Sites Locations Analysis with Folium



The map shows the study area with two sites circled: AFS LC-40 (yellow circle) and AFS SLC-40 (green circle). Centaur Road and Samuel C Phillips Pkwy are labeled. A scale bar indicates 0.90 KM.



# SQL Queries

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

```
%sql SELECT SUM(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) \
FROM SPACEXTBL \
WHERE CUSTOMER = 'NASA (CRS)';
```

```
* sqlite:///my_data1.db
Done.
```

SUM(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_)
45596

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

```
%sql SELECT AVG(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) \
FROM SPACEXTBL \
WHERE BOOSTER_VERSION = 'F9 v1.1';
```

```
* sqlite:///my_data1.db
Done.
```

AVG(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_)
2928.4

List the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes

```
%sql SELECT MISSION_OUTCOME, COUNT(*) as total_number \
FROM SPACEXTBL \
GROUP BY MISSION_OUTCOME;
```

```
* sqlite:///my_data1.db
Done.
```

Mission_Outcome	total_number
-----------------	--------------

Failure (in flight)	1
---------------------	---

Success	98
---------	----

Success	1
---------	---

Success (payload status unclear)	1
----------------------------------	---

# SQL Queries

List the names of the booster\_versions which have carried the maximum payload mass. Use a subquery

```
%sql SELECT BOOSTER_VERSION \
FROM SPACEXTBL \
WHERE PAYLOAD_MASS_KG = (SELECT MAX(PAYLOAD_MASS_KG) FROM SPACEXTBL);
```

```
* sqlite:///my_data1.db
Done.
```

Booster_Version
-----------------

F9 B5 B1048.4
---------------

F9 B5 B1049.4
---------------

F9 B5 B1051.3
---------------

F9 B5 B1056.4
---------------

F9 B5 B1048.5
---------------

F9 B5 B1051.4
---------------

F9 B5 B1049.5
---------------

F9 B5 B1060.2
---------------

F9 B5 B1058.3
---------------

F9 B5 B1051.6
---------------

F9 B5 B1060.3
---------------

F9 B5 B1049.7
---------------

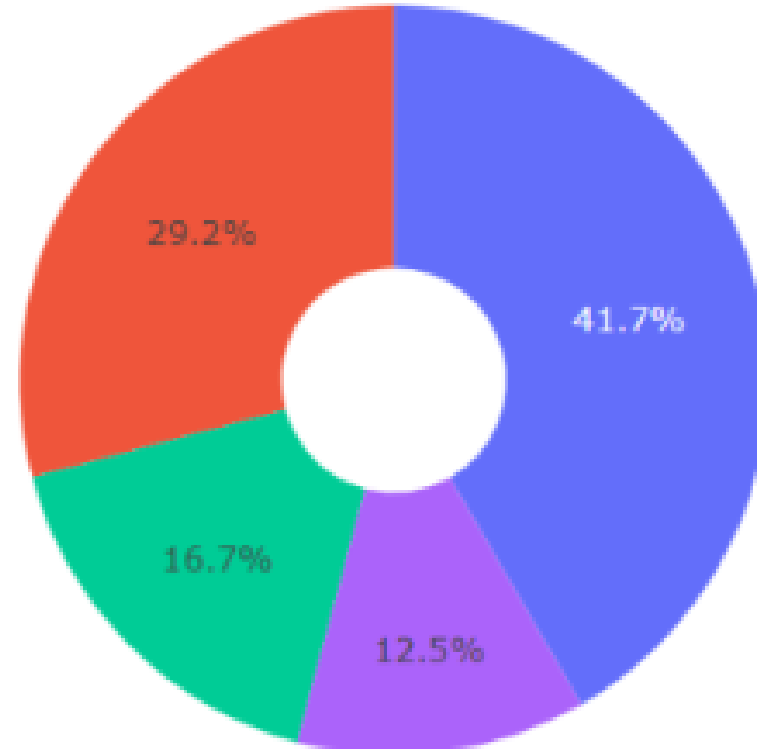
# SQL Queries

List the records which will display the month names, failure landing\_outcomes in drone ship ,booster versions, launch\_site for the months in year 2015.

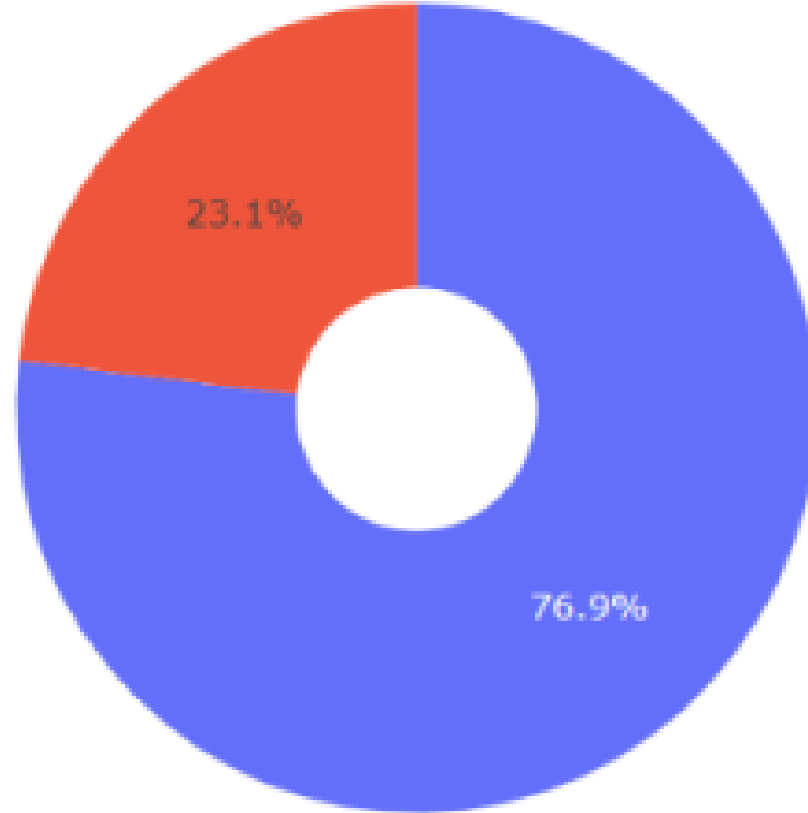
**Note: SQLite does not support monthnames. So you need to use substr(Date, 6,2) as month to get the months and substr(Date,0,5)='2015' for year.**

```
%sql SELECT substr(Date,4,2) as month, DATE,BOOSTER_VERSION, LAUNCH_SITE, [Landing _Outcome] \
FROM SPACEXTBL \
where [Landing _Outcome] = 'Failure (drone ship)' and substr(Date,7,4)='2015';
```

# Plotly Dash dashboard



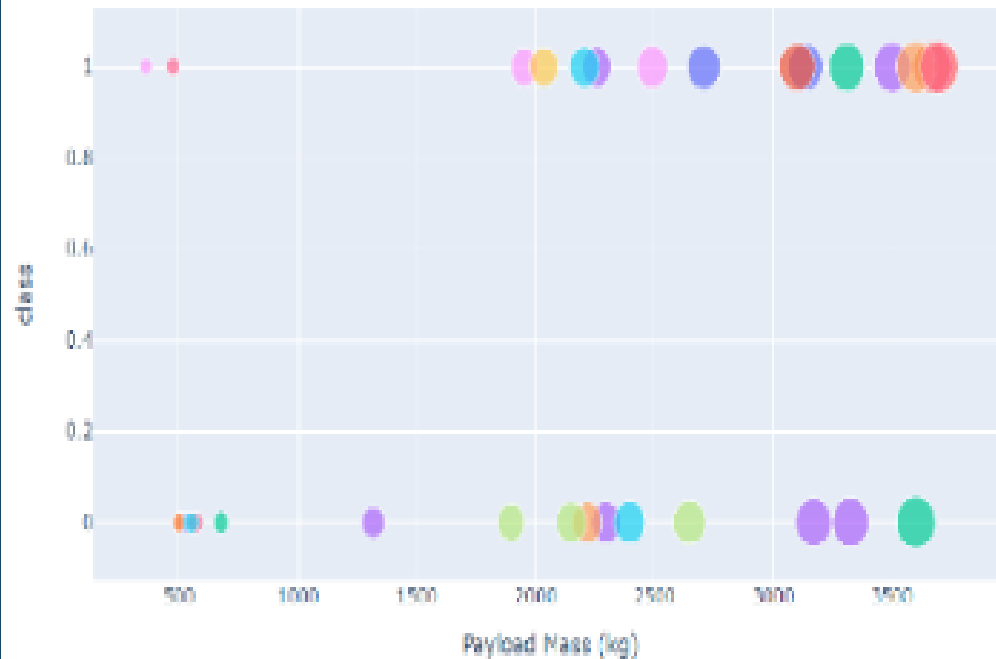
# Plotly Dash dashboard



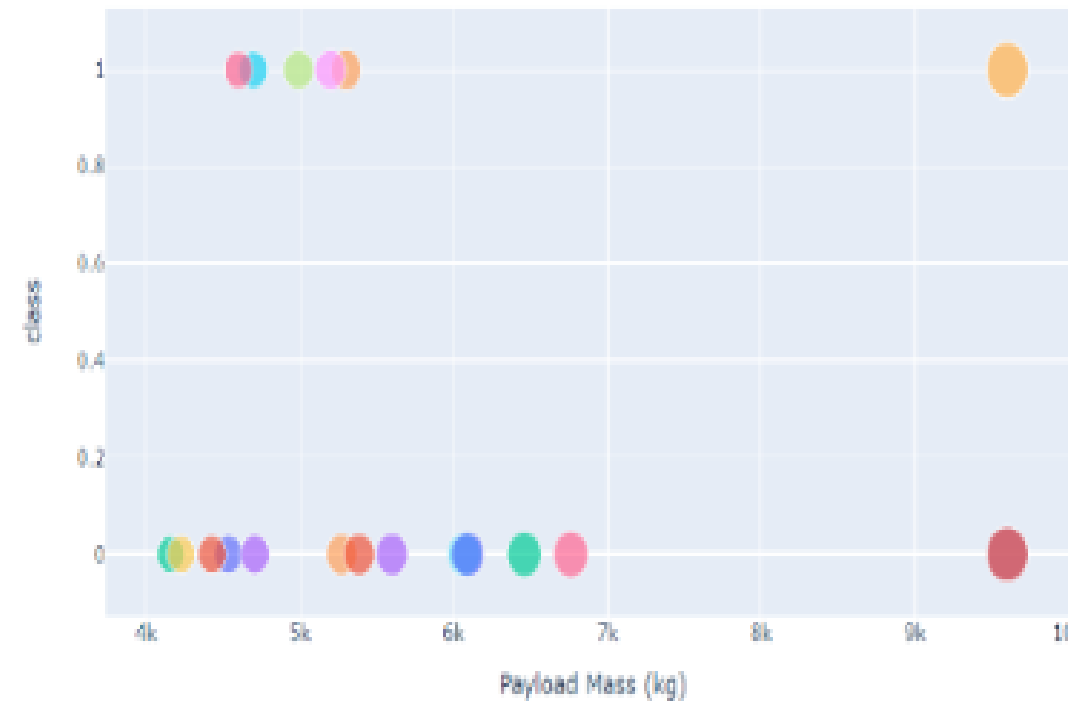


# Plotly Dash dashboard

*Low Weighted Payload 0kg – 4000kg*



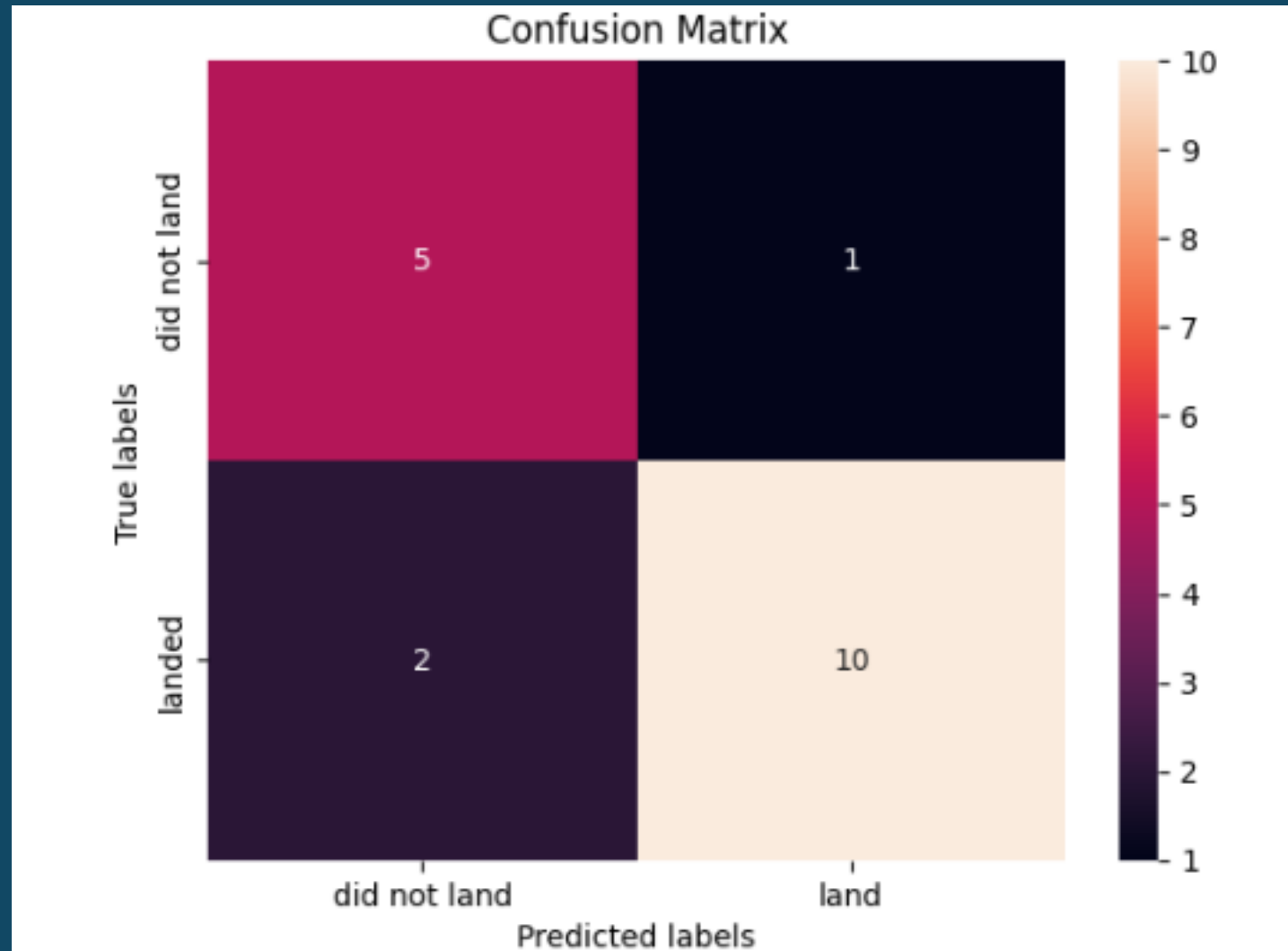
*Heavy Weighted Payload 4000kg – 10000kg*



# Predictive analysis (Classification)

<u>Algorithm</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>
KNN	0.6535
<u>Tree</u>	0.6678
<u>Logistic regression</u>	0.6678

# Predictive analysis (Classification)



# Conclusion

Based on the present data set, the algorithm that fits better the data is the Tree Classifier Algorithm. In addition, it is possible to infer that load weighted payload are better than the heavier ones. Over time, the rate of success has been increasing sharply.