



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 was collected using SpaceX REST API and Using Web scraping method.
  - Analyzed the success rate of the landing outcome of the first stage using Data Wrangling
  - Visualized the data using Matplotlib, Seaborn, Folium, Plotly and Dash.
  - Performed EDA using SQL, Calculated payload Mass, Successful Launches and % of Successful Launches.
  - Build Models to predict landing outcomes.
- Summary of all results
  - Launch success has improved over time, KSC LC 39A has the highest success rate, Most Launch sites are located near coastal area, and they're near equator.
  - All models performed Almost similarly but Decision Tree model has a good success rate.

# Introduction

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- Project background and context
  - SpaceX, strives to make space travel affordable for everyone. They have successfully reused their First Stage of Falcon9 rocket lowering the cost of space travel by more than half.
- Problems you want to find answers
  - How payload mass, launch site, number of flights, and orbits affect first-stage landing success.
  - Rate of successful overtime
  - Best predictive model for successful landing



Section 1

# Methodology

# Methodology

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## Executive Summary

- Data collection methodology:
  - Data was collected using SpaceX Rest Api and Web Scrapping
- Perform data wrangling
  - Data was wrangling by filtering the data, handling missing value and applying one hot encoding to prepare the data for analysis and modeling
- Perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) using visualization and SQL
- Perform interactive visual analytics using Folium and Plotly Dash
- Perform predictive analysis using classification models
  - To predict landing outcomes using classification models. Tune and evaluate models to find best model and parameters

# Data Collection – SpaceX API

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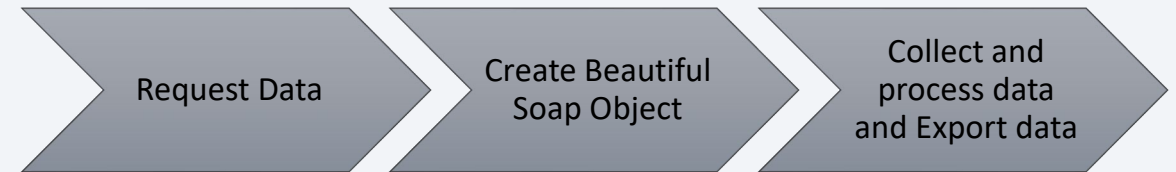
- Request Data from SpaceX Api
- Decode Response using `.json_normalize()` to convert to data frame
- Request information about launches
- Create Dictionary from the data
- Create data frame from the dictionary
- Filter data frame to contain only Falcon 9 launches
- Replace missing value of Payload Mass
- Export Data to a csv file
- [https://github.com/mrshafy13/Applied\\_Data\\_Science\\_Capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-spacex-data-collection-api-v2.ipynb](https://github.com/mrshafy13/Applied_Data_Science_Capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-spacex-data-collection-api-v2.ipynb)



# Data Collection - Scraping

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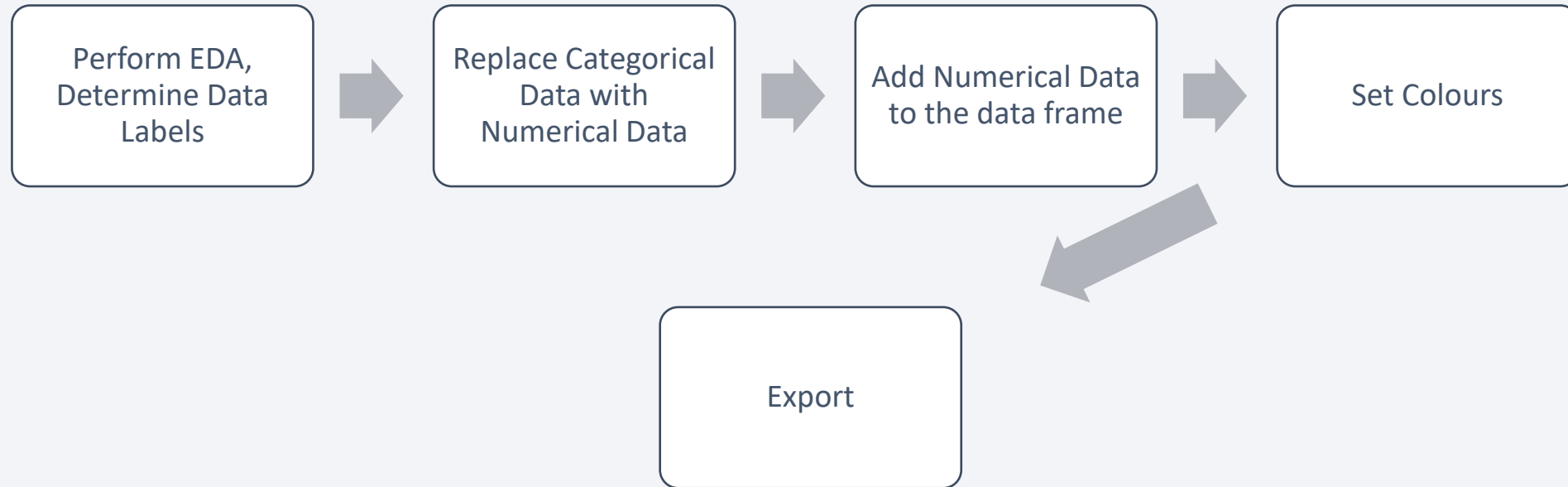
- Request data from Wikipedia
  - Create BeautifulSoup object
  - Extract Column Name
  - Collect Data
  - Create Dictionary
  - Create Dataframe
  - Export Data
- 
- [https://github.com/mrshafy13/Applied\\_Data\\_Science\\_Capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-webscraping.ipynb](https://github.com/mrshafy13/Applied_Data_Science_Capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-webscraping.ipynb)





# Data Wrangling

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- <https://github.com/mrshafy13/Applied Data Science Capstone/blob/main/labs-jupyter-spacex-Data%20wrangling-v2.ipynb>

# EDA with SQL

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- Names of unique launch sites
- 5 records where launch site begins with 'CCA'
- Total payload mass carried by boosters launched by NASA(CRS)
- Average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1
- Date of first successful landing on ground pad
- Names of boosters which had success landing on drone ship and have payload mass greater than 4000 but less than 6000
- Total number of successful and failed missions.
- Names of booster versions which have carried the max payload
- [https://github.com/mrshafy13/Applied\\_Data\\_Science\\_Capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-eda-sql-coursera\\_sqlite.ipynb](https://github.com/mrshafy13/Applied_Data_Science_Capstone/blob/main/jupyter-labs-eda-sql-coursera_sqlite.ipynb)

# Build an Interactive Map with Folium

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- Markers indicating Launch Sites
- Added colored circle at NASA JSC coordinate with a popup label showing it's description.
- Added circles at all the launch sites.
- Added colored markers of successful and unsuccessful launches to show which have higher success rate.
- Showed distance between launch sites and nearby relevant locations.
- [https://github.com/mrshafy13/Applied\\_Data\\_Science\\_Capstone/blob/main/lab-jupyter-launch-site-location-v2.ipynb](https://github.com/mrshafy13/Applied_Data_Science_Capstone/blob/main/lab-jupyter-launch-site-location-v2.ipynb)

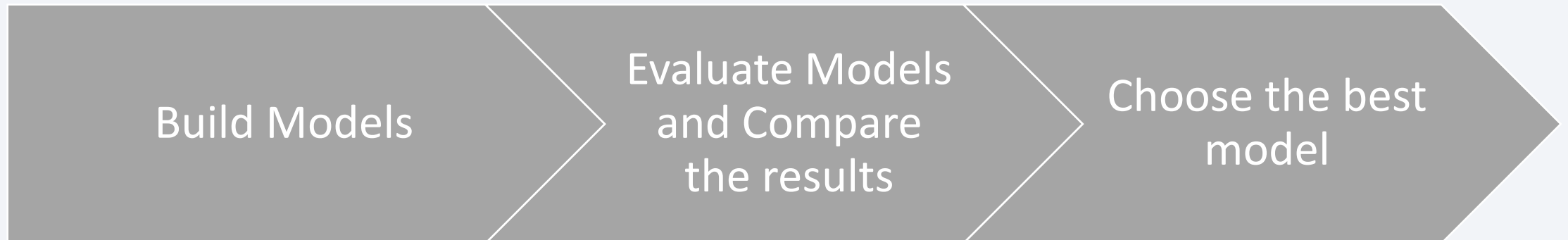
# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

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- Allow users to select all launch sites or a certain launch site
- Allow user to see successful and unsuccessful launches as a percent of total
- Allow user to select payload mass range
- Allow user to see the correlation between Payload and Launch Success
- [https://github.com/mrshafy13/Applied\\_Data\\_Science\\_Capstone/blob/main/spacex\\_dash\\_app.py](https://github.com/mrshafy13/Applied_Data_Science_Capstone/blob/main/spacex_dash_app.py)

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

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# Results

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By performing various tests we saw that 3 machine learning models performed well. We can use them for our future predictions.

EDA Helped us with creating dataset with relevant data.



The background of the slide is an abstract composition. It features a dark blue field 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 have a textured, almost woven appearance. Overlaid on this pattern is a faint, light blue grid that recedes into the distance, creating a sense of depth and perspective.

Section 2

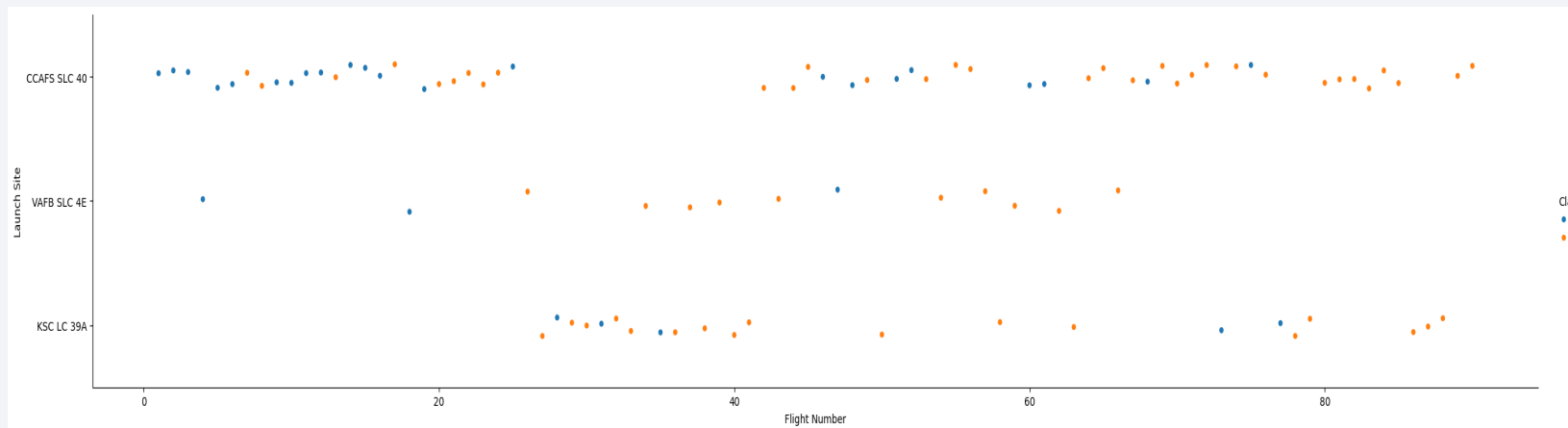
# Insights drawn from EDA



# Flight Number vs. Launch Site

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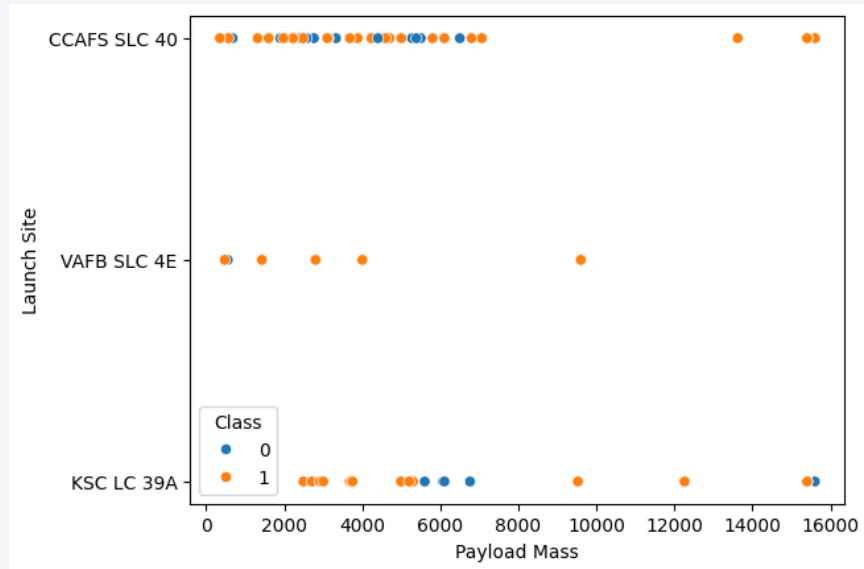
## Flight Number vs. Launch Site



From here we can say CCAFS SLC 40 is the most used Launch site but compared to others it has less success rate.

# Payload vs. Launch Site

## Payload vs. Launch Site

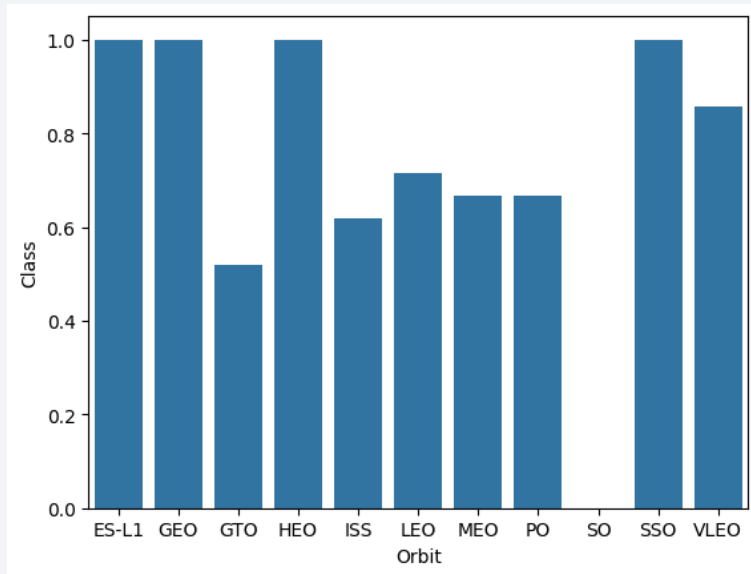


Here we can see VAFB SLC 4E launch site is used for launching rockets with lower payload

# Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

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- Show a bar chart for the success rate of each orbit type

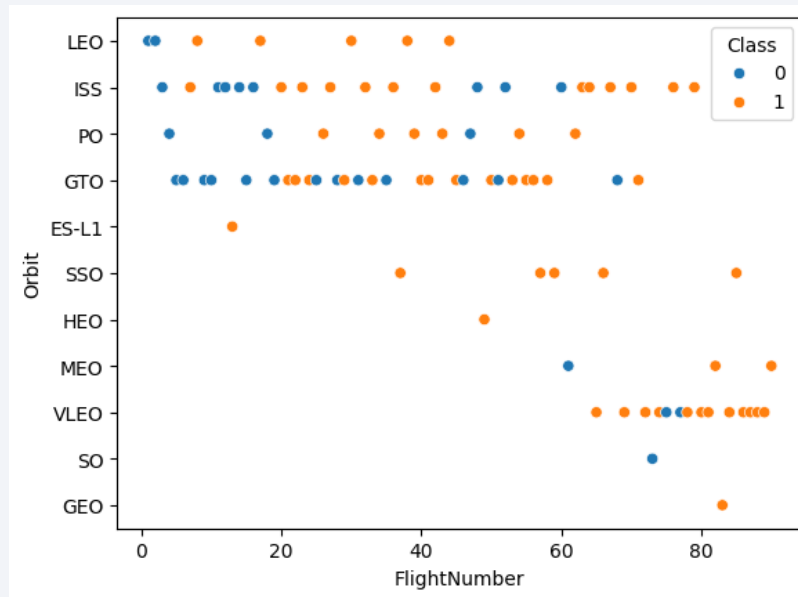


- Here we can see that ES-L1 HEO and SSO orbit has 100% success rate but GTO ISS LEO MEO and PEO has 50-75% success rate



# Flight Number vs. Orbit Type

- Flight number vs. Orbit type

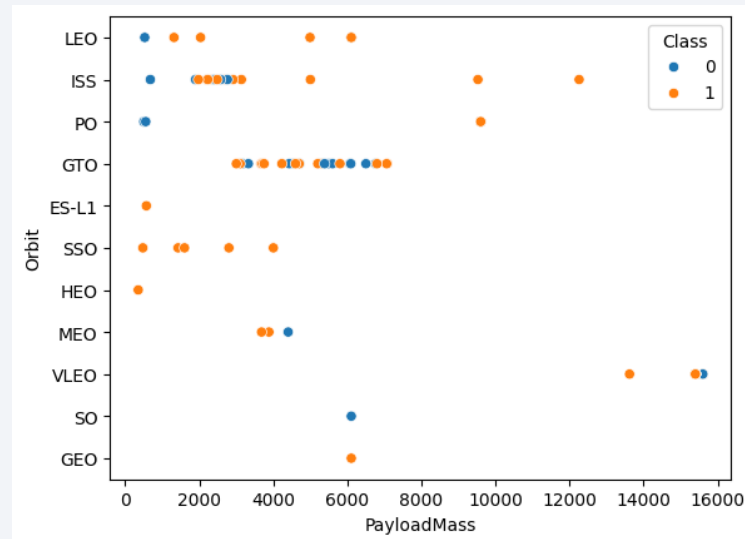


- We can see most of the flights are for GTO and ISS orbital but VLEO is getting popular.

# Payload vs. Orbit Type

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- Payload vs. orbit type

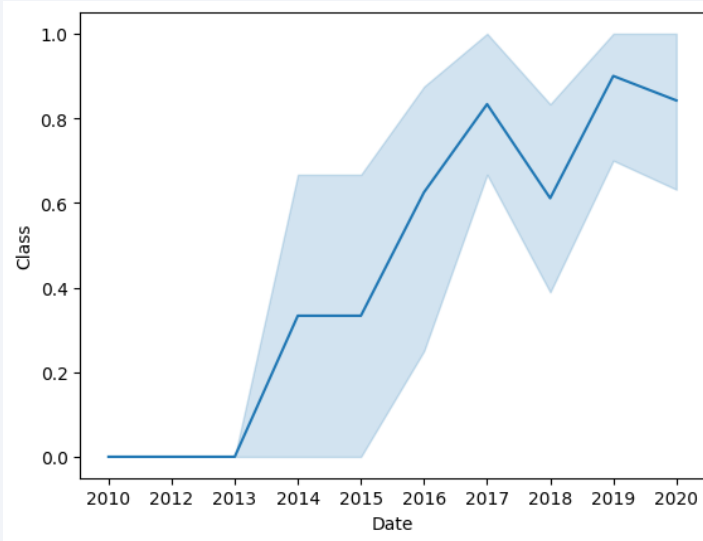


- From here we can say that Payload around 3000 to 8000 are good suit for GTO orbital.

# Launch Success Yearly Trend

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- yearly average success rate



- We can say that year by year the success rate has increased but a drop was on 2018 but was recovered by 2019

# All Launch Site Names

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- Find the names of the unique launch sites

Task 1

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

```
%sql SELECT DISTINCT LAUNCH_SITE FROM SPACEXTBL;
```

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

```
Done.
```

Launch_Site
-------------

CCAFS LC-40
-------------

VAFB SLC-4E
-------------

KSC LC-39A
------------

CCAFS SLC-40
--------------

- Using SQL query found all the unique launch site

# Launch Site Names Begin with 'CCA'

- Find 5 records where launch sites begin with 'CCA'

Task 2

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

```
%sql SELECT * \
FROM SPACEXTBL \
WHERE LAUNCH_SITE LIKE 'CCA%' LIMIT 5;
```

\* [sqlite:///my\\_data1.db](#)  
Done.

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	7:44:00	F9 v1.0 B0005	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon demo flight C2	525	LEO (ISS)	NASA (COTS)	Success	No attempt
2012-10-08	0:35:00	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

Five records where launch sites begin with 'CCA' was shown



# Total Payload Mass

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- Calculate the total payload carried by boosters from NASA

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

Total payload carried by boosters from NASA are shown.

# Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

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- Calculate the average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1

```
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
```

- Here's the total payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1

# First Successful Ground Landing Date

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- Find the dates of the first successful landing outcome on ground pad

List the date when the first succesful landing outcome in ground pad was acheived.

*Hint: Use min function*

```
%sql SELECT MIN(DATE) \
FROM SPACEXTBL \
WHERE LANDING_OUTCOME = 'Success (ground pad)'
```

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

```
MIN(DATE)
```

```
2015-12-22
```

2015-12-22 was the first date of successful landing outcome in ground pad

# 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

```
List the names of the boosters which have success in drone ship and have payload mass greater than 4000 but less than 6000

%sql SELECT PAYLOAD \
FROM SPACEXTBL \
WHERE LANDING_OUTCOME = 'Success (drone ship)' \
AND PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_ BETWEEN 4000 AND 6000;

* sqlite:///my\_data1.db
Done.

Payload
JCSAT-14
JCSAT-16
SES-10
SES-11 / EchoStar 105
```

Here's the list and query of names of booster which have successfully landed on drone ship

# Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

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- Calculate the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes

```
Task 7

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

- 98 of 101 mission was successful fully but some were successful with some Issues only 1 has failed



# Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

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- List the names of the booster which have carried the maximum payload mass

```
%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

- List of the booster version are shown

# 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

```
%sql SELECT substr(Date,6,2) as month, DATE,BOOSTER_VERSION, LAUNCH_SITE, [LANDING_OUTCOME] \
FROM SPACEXTBL \
where [LANDING_OUTCOME] = 'Failure (drone ship)' and substr(Date,0,5)='2015';
```

\* [sqlite:///my\\_data1.db](#)

Done.

month	Date	Booster_Version	Launch_Site	Landing_Outcome
01	2015-01-10	F9 v1.1 B1012	CCAFS LC-40	Failure (drone ship)
04	2015-04-14	F9 v1.1 B1015	CCAFS LC-40	Failure (drone ship)

- Only 2 has failed to land

# 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

```
%sql SELECT [LANDING_OUTCOME], count(*) as count_outcomes \
FROM SPACEXTBL \
WHERE DATE between '2010-06-04' and '2017-03-20' group by [LANDING_OUTCOME] order by count_outcomes DESC;
```

\* [sqlite:///my\\_data1.db](#)

Done.

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

A satellite view of Earth from space, showing the curvature of the planet and city lights at night. The image is a composite of a solid blue background on the left and a satellite photograph of Earth on the right. The Earth's surface is dark, with numerous bright yellow and orange lights representing cities and urban areas. The horizon of the Earth is visible as a thin, curved line separating the dark surface from the deep blue of space.

Section 3

# Launch Sites Proximities Analysis

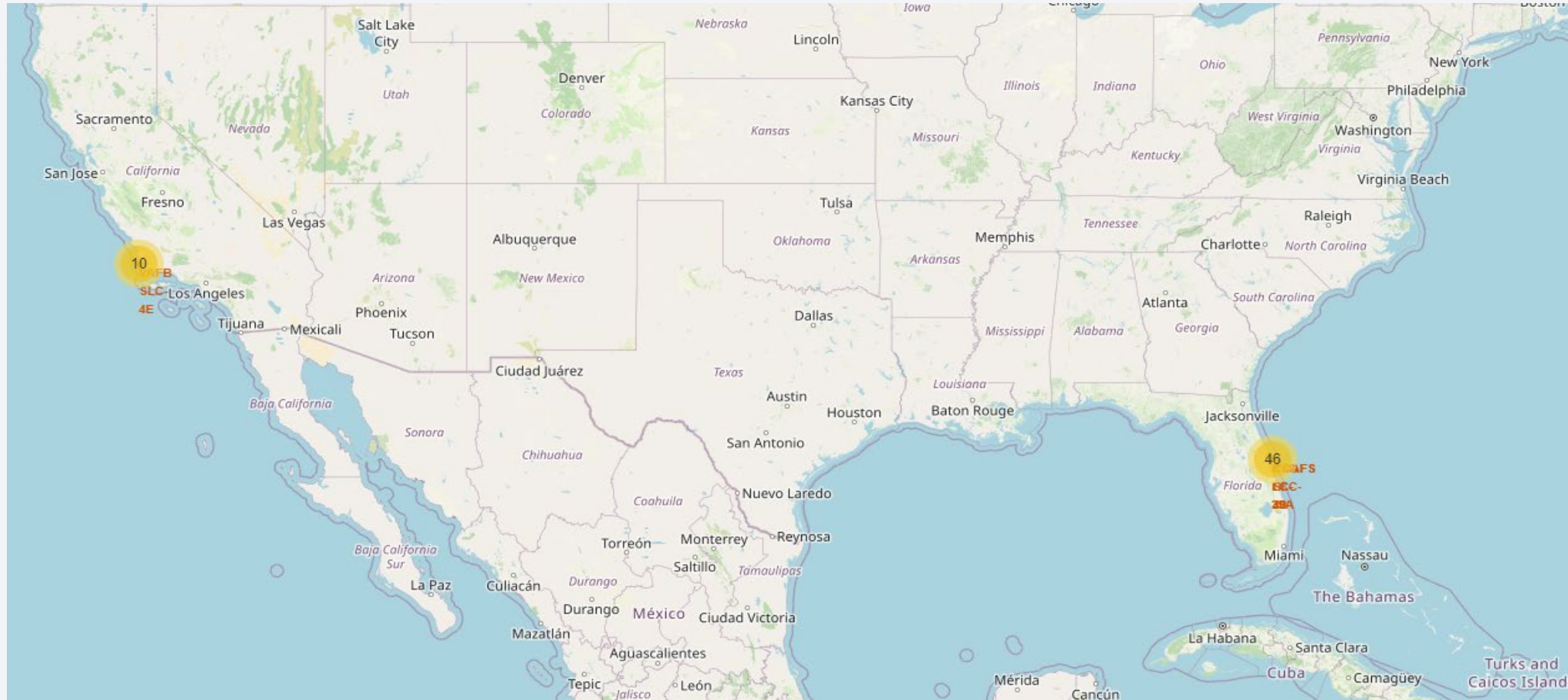
# Location of Launch Site

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# Outcome Map

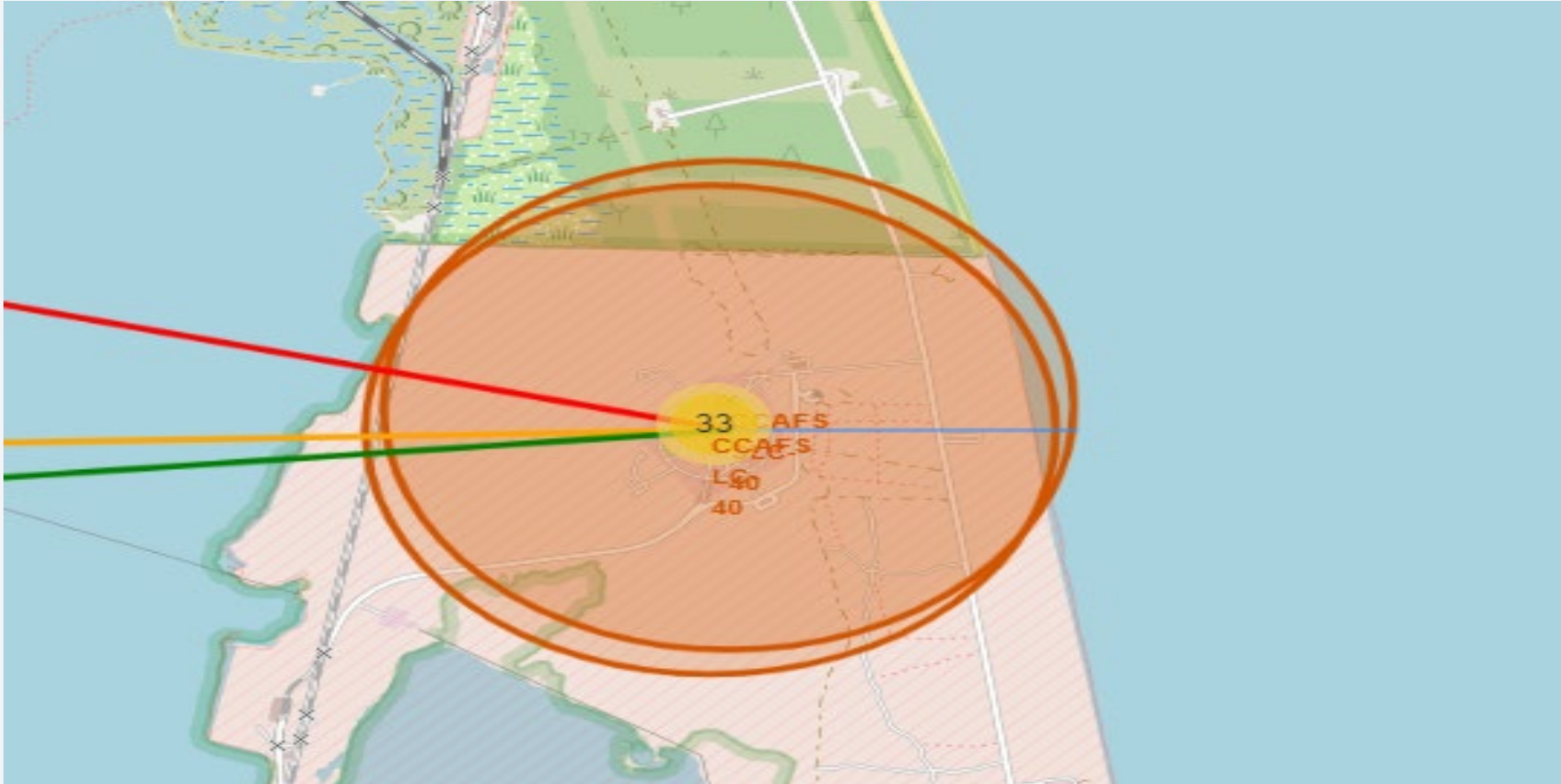
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# Marked important locations

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Section 4

# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash



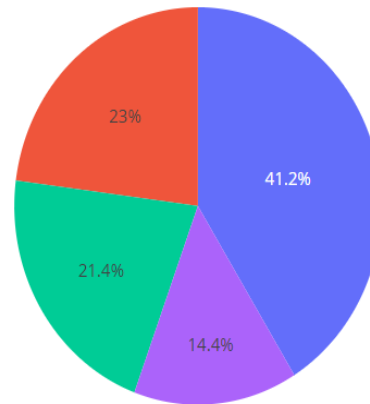
# PieChart for All Sites

## SpaceX Launch Records Dashboard

All Sites



Total Success Launches by Site



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

# Launch site with highest Success Ratio

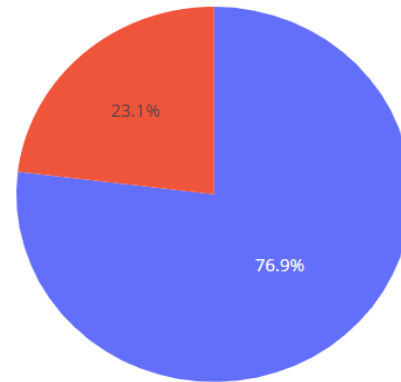
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## SpaceX Launch Records Dashboard

KSC LC-39A



Total Success Launches for Site KSC LC-39A



■ 0  
■ 1

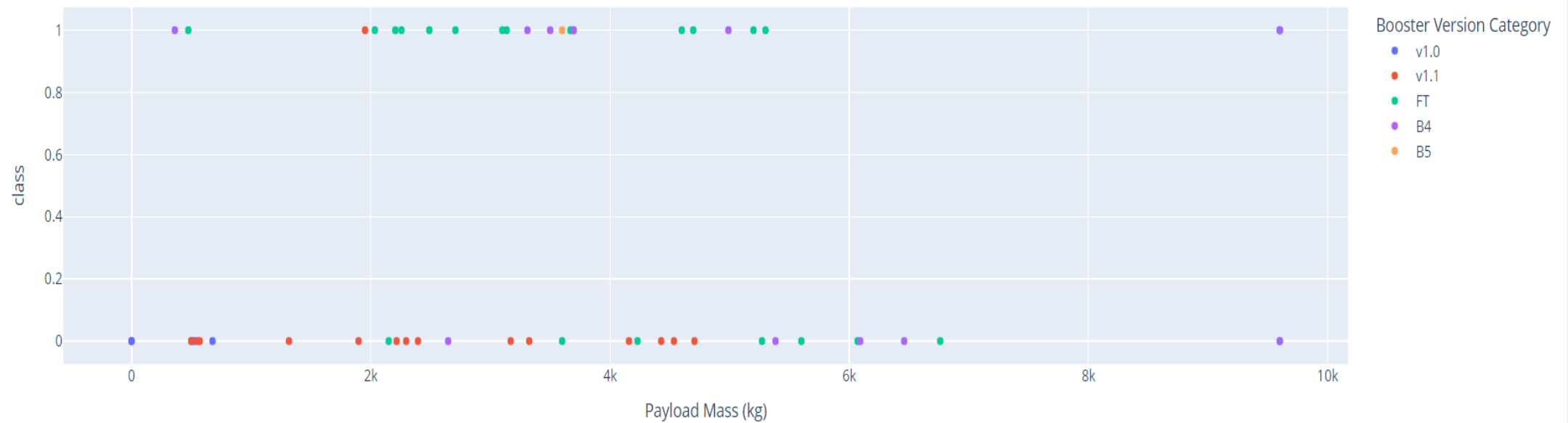
Payload range (Kg):

# Payload VS Launch Outcomes

Payload range (Kg):



Correlation Between Payload and Success for All Sites





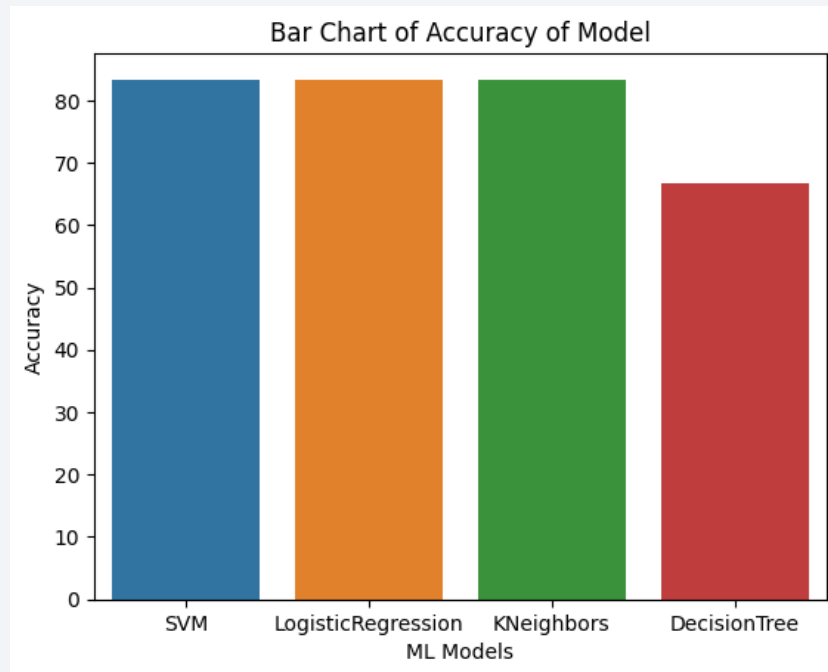
Section 5

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

# Classification Accuracy

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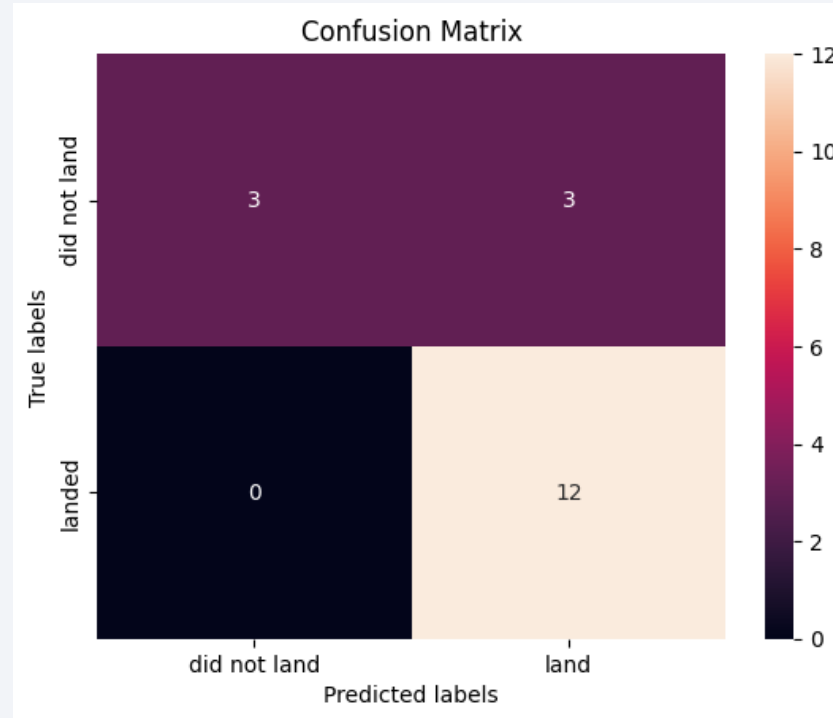
- Visualize the built model accuracy for all built classification models, in a bar chart



- Here we can see All the model has performed similarly but DecisionTree Lacks accuracy more than others.

# Confusion Matrix

- Confusion matrix of SVM model



- Here we can see this model is capable of predicting landing quite accurately which 83.33%.

# Conclusions

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- We can use API and Web Scrapping to collect data
- We can convert our data to our desire using data wrangling
- Performing EDA and Visualizing data helps us understand the relation between various factors
- Machine Learning Models can help us predicting the possibilities of various tasks.

# 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!

