Data wrangling

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.

Convert those outcomes into Training Labels

Booster successfully landed: `1`

Booster landing was unsuccessful: `0`

Objectives

Perform exploratory Data Analysis and determine Training Labels

- Exploratory Data Analysis
- Determine Training Labels

Import Libraries and Define Auxiliary Functions

In [1]:
```
import pandas as pd #data manipulation and analysis
import numpy as np #matrix operations and high level math on arrays
```

Data Analysis

Load Space X dataset

In [2]:
```
df=pd.read_csv("https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBM-DS0321EN-SkillsNetwork/datasets/dataset_part_1.csv")
df.head(3)
```

Out[2]:

	FlightNumber	Date	BoosterVersion	PayloadMass	Orbit	LaunchSite	Outcome	Flights	Gric
0	1	2010-06-04	Falcon 9	6104.959412	LEO	CCAFS SLC 40	None None	1	
1	2	2012-05-22	Falcon 9	525.000000	LEO	CCAFS SLC 40	None None	1	
2	3	2013-03-01	Falcon 9	677.000000	ISS	CCAFS SLC 40	None None	1	

Identify and calculate the percentage of the **missing values** in each attribute

In [3]:
```
df.isnull().sum()/df.count()*100
```

Out[3]:
```
FlightNumber       0.000
Date               0.000
BoosterVersion     0.000
PayloadMass        0.000
Orbit              0.000
LaunchSite         0.000
Outcome            0.000
Flights            0.000
GridFins           0.000
Reused             0.000
Legs               0.000
LandingPad        40.625
Block              0.000
ReusedCount        0.000
Serial             0.000
Longitude          0.000
Latitude           0.000
dtype: float64
```

Identify which columns are numerical and categorical:

In [4]:
```
df.dtypes
```

Out[4]:
```
FlightNumber        int64
Date               object
BoosterVersion     object
PayloadMass       float64
Orbit              object
LaunchSite         object
Outcome            object
Flights             int64
GridFins             bool
Reused               bool
Legs                 bool
LandingPad         object
Block             float64
ReusedCount         int64
Serial             object
Longitude         float64
Latitude          float64
dtype: object
```

Calculate the number of launches on each site

The data contains several Space X launch facilities. The location of each Launch is placed in the column `LaunchSite`

Use the method `value_counts()` on the column `LaunchSite` to determine the number of launches on each site:

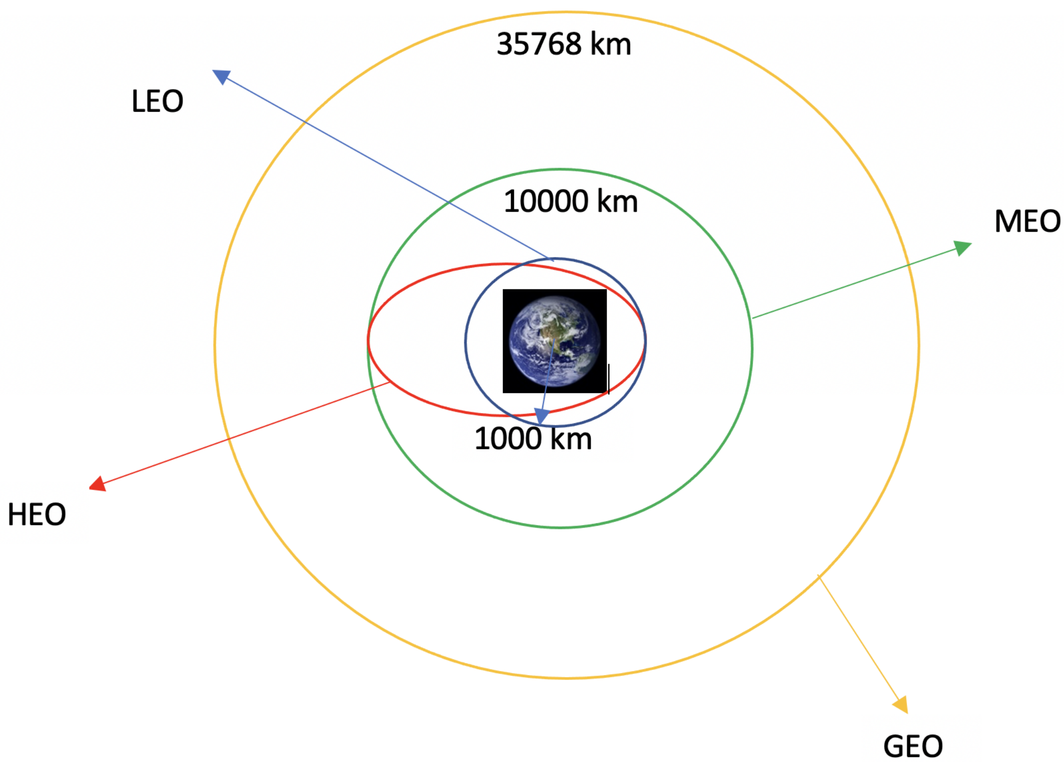
In [5]:
```
df['LaunchSite'].value_counts()
```

Out[5]:
```
CCAFS SLC 40    55
KSC LC 39A      22
VAFB SLC 4E     13
Name: LaunchSite, dtype: int64
```

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

- **LEO**: Low Earth orbit (LEO)is an Earth-centred orbit with an altitude of 2,000 km (1,200 mi) or less (approximately one-third of the radius of Earth),[1] or with at least 11.25 periods per day (an orbital period of 128 minutes or less) and an eccentricity less than 0.25.[2] Most of the manmade objects in outer space are in LEO \[1] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Low_Earth_orbit?utm_medium=Exinfluencer&utm_source=Exinfluencer&utm_content=000026UJ&utm_term=10006555&utm_ic SkillsNetwork-Channel-SkillsNetworkCoursesIBMDS0321ENSkillsNetwork26802033-2021-01-01).
- **VLEO**: Very Low Earth Orbits (VLEO) can be defined as the orbits with a mean altitude below 450 km. Operating in these orbits can provide a number of benefits to Earth observation spacecraft as the spacecraft operates closer to the observation\[2] (https://www.researchgate.net/publication/271499606_Very_Low_Earth_Orbit_mission_concepts_for_Earth_C utm_medium=Exinfluencer&utm_source=Exinfluencer&utm_content=000026UJ&utm_term=10006555&utm_ic SkillsNetwork-Channel-SkillsNetworkCoursesIBMDS0321ENSkillsNetwork26802033-2021-01-01).
- **GTO** A geosynchronous orbit is a high Earth orbit that allows satellites to match Earth's rotation. Located at 22,236 miles (35,786 kilometers) above Earth's equator, this position is a valuable spot for monitoring weather, communications and surveillance. Because the satellite orbits at the same speed that the Earth is turning, the satellite seems to stay in place over a single longitude, though it may drift north to south," NASA wrote on its Earth Observatory website \[3] (https://www.space.com/29222-geosynchronous-orbit.html?utm_medium=Exinfluencer&utm_source=Exinfluencer&utm_content=000026UJ&utm_term=10006555&utm_ic SkillsNetwork-Channel-SkillsNetworkCoursesIBMDS0321ENSkillsNetwork26802033-2021-01-01).
- **SSO (or SO)**: It is a Sun-synchronous orbit also called a heliosynchronous orbit is a nearly polar orbit around a planet, in which the satellite passes over any given point of the planet's surface at the same local mean solar time [4] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sun-synchronous_orbit?utm_medium=Exinfluencer&utm_source=Exinfluencer&utm_content=000026UJ&utm_term=10006555&utm_ic SkillsNetwork-Channel-SkillsNetworkCoursesIBMDS0321ENSkillsNetwork26802033-2021-01-01).
- **ES-L1** :At the Lagrange points the gravitational forces of the two large bodies cancel out in such a way that a small object placed in orbit there is in equilibrium relative to the center of mass of the large bodies. L1 is one such point between the sun and the earth \[5] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lagrange_point?utm_medium=Exinfluencer&utm_source=Exinfluencer&utm_content=000026UJ&utm_term=10006555&utm_ic SkillsNetwork-Channel-SkillsNetworkCoursesIBMDS0321ENSkillsNetwork26802033-2021-01-01#L1_point) .
- **HEO** A highly elliptical orbit, is an elliptic orbit with high eccentricity, usually referring to one around Earth \[6] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Highly_elliptical_orbit?utm_medium=Exinfluencer&utm_source=Exinfluencer&utm_content=000026UJ&utm_term=10006555&utm_ic SkillsNetwork-Channel-SkillsNetworkCoursesIBMDS0321ENSkillsNetwork26802033-2021-01-01).
- **ISS** A modular space station (habitable artificial satellite) in low Earth orbit. It is a multinational collaborative project between five participating space agencies: NASA (United States), Roscosmos (Russia), JAXA (Japan), ESA (Europe), and CSA (Canada) \[7] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Space_Station?utm_medium=Exinfluencer&utm_source=Exinfluencer&utm_content=000026UJ&utm_term=10006555&utm_ic SkillsNetwork-Channel-SkillsNetworkCoursesIBMDS0321ENSkillsNetwork26802033-2021-01-01)
- **MEO** Geocentric orbits ranging in altitude from 2,000 km (1,200 mi) to just below geosynchronous orbit at 35,786 kilometers (22,236 mi). Also known as an intermediate circular orbit. These are "most commonly at 20,200 kilometers (12,600 mi), or 20,650 kilometers (12,830 mi), with an orbital period of 12 hours \[8] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_orbits?utm_medium=Exinfluencer&utm_source=Exinfluencer&utm_content=000026UJ&utm_term=10006555&utm_ic SkillsNetwork-Channel-SkillsNetworkCoursesIBMDS0321ENSkillsNetwork26802033-2021-01-01)

- **HEO** Geocentric orbits above the altitude of geosynchronous orbit (35,786 km or 22,236 mi) \[9] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_orbits?utm_medium=Exinfluencer&utm_source=Exinfluencer&utm_content=000026UJ&utm_term=10006555&utm_ic SkillsNetwork-Channel-SkillsNetworkCoursesIBMDS0321ENSkillsNetwork26802033-2021-01-01)
- **GEO** It is a circular geosynchronous orbit 35,786 kilometres (22,236 miles) above Earth's equator and following the direction of Earth's rotation \[10] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geostationary_orbit?utm_medium=Exinfluencer&utm_source=Exinfluencer&utm_content=000026UJ&utm_term=10006555&utm_ic SkillsNetwork-Channel-SkillsNetworkCoursesIBMDS0321ENSkillsNetwork26802033-2021-01-01)
- **PO** It is one type of satellites in which a satellite passes above or nearly above both poles of the body being orbited (usually a planet such as the Earth \[11] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polar_orbit?utm_medium=Exinfluencer&utm_source=Exinfluencer&utm_content=000026UJ&utm_term=10006555&utm_ic SkillsNetwork-Channel-SkillsNetworkCoursesIBMDS0321ENSkillsNetwork26802033-2021-01-01)



Calculate the number and occurrence of each orbit

Use the method `.value_counts()` to determine the number and occurrence of each orbit in the column `Orbit`

In [6]:
```
df['Orbit'].value_counts()
```

Out[6]:
```
GTO       27
ISS       21
VLEO      14
PO         9
LEO        7
SSO        5
MEO        3
ES-L1      1
GEO        1
HEO        1
SO         1
Name: Orbit, dtype: int64
```

Calculate the number and occurence of mission outcome per orbit type

Use the method `.value_counts()` on the column `Outcome` to determine the number of `landing_outcomes` .Then assign it to a variable landing_outcomes.

In [8]:
```
landing_outcomes = df['Outcome'].value_counts()
print(landing_outcomes)
```

```
True ASDS      41
None None      19
True RTLS      14
False ASDS      6
True Ocean      5
False Ocean     2
None ASDS       2
False RTLS      1
Name: Outcome, dtype: int64
```

`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 to a drone ship `False ASDS` means the mission outcome was unsuccessfully landed to a drone ship. `None ASDS` and `None None` these represent a failure to land.

In [18]:
```
for i,outcome in enumerate(landing_outcomes.keys()):
    print(i,outcome)
```

```
0 True ASDS
1 None None
2 True RTLS
3 False ASDS
4 True Ocean
5 False Ocean
6 None ASDS
7 False RTLS
```

We create a set of outcomes where the second stage did not land successfully:

In [9]:
```
#set() method converts iterable to a set
#Set is unordered and contains different elements
#whereas the list is ordered and can contain the same elements in it
#in this case, either a set or list would work

bad_outcome=set(landing_outcomes.keys()[[1,3,5,6,7]])
bad_outcome
```

Out[9]:
```
{'False ASDS', 'False Ocean', 'False RTLS', 'None ASDS', 'None None'}
```

Create a landing outcome label from Outcome column

Using the `Outcome` , create a list where the element is zero if the corresponding row in `Outcome` is in the set `bad_outcome` ; otherwise, it's one. Then assign it to the variable `landing_class` :

In [10]:
```
# landing_class = 0 if bad_outcome
# landing_class = 1 otherwise

landing_class = []
for row in df['Outcome']:
    if row in bad_outcome:
        lc = 0
    else:
        lc = 1
    landing_class.append(lc)

print(landing_class)
```

```
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0,
1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0,
0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0,
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
```

This variable will represent the classification variable that represents the outcome of each launch. If the value is zero, the first stage did not land successfully; one means the first stage landed Successfully

In [11]:
```
df['Class']=landing_class
df[['Class']].head(8)
```

Out[11]:

	Class
0	0
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	1
7	1

In [12]:
```
df.head(8)
```

Out[12]:

	FlightNumber	Date	BoosterVersion	PayloadMass	Orbit	LaunchSite	Outcome	Flights	Gric
0	1	2010-06-04	Falcon 9	6104.959412	LEO	CCAFS SLC 40	None None	1	
1	2	2012-05-22	Falcon 9	525.000000	LEO	CCAFS SLC 40	None None	1	
2	3	2013-03-01	Falcon 9	677.000000	ISS	CCAFS SLC 40	None None	1	
3	4	2013-09-29	Falcon 9	500.000000	PO	VAFB SLC 4E	False Ocean	1	
4	5	2013-12-03	Falcon 9	3170.000000	GTO	CCAFS SLC 40	None None	1	
5	6	2014-01-06	Falcon 9	3325.000000	GTO	CCAFS SLC 40	None None	1	
6	7	2014-04-18	Falcon 9	2296.000000	ISS	CCAFS SLC 40	True Ocean	1	
7	8	2014-07-14	Falcon 9	1316.000000	LEO	CCAFS SLC 40	True Ocean	1	

Determine the success rate:

In [47]:
```
df["Class"].mean()
```

Out[47]: 0.6666666666666666

Export to CSV

df.to_csv("dataset_part_2.csv", index=False)