IBM Developer
SKILLS NETWORK

Winning Space Race with Data Science

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Outline

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- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusion
- Appendix

Executive Summary

- Summary of methodologies
  - Data Collection through API
  - Data Collection with Web Scraping
  - Data Wrangling
  - Exploratory Data Analysis with SQL
  - Exploratory Data Analysis with Data Visualization
  - Interactive Visual Analytics with Folium
  - Machine Learning Prediction
- Summary of all results
  - Exploratory Data Analysis results
  - Interactive Visual Analytics and Dashboard
  - Predictive Analytics results (Classification)

Introduction

- Project background and context

  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.

- Problems you want to find answers

  - What factors determine if the rocket will land successfully?
  - The interaction amongst various features that determine the success rate of a successful landing.
  - What operating conditions needs to be in place to ensure a successful landing program.

Section 1

Methodology

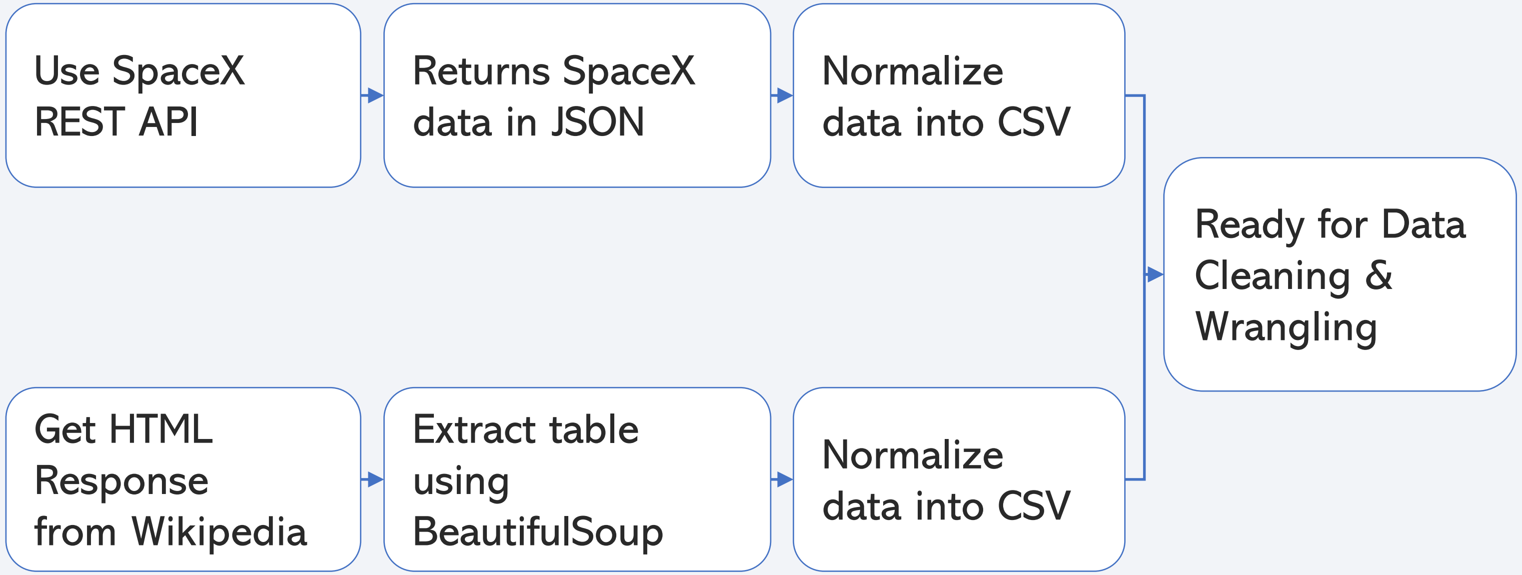
Methodology

Executive 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
  - Focused on building, tuning and evaluating different classification models

Data Collection

- SpaceX launch data is gathered from the SpaceX REST API.
- This API data provides launch details such as, rocket used, payload delivered, launch & landing specifications, and outcomes.
- The SpaceX REST API endpoints or URL starts with api.spacexdata.com/v4/.
- Another popular data source for the Falcon 9 launch data is Wikipedia and is obtained via web scraping from Wikipedia using BeautifulSoup.



Data Collection – SpaceX API

- We used the get request to the SpaceX API to collect data, clean the requested data and did some basic data wrangling and formatting.
- Click here to view the completed SpaceX API calls notebook as an external reference and peer-review purpose. (https://github.com/mnjtkaur/Space_X_project/blob/main/1.%20Space-X%20Data%20Collection%20API.ipynb)

Getting response from API

```
spacex_url="https://api.spacexdata.com/v4/launches/past"
```

```
response = requests.get(spacex_url)
```

Converting Response to .Json and Normalizing

```
response_json=response.json()
```

```
# Use json_normalize meethod to convert the json result into a dataframe
from pandas import json_normalize
data = json_normalize(response_json)
```

Applying Custom Functions to Clean data

```
# Call getBoosterVersion
getBoosterVersion(data)
```

```
# Call getLaunchSite
getLaunchSite(data)
```

```
# Call getPayloadData
getPayloadData(data)
```

```
# Call getCoreData
getCoreData(data)
```

Assigning list to dictionary

```
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,
'Latitude': Latitude}
```

Filtering the data for Falcon 9

```
data_falcon9=df[df['BoosterVersion']!='Falcon 1']
```

Converting list to dataframe and exporting the CSV file

```
# Create a data from launch_dict
df=pd.DataFrame(launch_dict)
```

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

Data Collection - Scraping

- We applied web scrapping to webscrap Falcon 9 launch records with BeautifulSoup
- We parsed the table and converted it into a pandas dataframe.
- Click here to view the completed web scraping notebook, as an external reference and peer-review purpose. (https://github.com/mnjtkaur/Space_X_project/blob/main/2.%20Space-X%20Web%20scraping%20Falcon%209%20and%20Falcon%20Heavy%20Launches%20Records%20from%20Wikipedia.ipynb)

Getting Response from HTML

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

```
response = requests.get(static_url)
html_data = response.content
```

Creating Beautiful Soup Object

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

Finding tables

```
# Find all table elements on the page
html_tables = soup.find_all('table')
```

Getting column names

```
column_names = []
table = first_launch_table.find_all('th')
for row in table:
    name = extract_column_from_header(row)
    if name is not None and len(name) > 0:
        column_names.append(name)
```

Creation of dictionary

```
launch_dict= dict.fromkeys(column_names)

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

# Let's initial the launch_dict with each value to be an empty list
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'] = []
# Added some new columns
```

Appending data to keys (refer to notebook)

```
extracted_row = 0
#Extract each table
for table_number,table in enumerate(soup.find_all('table',"wikitable plainrowheaders collapsib
   # get table row
    for rows in table.find_all("tr"):
        #check to see if first table heading is as number corresponding to launch a number
        if rows.th:
            if rows.th.string:
                flight_number=rows.th.string.strip()
```

Converting list to dataframe and exporting the CSV file

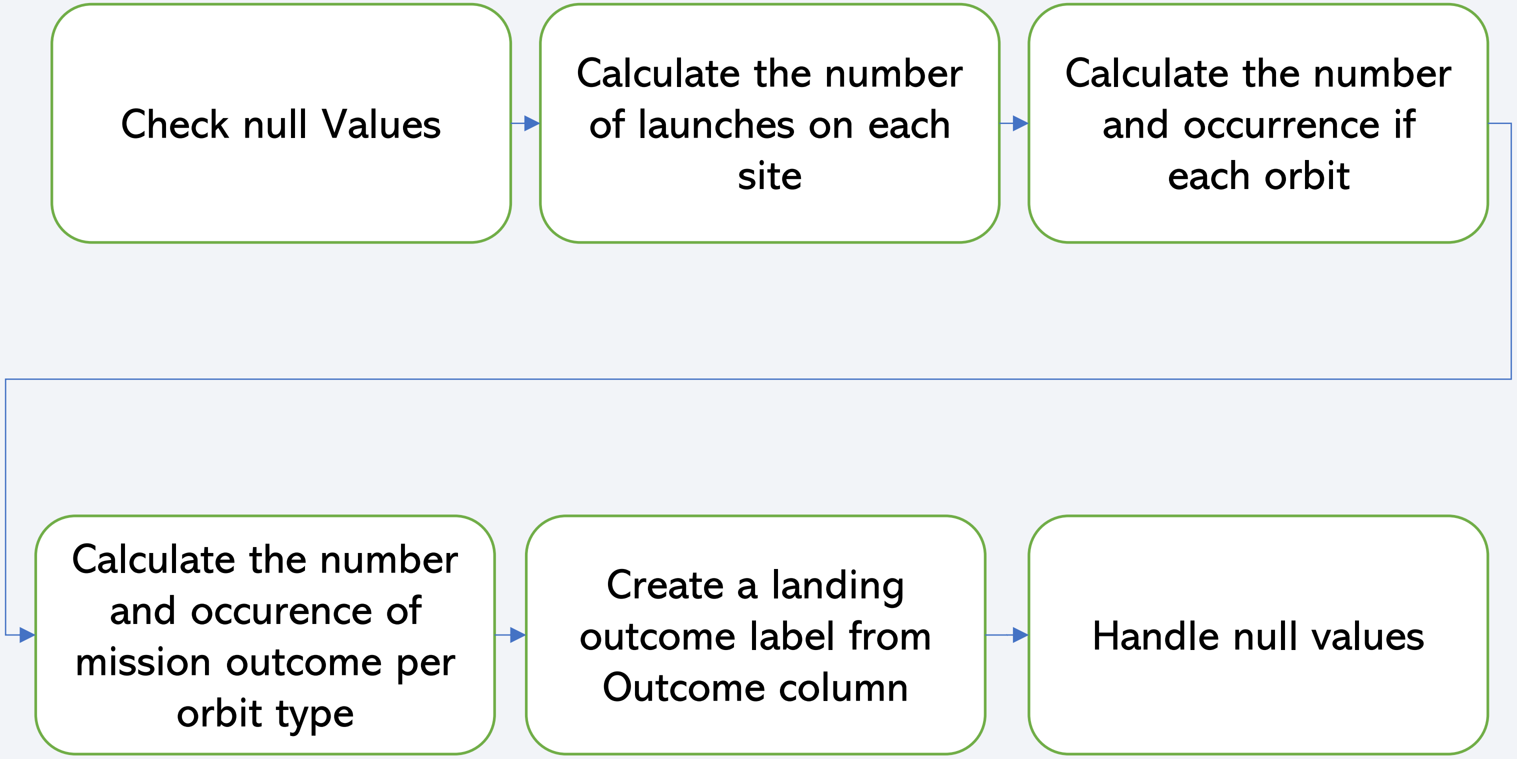
```
df= pd.DataFrame({ key:pd.Series(value) for key, value in launch_dict.items() })
```

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

Data Wrangling

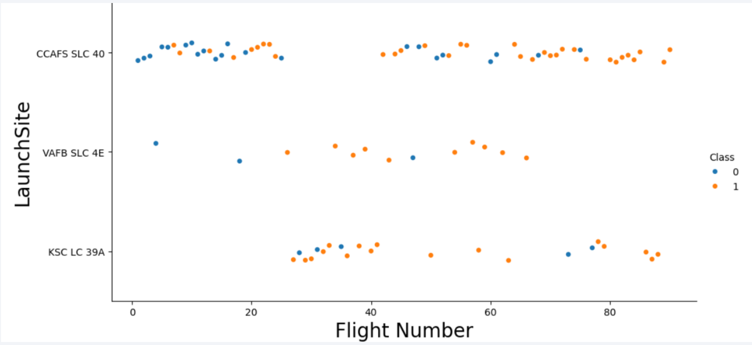
- Performed EDA and determined the training labels.
- Calculated the number of launches at each site, and the number and occurrence of each orbits
- Created landing outcome label from outcome column and exported the results to csv.
- Click here to view the completed data wrangling related notebooks, as an external reference and peer-review purpose.

(https://github.com/mnjtkaur/Space_X_project/blob/main/3.%20 Space-X%20Data%20Wrangling%20spacex.ipynb)

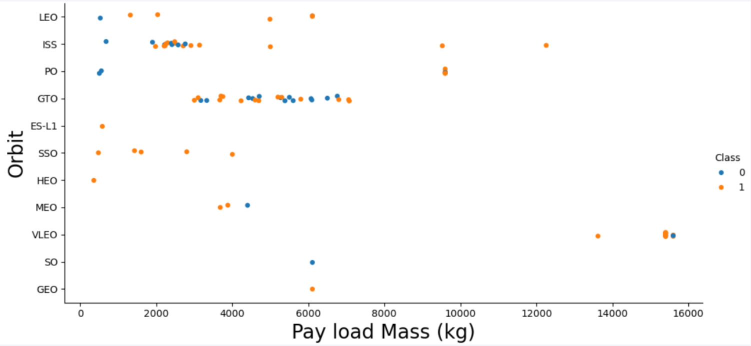


EDA with Data Visualization

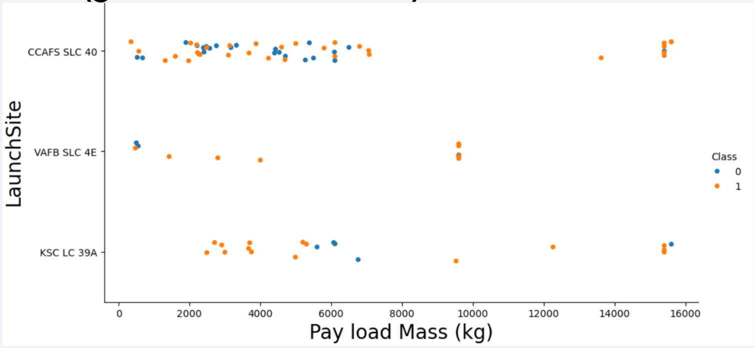
The flight number increases in each of the 3 launch sites, so does the success rate..



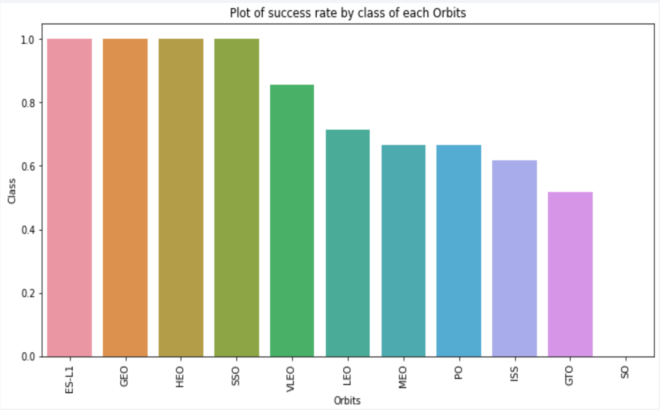
With heavy payloads the successful landing or positive landing rate are more for Polar, LEO and ISS



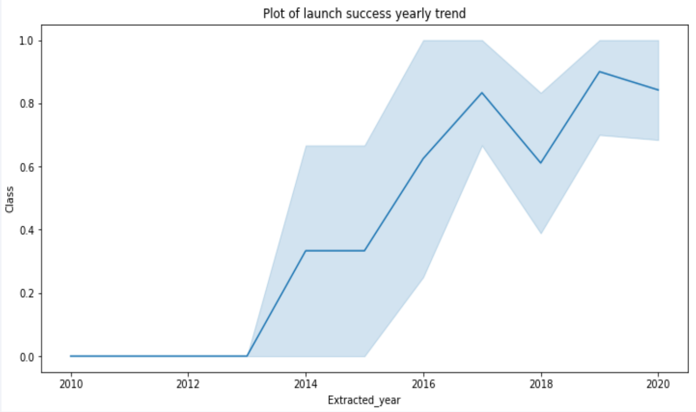
For the VAFB-SLC launch site, there are no rockets launched for heavy payload mass(greater than 10000).



The relationship between the success rate with the each orbit type.



Since year 2013, the success-rate kept increasing till 2020.



- Used scatter plots to Visualize the relationship between Flight Number and Launch Site, Payload and Launch Site, Flight Number and Orbit type, Payload and Orbit type.
- Used Bar chart to Visualize the relationship between success rate of each orbit type and Line plot to visualize the launch success yearly trend.
- Click [here](https://github.com/mnjtkaur/Space_X_project/blob/main/5.%20Space-X%20EDA%20Data%20Visualization%20Using%20Pandas%20and%20Matplotlib.ipynb) to view the completed EDA with data visualization notebook, as an external reference and peer-review purpose. (https://github.com/mnjtkaur/Space_X_project/blob/main/5.%20Space-X%20EDA%20Data%20Visualization%20Using%20Pandas%20and%20Matplotlib.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.
- Click here to view the completed EDA with SQL notebook, as an external reference and peer-review purpose. (https://github.com/mnjtkaur/Space_X_project/blob/main/4.%20Space-X%20EDA%20Using%20SQL.ipynb)

Build an Interactive Map with Folium

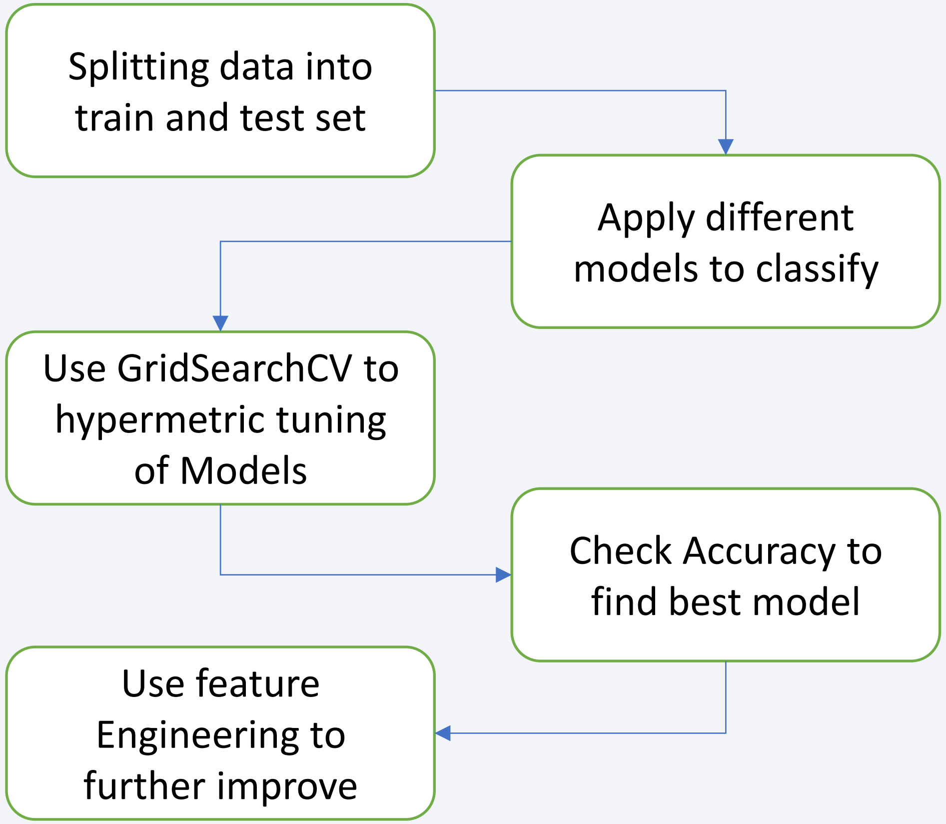
- We marked all launch sites, and added map objects such as markers, circles, lines to mark the success or failure of launches for each site on the folium map.
- We assigned the feature launch outcomes (failure or success) to class 0 and 1.i.e., 0 for failure, and 1 for success.
- Using the color-labeled 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.
- Click here to view the completed interactive map with Folium map, as an external reference and peer-review purpose. (https://github.com/mnjtkaur/Space_X_project/blob/main/6.%20Space-X%20Launch%20Sites%20Locations%20Analysis%20with%20Folium%20as%20Interactive%20Visual%20Analytics.ipynb)

Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

- Built an interactive dashboard application with Plotly dash by:
  - Adding a Launch Site Drop-down Input Component
  - Adding a callback function to render success-pie-chart based on selected site dropdown
  - Adding a Range Slider to Select Payload
  - Adding a callback function to render the success-payload-scatter-chart scatter plot
- We did this to obtain some insights to answer the following five questions:
  - Which site has the largest successful launches?
  - Which site has the highest launch success rate?
  - Which payload range(s) has the highest launch success rate?
  - Which payload range(s) has the lowest launch success rate?
  - Which F9 Booster version has the highest launch success rate?
- Click here to view the completed Plotly Dash lab, as an external reference and peer-review purpose. (https://github.com/mnjtkaur/Space_X_project/blob/main/7.%20Space-X%20Build%20an%20Interactive%20Dashboard%20with%20Ploty%20Dash.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.
- Click here to view the completed predictive analysis lab, as an external reference and peer-review purpose. (https://github.com/mnjtkaur/Space_X_project/blob/main/8.%20Space-X%20Machine%20Learning%20Prediction.ipynb)



Results

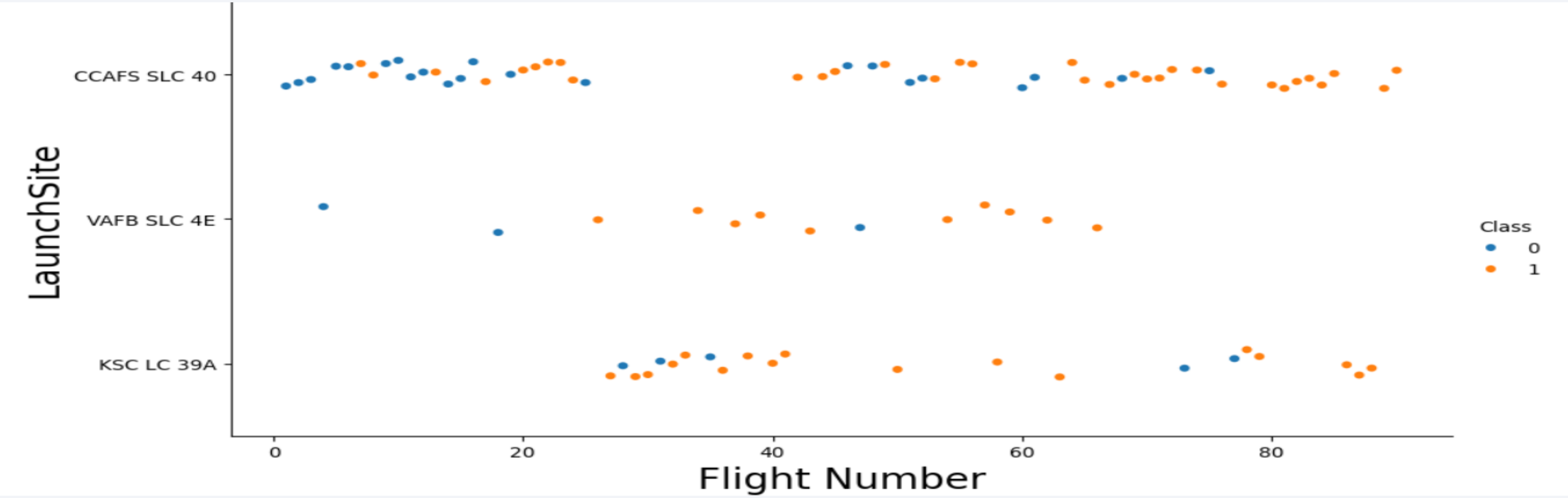
- Exploratory data analysis results
- Interactive analytics demo in screenshots
- Predictive analysis results

Section 2

Insights drawn from EDA

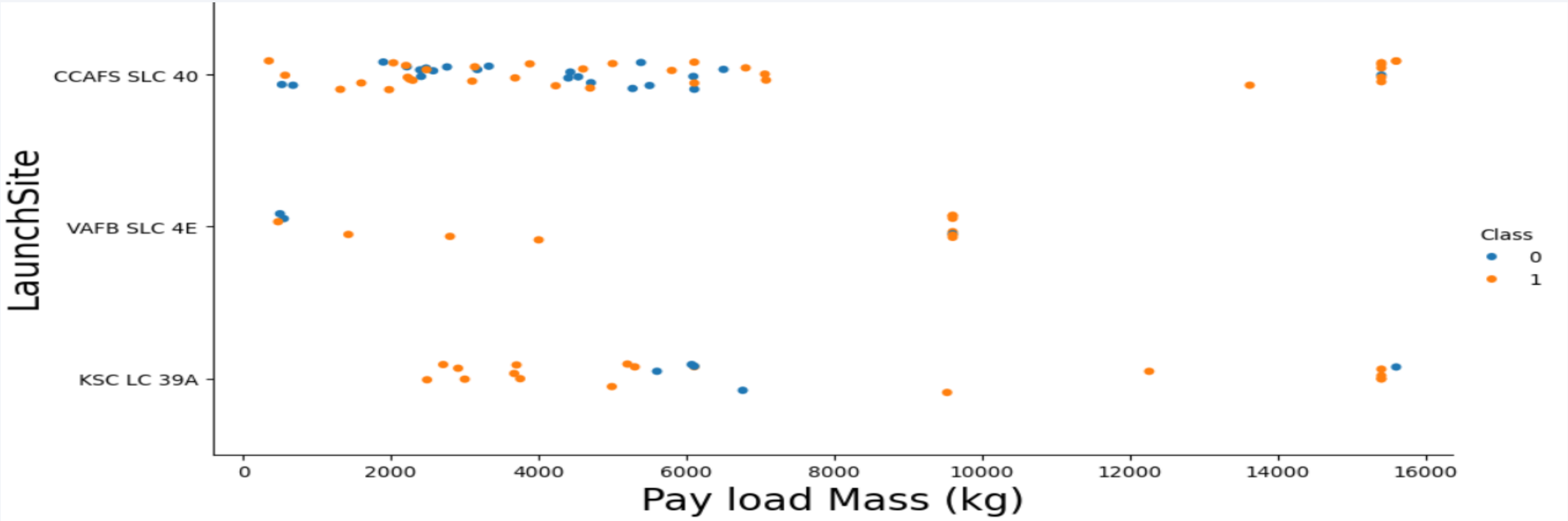
Flight Number vs. Launch Site

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



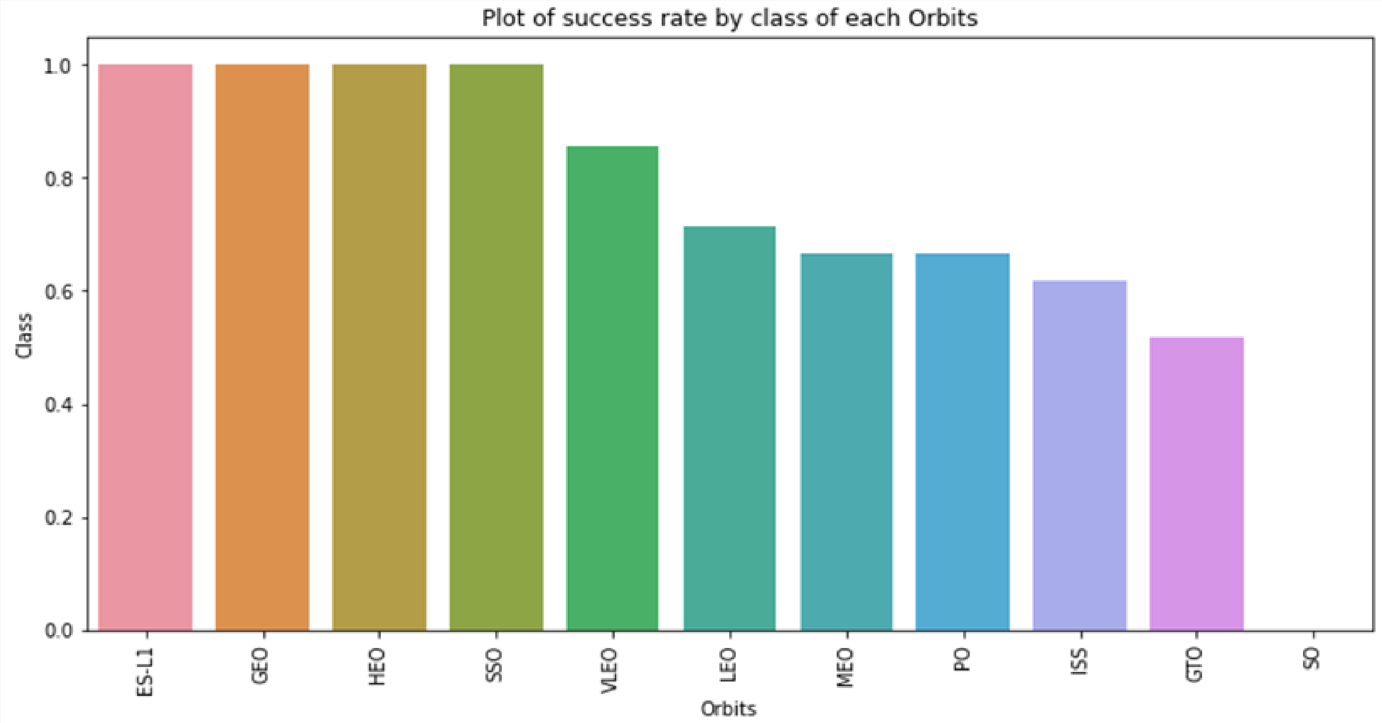
Payload vs. Launch Site

For the VAFB-SLC launch site, there are no rockets launched for heavy payload mass(greater than 10000).



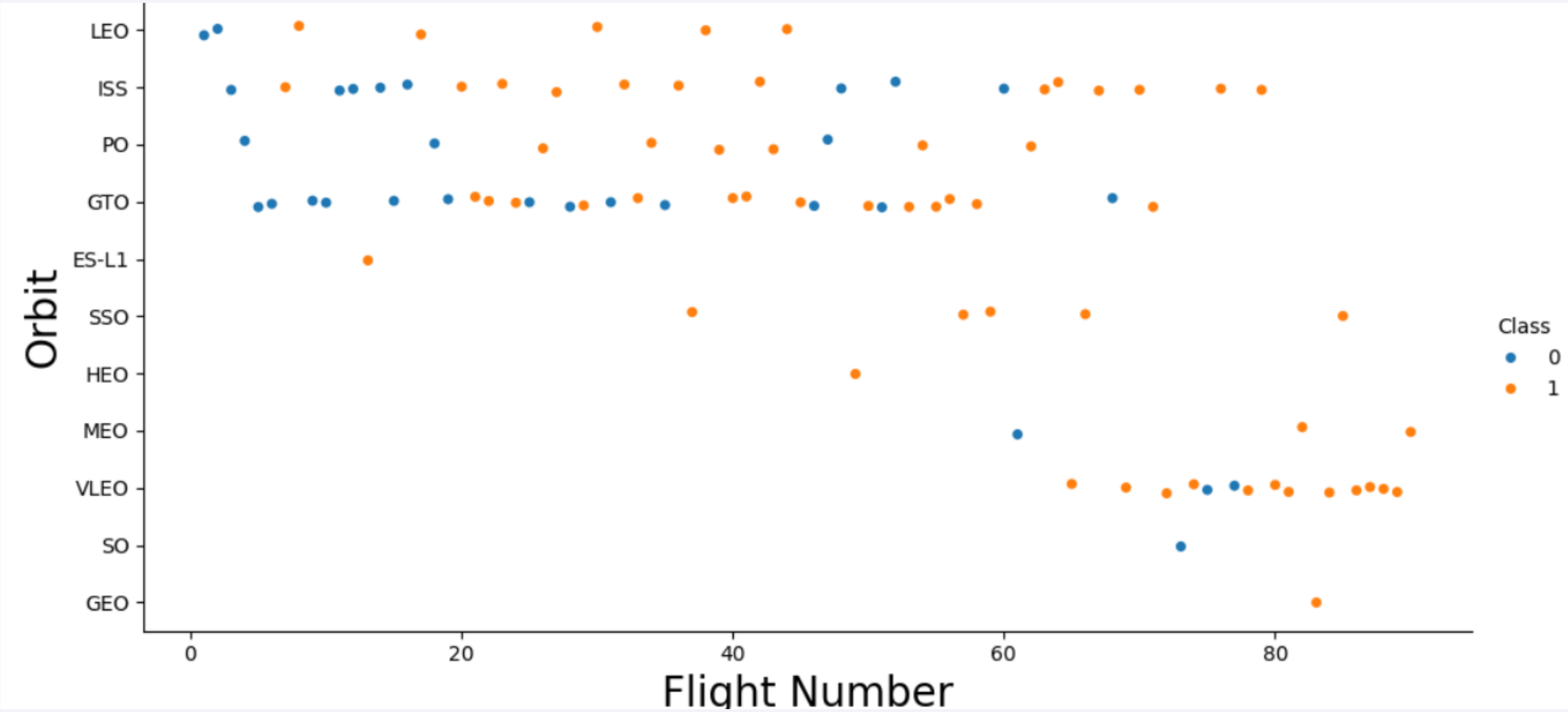
Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

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



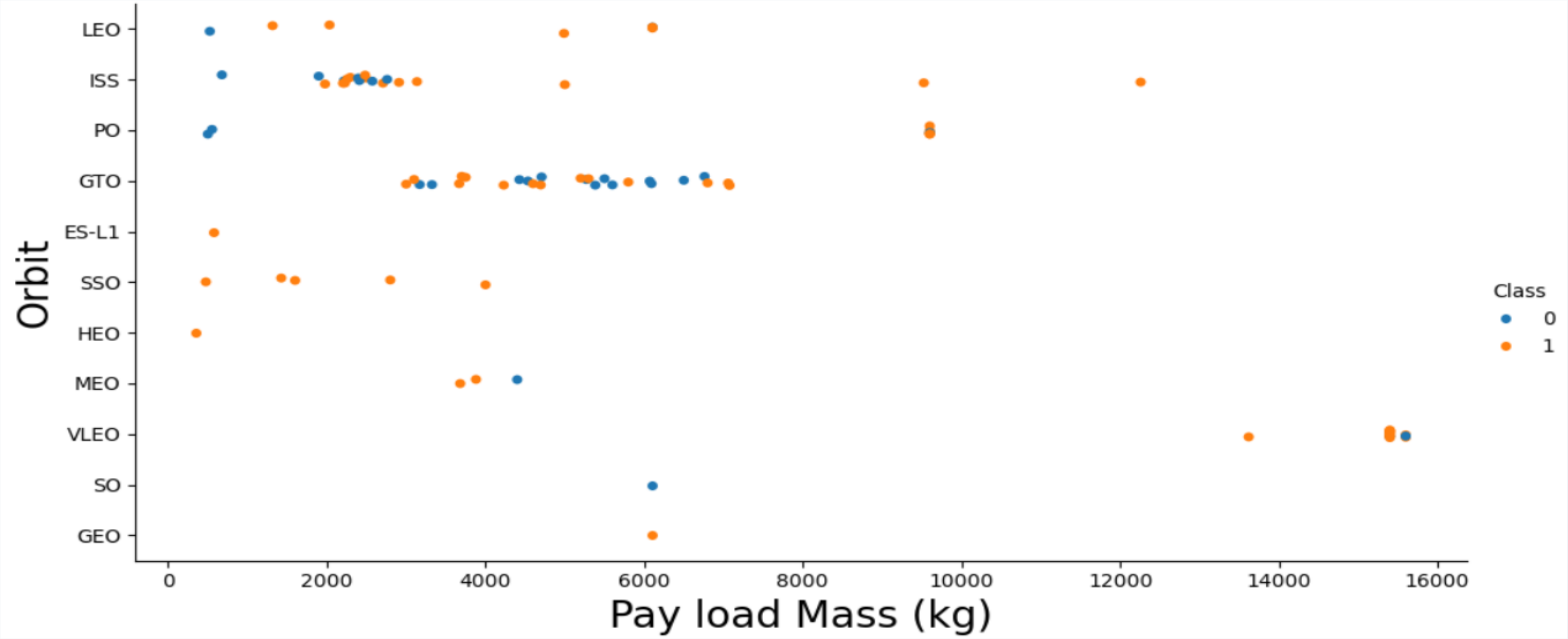
Flight Number vs. Orbit Type

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.



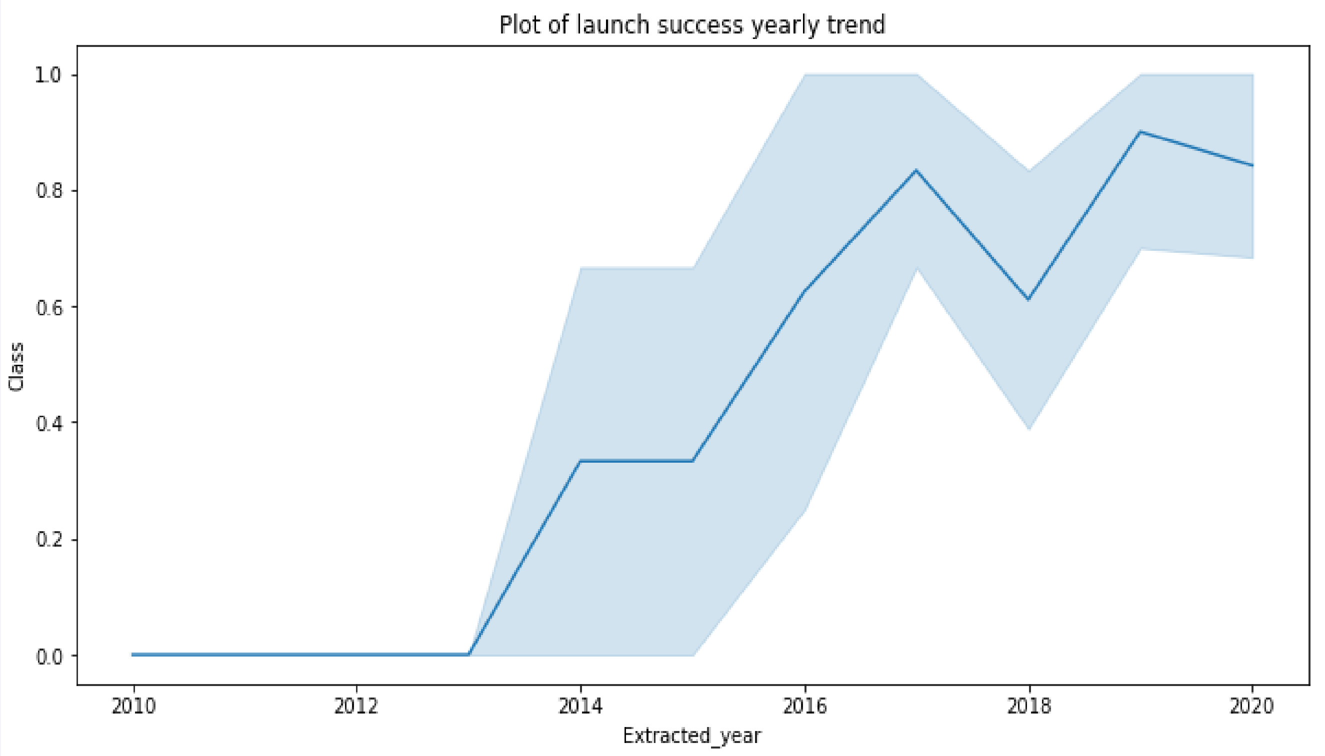
Payload vs. Orbit Type

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

We used 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'

We used the query above to 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

We calculated 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

We calculated 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 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 6000

We used the **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

We used wildcard 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

We determined the booster that have carried the maximum payload using a subquery in the **WHERE** clause and the **MAX()** function.

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

Section 3

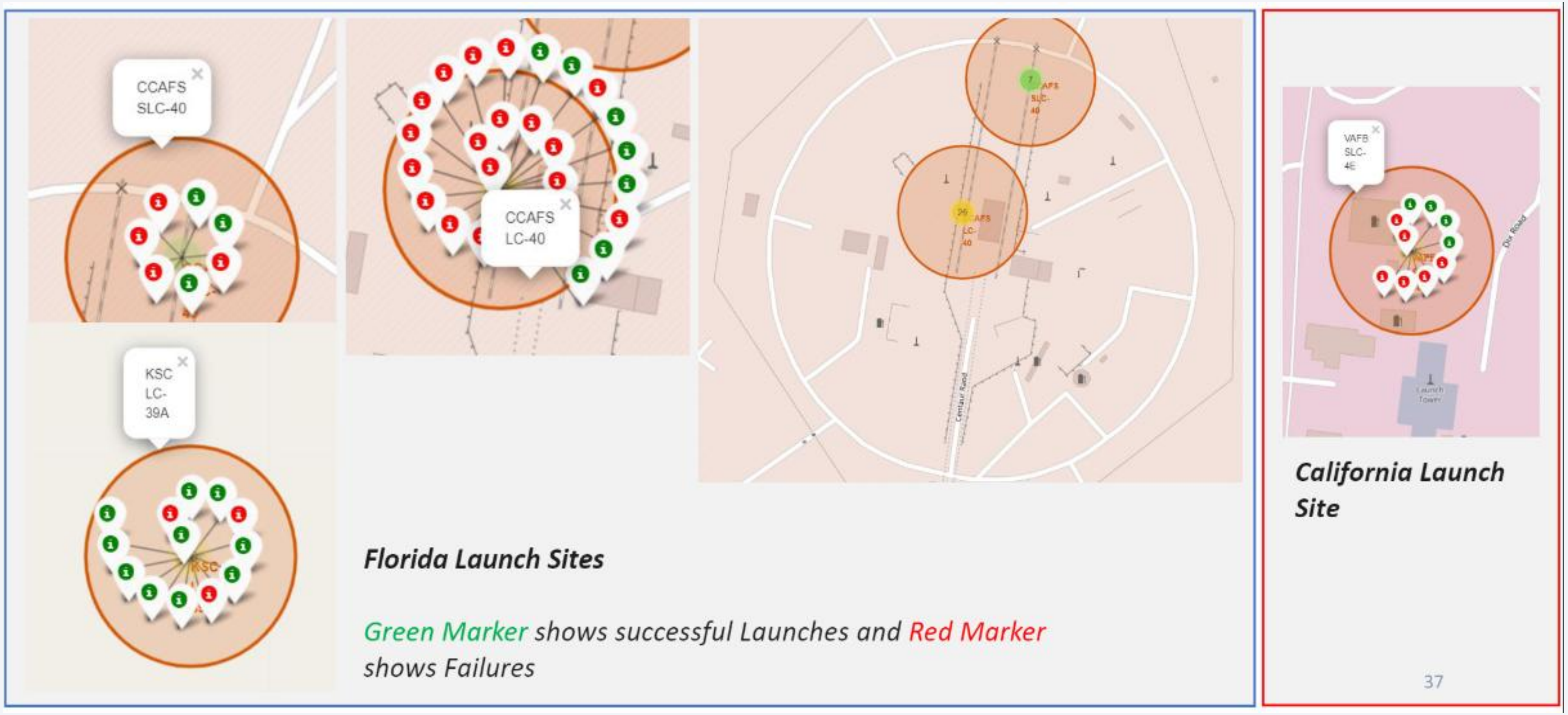
Launch Sites Proximities Analysis

All launch sites on global map

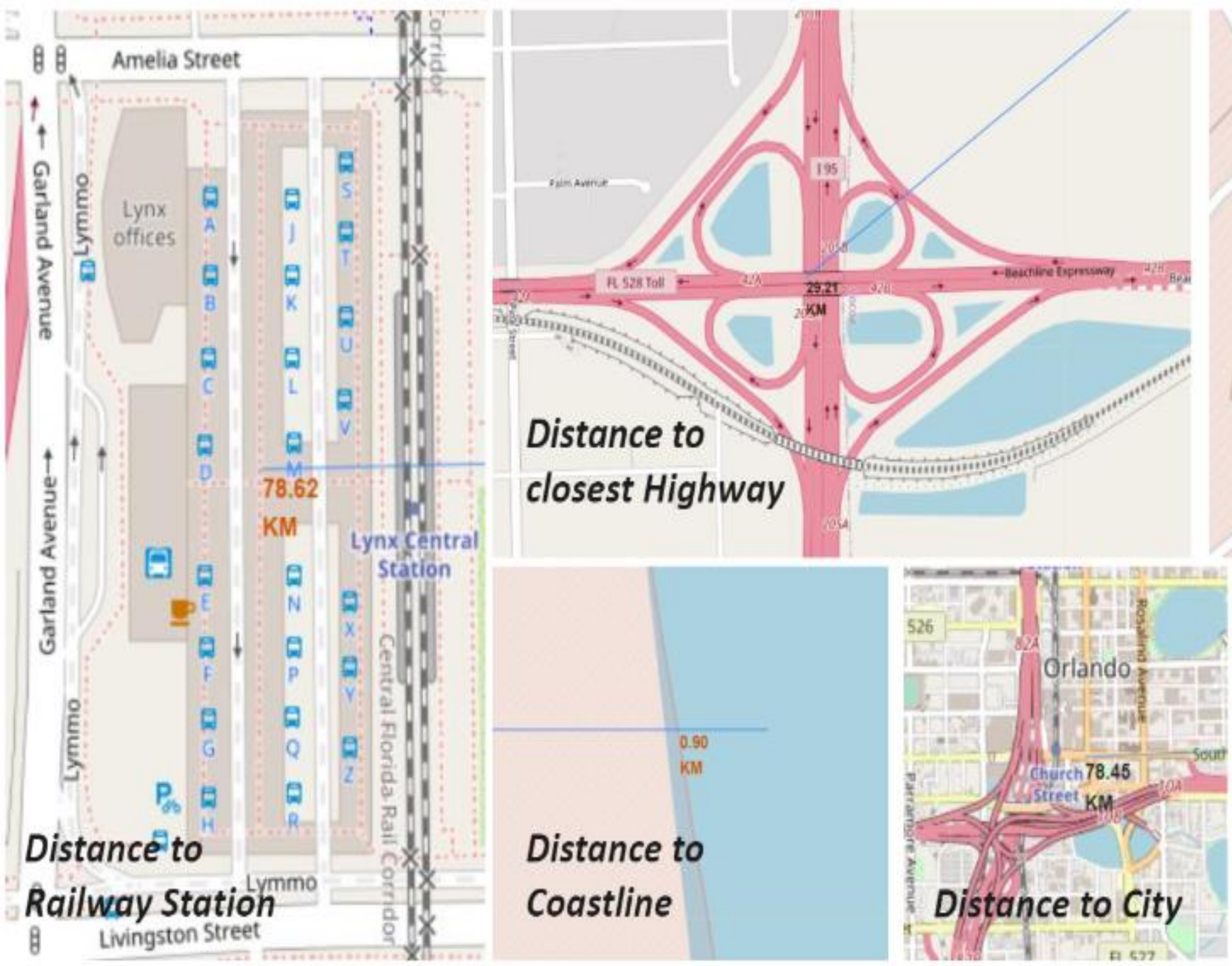
All launch sites are in proximity to the Equator, (located southwards of the US map). Also, all the launch sites are in very close proximity to the coast.

Markers showing launch sites with color labels

In the Eastern coast (Florida) Launch site KSC LC-39A has relatively high success rates compared to CCAFS SLC-40 & CCAFS LC-40



Launch Site distance to landmarks

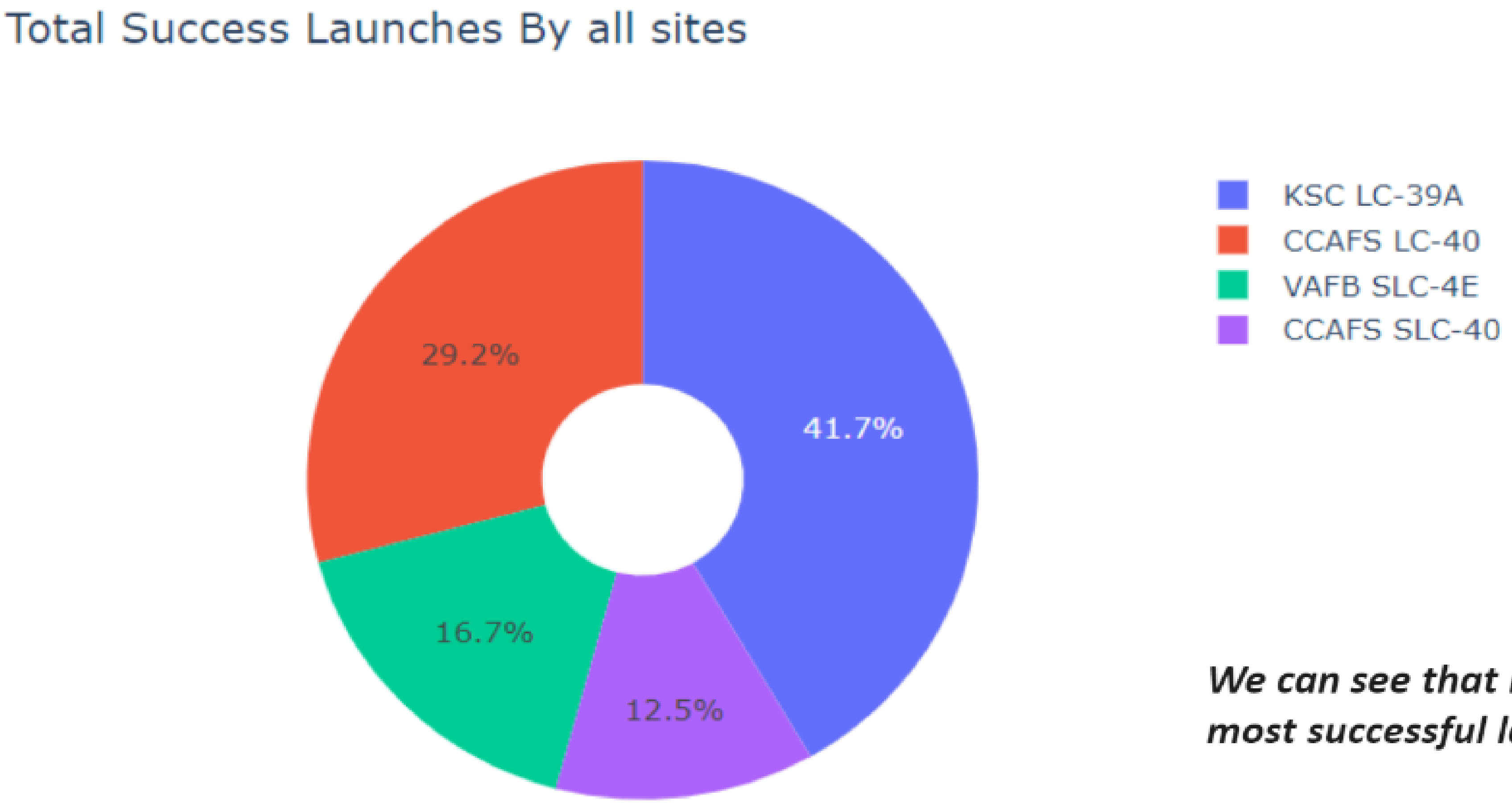


- Are launch sites in close proximity to railways? No
- Are launch sites in close proximity to highways? No
- Are launch sites in close proximity to coastline? Yes
- Do launch sites keep certain distance away from cities? Yes

Section 4

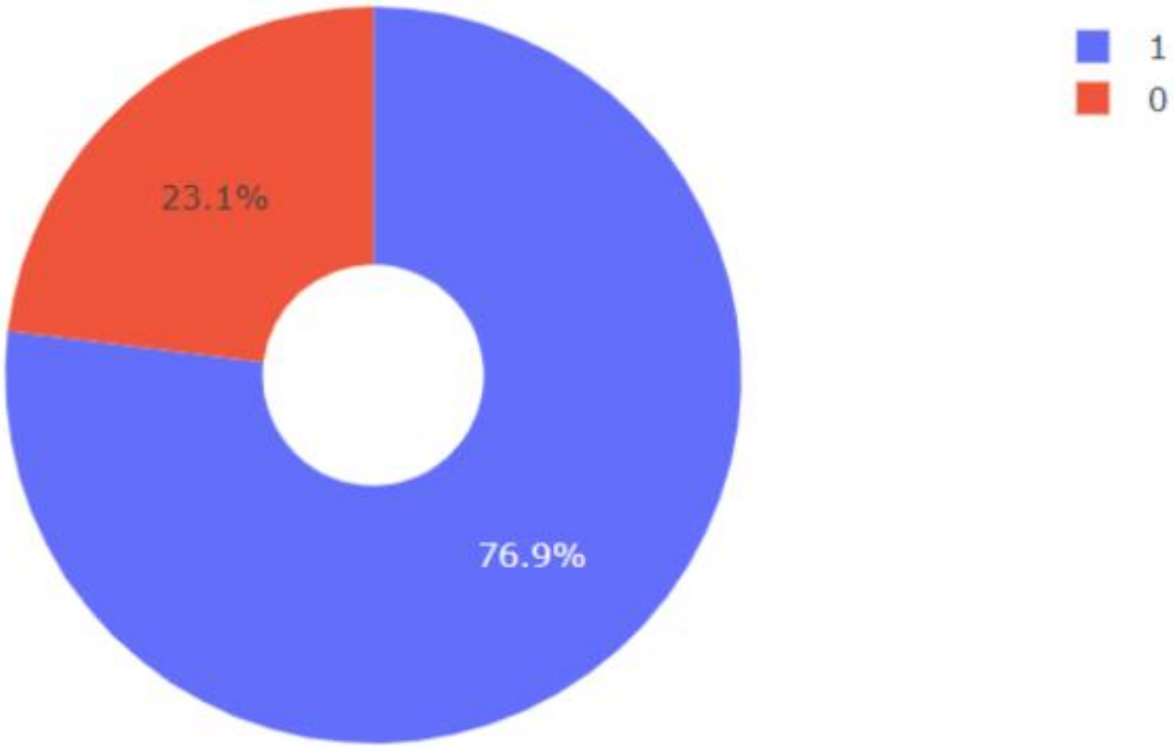
Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

Success percentage achieved by each launch site



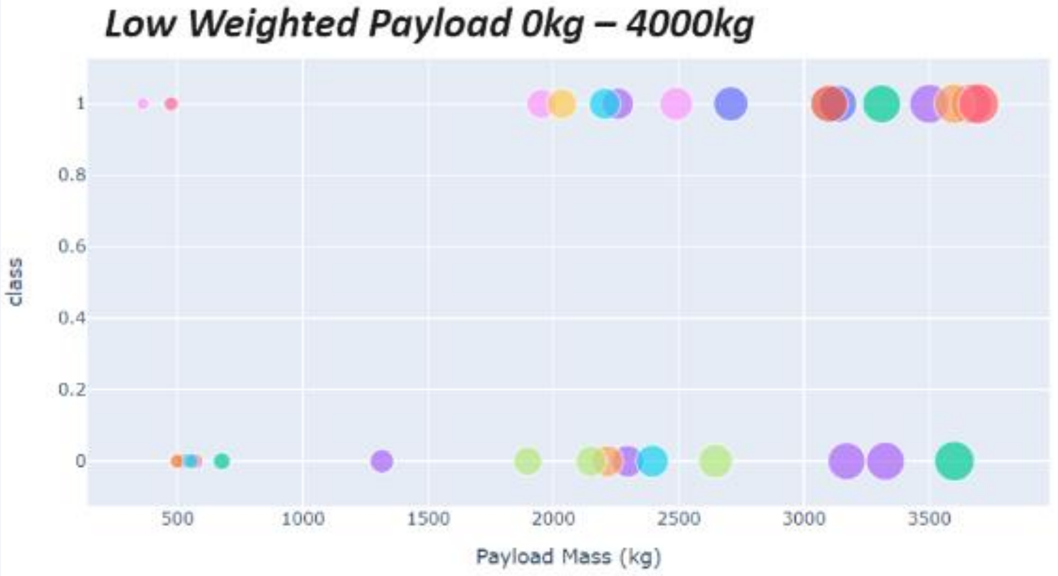
We can see that KSC LC-39A had the most successful launches from all the sites

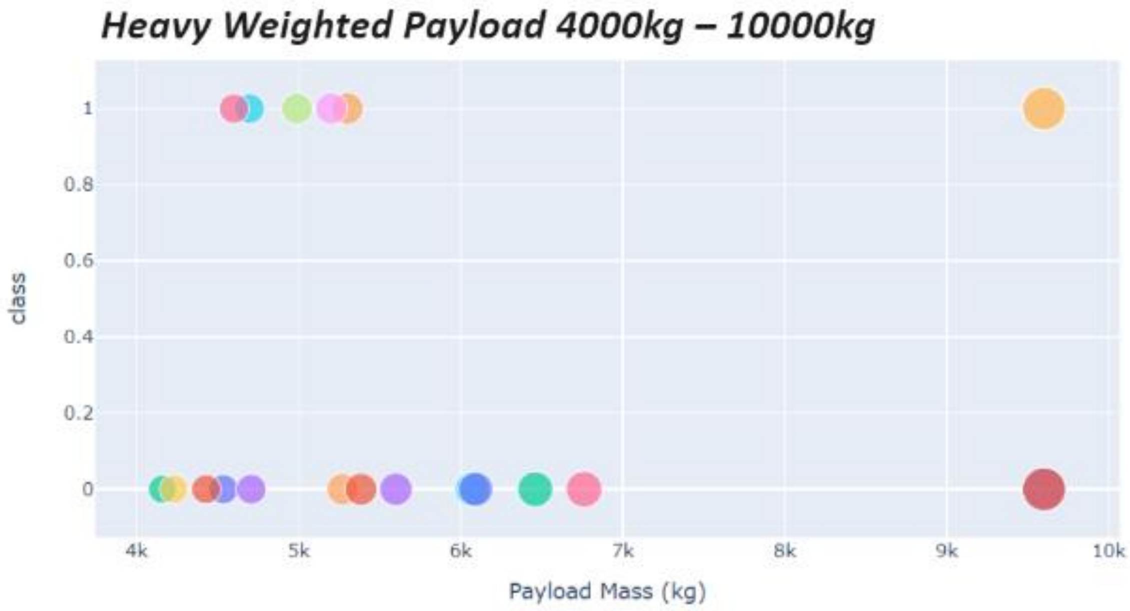
Launch site with the highest launch success ratio



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

Relation between Payload and Launch Outcome for all sites with different payload





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

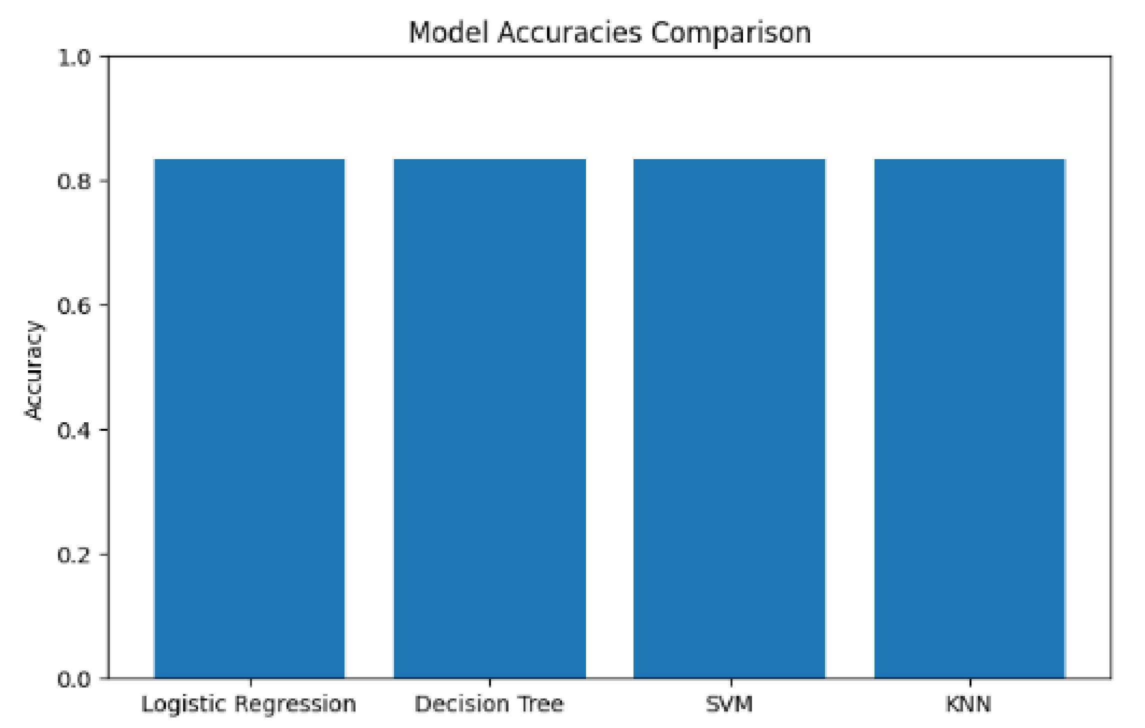
Section 5

Predictive Analysis (Classification)

Classification Accuracy

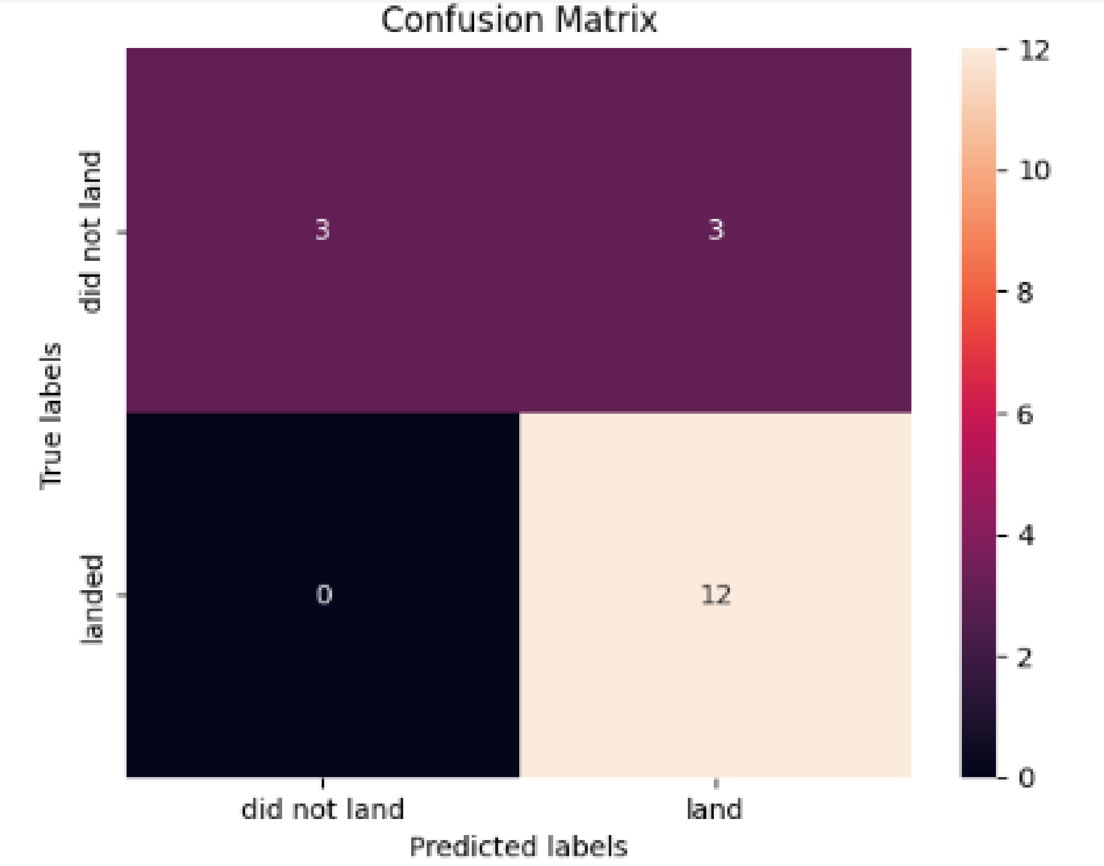
```
accuracies = {
    "Logistic Regression": logreg_cv.score(X_test, Y_test),
    "Decision Tree": tree_cv.score(X_test, Y_test),
    "SVM": svm_cv.score(X_test, Y_test),
    "KNN": knn_cv.score(X_test, Y_test)
}

# Plot bar chart
plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
plt.bar(accuracies.keys(), accuracies.values())
plt.ylim(0,1)  # accuracy is between 0 and 1
plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
plt.title("Model Accuracies Comparison")
plt.show()
```

All of the models perform equally.



Confusion Matrix

All the four classification models resulted in the same confusion matrixes and were able equally distinguish between the different classes. The major problem is false positives for all the models.



Conclusions

- 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.
- If you observe Payload Vs. Launch Site scatter point chart you will find for the VAFB-SLC launch site 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.
- With heavy payloads the successful landing or positive landing rate are more for Polar, LEO and ISS.
- All of the classification models perform equally and provided similar confusion matrix and accuracy.

Thank you!