



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
  - Data Wrangling
  - EDA with Visualization
  - EDA with SQL
  - Building interactive maps
  - Building dashboards
  - Predictive Analysis
- Summary of all results
  - First analysis based on EDA
  - Interactive maps and dashboards
  - Predictive results

# Introduction

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- Project background and context

This project aims to predict if the Falcon 9 first stage can land successfully to reuse it and significantly reduce the cost of rocket launches. Saving and reusing the first stage can save tens of millions for each launch. Therefore, determining if the first stage can land successfully and be reused can help determine the cost of a launch for the company which is an important strategic factor.

- Problems you want to find answers

- What are the conditions for a successful landing?
- What are the links between the variables and the success rate?
- How can SpaceY maximize its landing success rate?



Section 1

# Methodology

# Methodology

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## Executive Summary

- Data collection methodology:
  - Using SpaceX REST API
  - WebScrapping from Wikipedia
- Perform data wrangling
  - Irrelevant features were cleaned, and the remaining data were transformed
- Perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) using visualization and SQL
- Perform interactive visual analytics using Folium and Plotly Dash
- Perform predictive analysis using classification models
  - Predicting results with machine learning while testing and selecting the best parameters

# Data Collection

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I – Data was gathered using SpaceX REST API

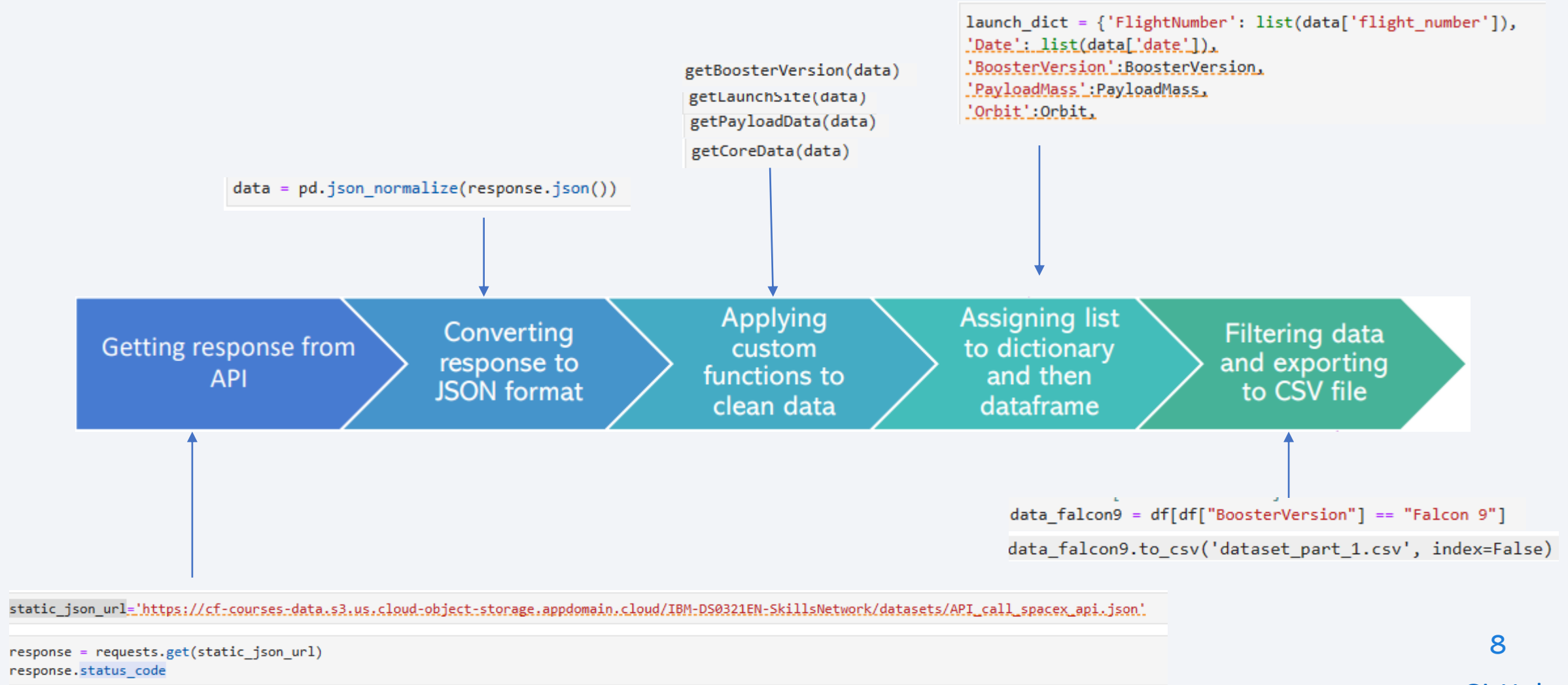
This API provides data about launches, their success, the rocket used, the payload, and other specifications

This data helps gather information about the success and failures of the first-stage landing

II – WebScrapping from Wikipedia

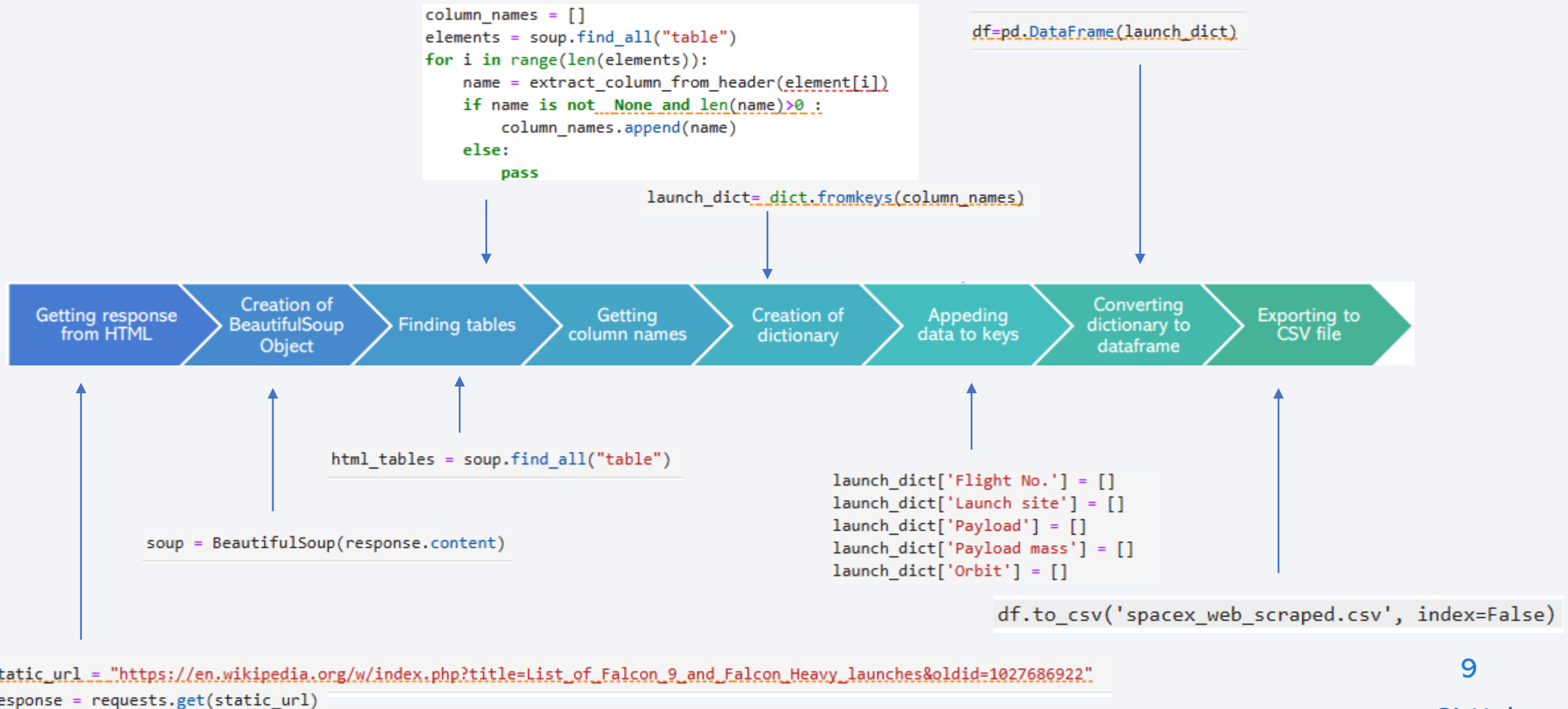
This website provides a lot of data about Falcon 9 Launcher

# Data Collection – SpaceX API





# Data Collection - Scraping



# Data Wrangling

```
df[["Orbit"]].value_counts()
```

Orbit	
GTO	27
ISS	21
VLEO	14
PO	9
LEO	7

```
landing_class = []
```

```
for i in range(0,df.shape[0]):  
    if df["Outcome"][i] in bad_outcomes == False:  
        landing_class.append(0)  
    else:  
        landing_class.append(1)
```

```
df['Class']=landing_class
```

Calculate the # of launches per site

Calculate the # and occurrence of each orbit

Calculate the # and occurrence of outcome per orbit type

Create a landing outcome label from Outcome column

Export data to CSV file

```
df[["LaunchSite"]].value_counts()
```

LaunchSite	
CCAFS SLC 40	55
KSC LC 39A	22
VAFB SLC 4E	13

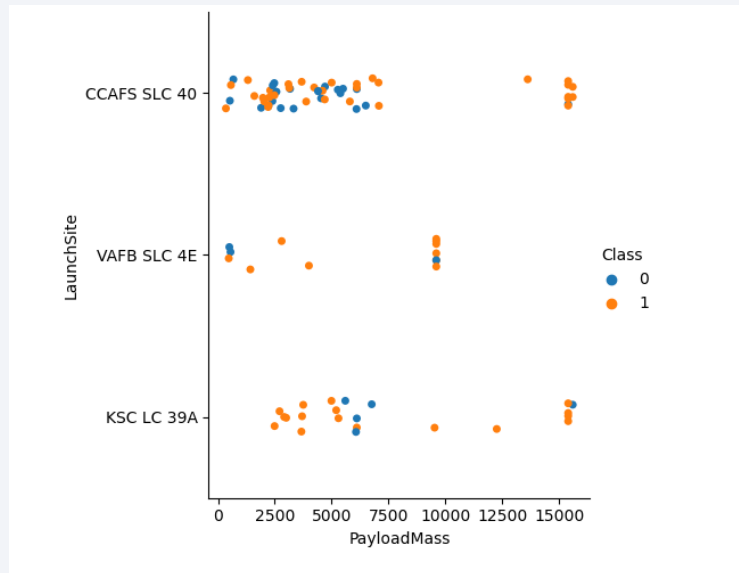
dtype: int64

```
landing_outcomes = df[["Outcome"]].value_counts()  
landing_outcomes
```

Outcome	
True ASDS	41
None None	19
True RTLS	14
False ASDS	6

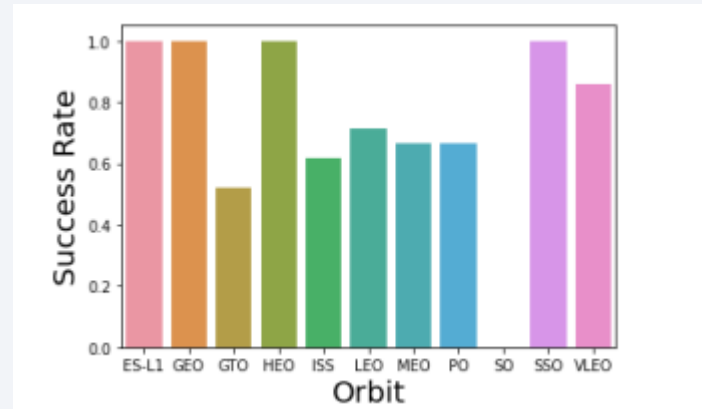
```
df.to_csv("dataset_part_2.csv", index=False)
```

# EDA with Data Visualization



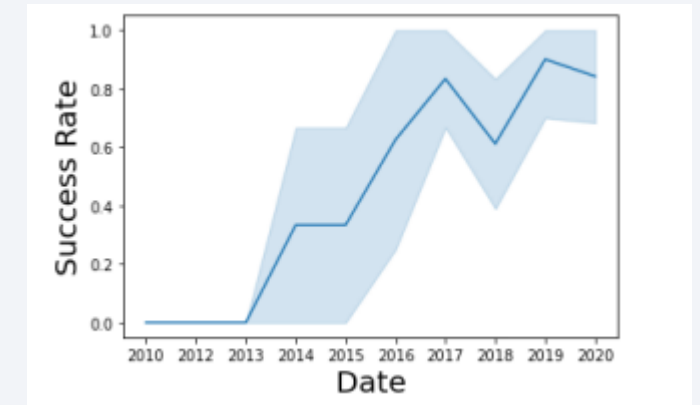
Scatter plot to show correlation between:

- Flight Number & Payload Mass
- Flight Number & Launch Site
- Flight Number & Orbit Type
- Payload Mass & Launch Site
- Payload Mass & Orbit Type



Bar graph to compare Data from different groups, here:

- Success Rate & Orbit



Line plot to show trends, here:

- Success Rate & Date

# EDA with SQL

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Using SQL queries we gathered from the dataset:

- The name of each unique launch site
- 5 records where launch sites begin with CCA
- The total payload mass carried
- The average payload carried by booster F9 v1.1
- The date of the first successful landing in ground pad
- List of booster with a payload between 4000 and 6000
- The total number of successful and failure mission
- The name of the booster which have carried the maximum payload mass
- The failed landing outcomes in 2015
- Ranking the count of landing outcomes between 04-06-2010 and 03-20-2017 in descending order

# Build an Interactive Map with Folium

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We used coordinates for each launch site



We used a green marker for successful launches



We used lines to indicate distances between the launch site and near structures



# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

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## **Pie Chart**

- Shows the success rate of all launch sites
- Display the proportion between success and fails

## **Scatter Plot**

- Show correlation between Mission Outcome & Payload Mass for different Booster Version

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

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## **Building Model**

- Preprocessing and standardizing data
- Creating test and train datasets
- Testing and optimizing various parameters with GridSearch

## **Evaluating Model**

- Checking accuracy of each model
- Optimizing hyperparameters
- Plotting confusion matrix

## **Selecting the best Model**

- Choosing the model with the best accuracy

# 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 dark blue base color. Overlaid on this are numerous diagonal streaks in shades of red and cyan. A faint, light blue grid pattern is also visible, particularly in the lower half of the image. The overall effect is dynamic and technological.

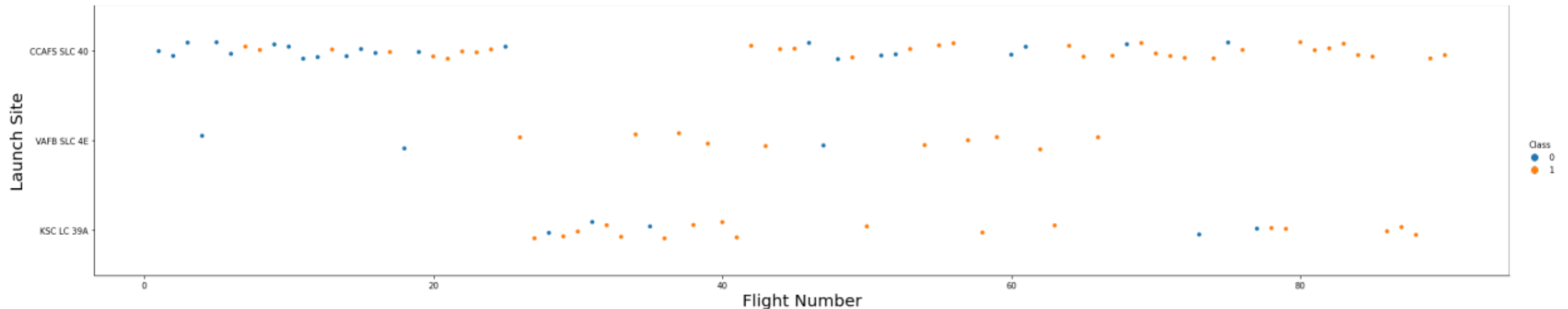
Section 2

# Insights drawn from EDA



# Flight Number vs. Launch Site

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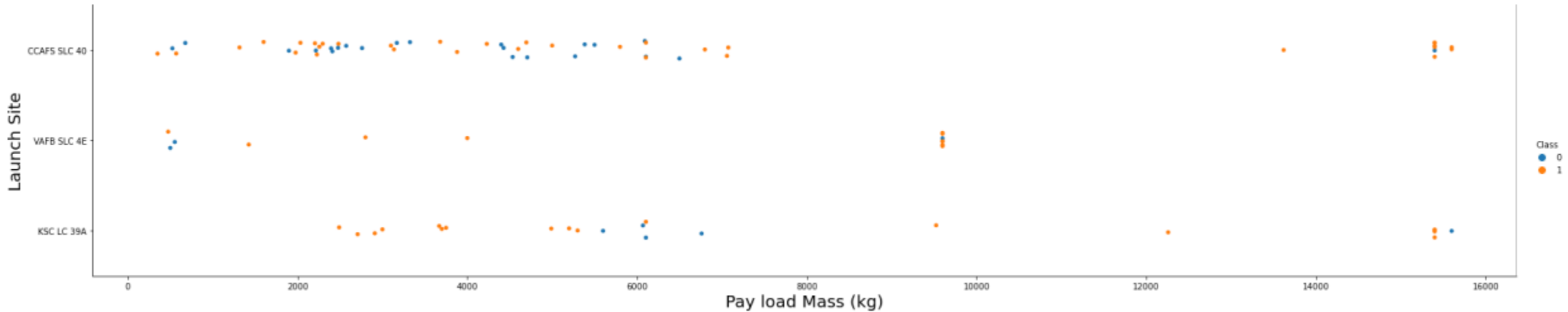


- More recent mission have a higher success rate
- The first flights were unsuccessful



# Payload vs. Launch Site

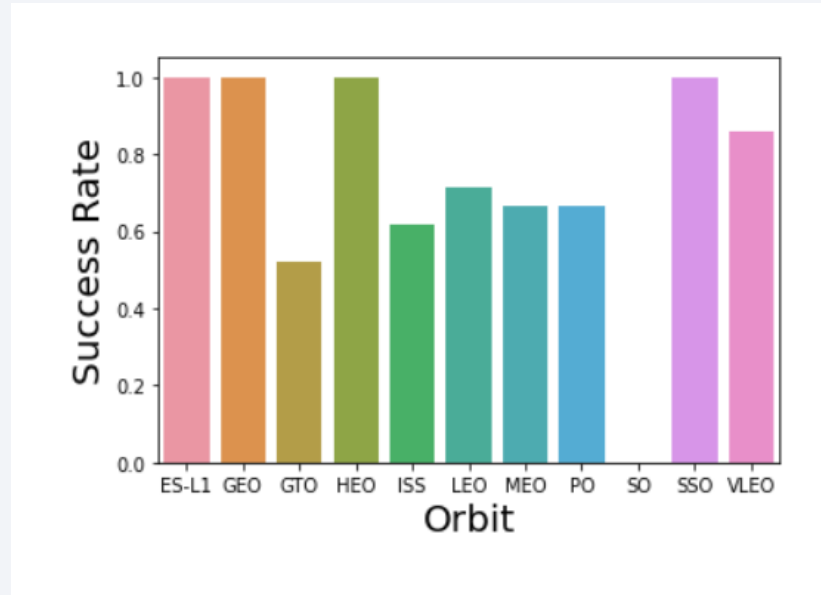
---



- No clear patterns
- Higher payload mass seems to have a higher success rate

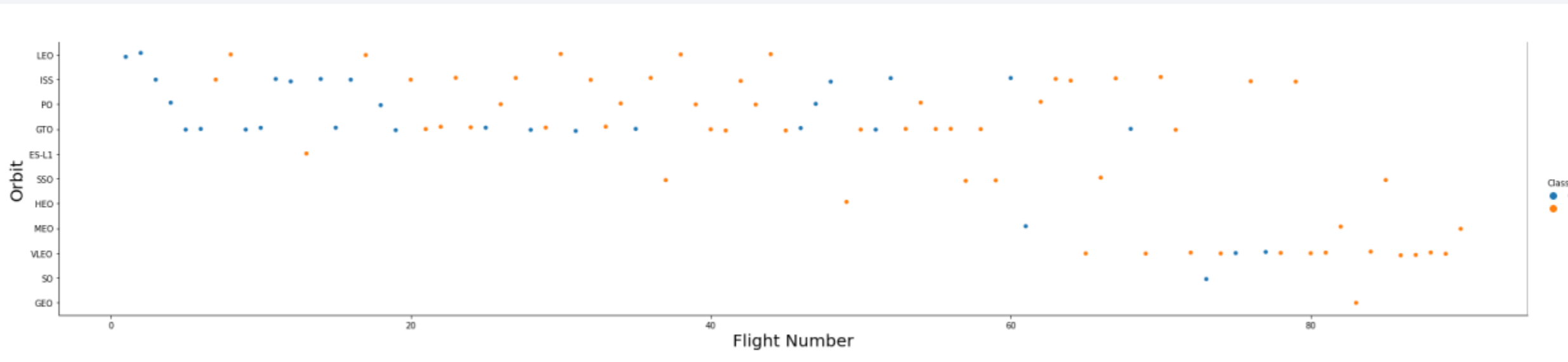
# Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

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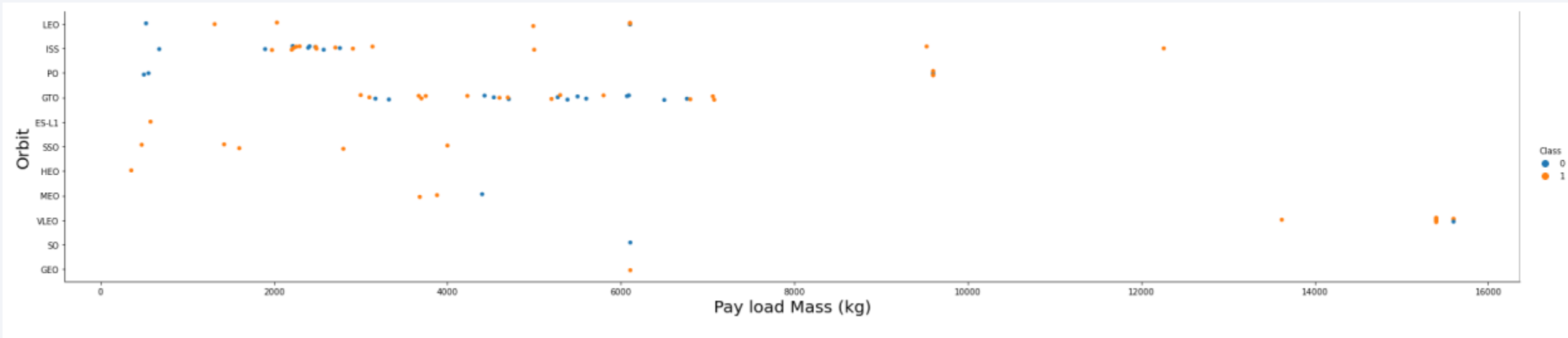


- ES-L1, GEO, HEO, SSO orbits always successfully landed
- SO never successfully landed
- Other landing success rate were between 50% and 90%

# Flight Number vs. Orbit Type



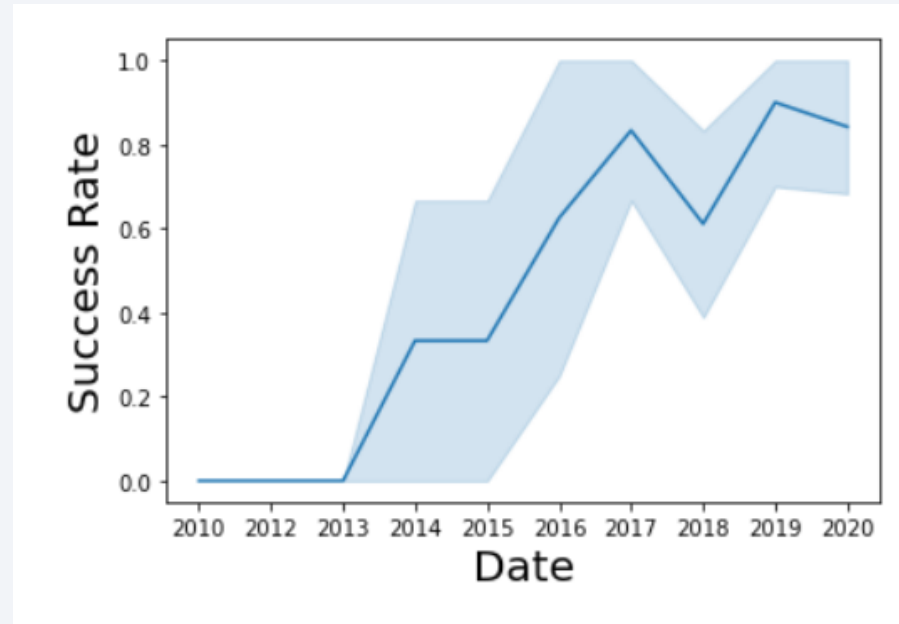
# Payload vs. Orbit Type



- ISS, LEO, SSO have a high success rate
- Higher payload masses have a higher success rate for ISS
- No correlation between success rate and payload masses

# Launch Success Yearly Trend

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- There is no successful landing before 2014
- Success rate increase each year since 2014



# All Launch Site Names

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```
: %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
```

Name of the unique launch site

# Launch Site Names Begin with '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
04-06-2010	18:45:00	F9 v1.0 B0003	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon Spacecraft Qualification Unit	0	LEO	SpaceX	Success	Failure (parachute)
08-12-2010	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)
22-05-2012	07:44:00	F9 v1.0 B0005	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon demo flight C2	525	LEO (ISS)	NASA (COTS)	Success	No attempt
08-10-2012	00:35:00	F9 v1.0 B0006	CCAFS LC-40	SpaceX CRS-1	500	LEO (ISS)	NASA (CRS)	Success	No attempt
01-03-2013	15:10:00	F9 v1.0 B0007	CCAFS LC-40	SpaceX CRS-2	677	LEO (ISS)	NASA (CRS)	Success	No attempt

5 records where launch sites begin with CCA

# Total Payload Mass

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```
%sql select sum(PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_) from SPACEXTBL where Customer like "%NASA%"
* sqlite:///my_data1.db
Done.
sum(PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_)
107010
```

Total payload mass carried by boosters launched by NASA

# Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

---

```
%sql select avg(PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_) from SPACEXTBL where Booster_Version like "%F9 v1.1%"
* sqlite:///my_data1.db
Done.
avg(PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_)
2534.6666666666665
```

Average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1

# First Successful Ground Landing Date

---

```
%sql select min(Date) from SPACEXTBL where "Landing _Outcome" like "%Success (ground_pad)%"  
* sqlite:///my_data1.db  
Done.  
min(Date)  
-----  
01-05-2017
```

Date of the first successful landing outcome in ground pad



# Successful Drone Ship Landing with Payload between 4000 and 6000

---

```
%sql select Booster_Version from SPACEXTBL where Mission_Outcome == "Success" and PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_ between 4000 and 6000
* sqlite:///my_data1.db
Done.
```

Booster_Version
F9 v1.1
F9 v1.1 B1011
F9 v1.1 B1014
F9 v1.1 B1016
F9 FT B1020
F9 FT B1022
F9 FT B1026

Names of boosters which have had success in drone ships and have a payload between 4000 and 6000

# Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

---

```
%%sql select (case when mission_outcome like '%Success%' then 'Success' else 'Failure' end) as mission_outcomes,count(*) as qty
from SPACEXTBL group by (case when mission_outcome like '%Success%' then 'Success' else 'Failure' end)
```

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

```
Done.
```

mission_outcomes	qty
Failure	1
Success	100

Number of successes and failures mission outcomes

# Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

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```
%sql select Booster_Version, max(PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_) from SPACEXTBL
```

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

```
Done.
```

Booster_Version	max(PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_)
-----------------	-----------------------

F9 B5 B1048.4	15600
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Booster carrying the maximum payload mass

# 2015 Launch Records

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```
%sql select "Date", "Landing _Outcome", Booster_Version, Launch_Site from SPACEXTBL where Date like "%2015%" and "Landing _Outcome" = "Failure (drone ship)"
```

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

```
Done.
```

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

Launch site of failed launch in 2015

# Rank Landing Outcomes Between 2010-06-04 and 2017-03-20

---

```
%sql select "Landing_Outcome" ,count("Landing_Outcome") as qty from SPACEXTBL where (date between '04-06-2010' and '20-03-2017') group by "Landing_Outcome" order by 2 desc
```

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

Done.

Landing_Outcome	qty
Success	20
No attempt	10
Success (drone ship)	8
Success (ground pad)	6
Failure (drone ship)	4
Failure	3
Controlled (ocean)	3
Failure (parachute)	2
No attempt	1

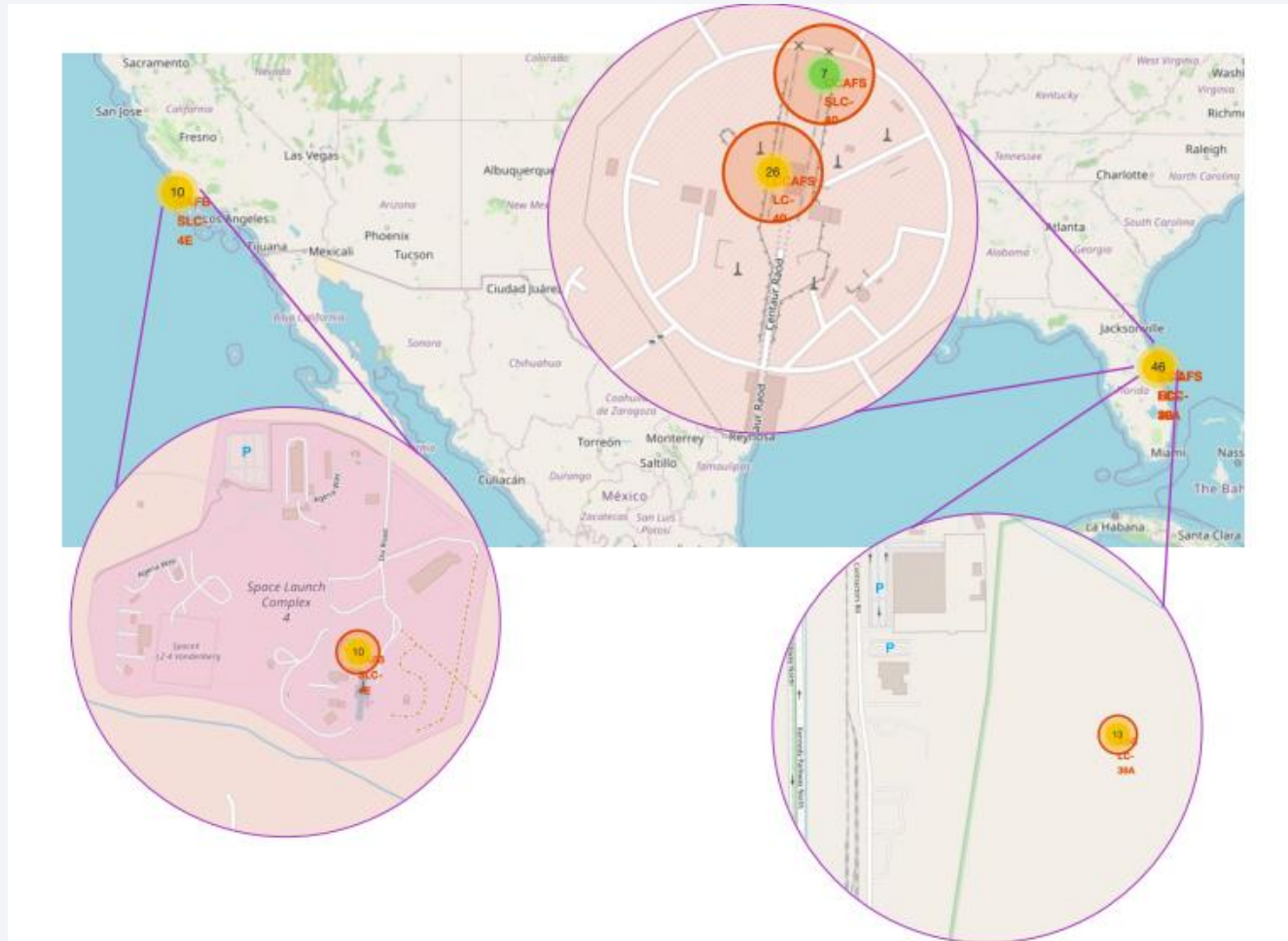
Ranking landing outcomes between 2010-06-04 and 2017-03-20

A satellite view of Earth from space, showing the curvature of the planet and city lights at night. The background is a deep blue gradient.

Section 3

# Launch Sites Proximities Analysis

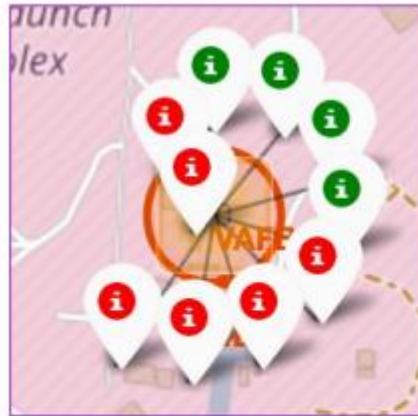
# SpaceX launch sites



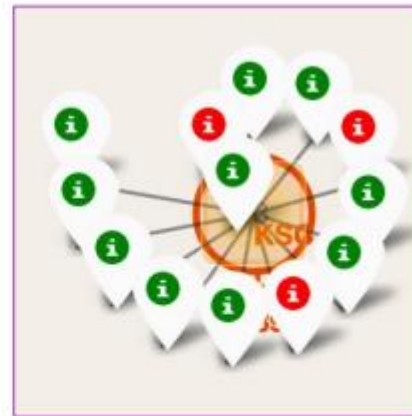
# SpaceX launch site success rate

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VAFB SLC-4E



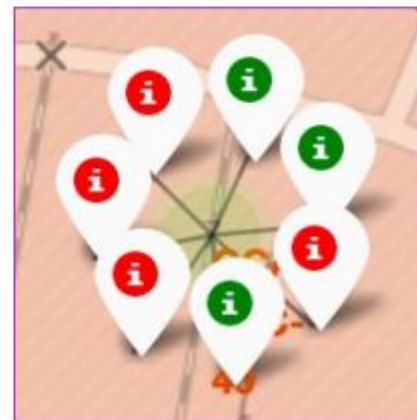
KSC LC-39A



CCAFS LC-40



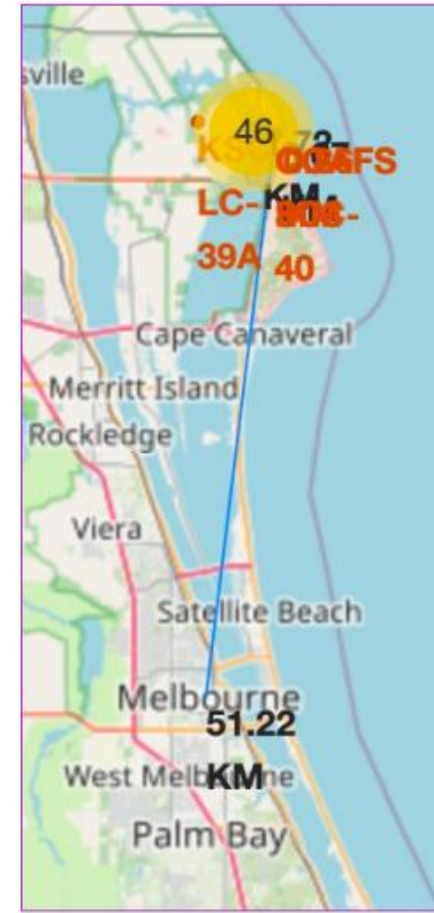
CCAFS SLC-40





# SpaceX launch site distances from nearby structures

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Section 4

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

# Classification Accuracy

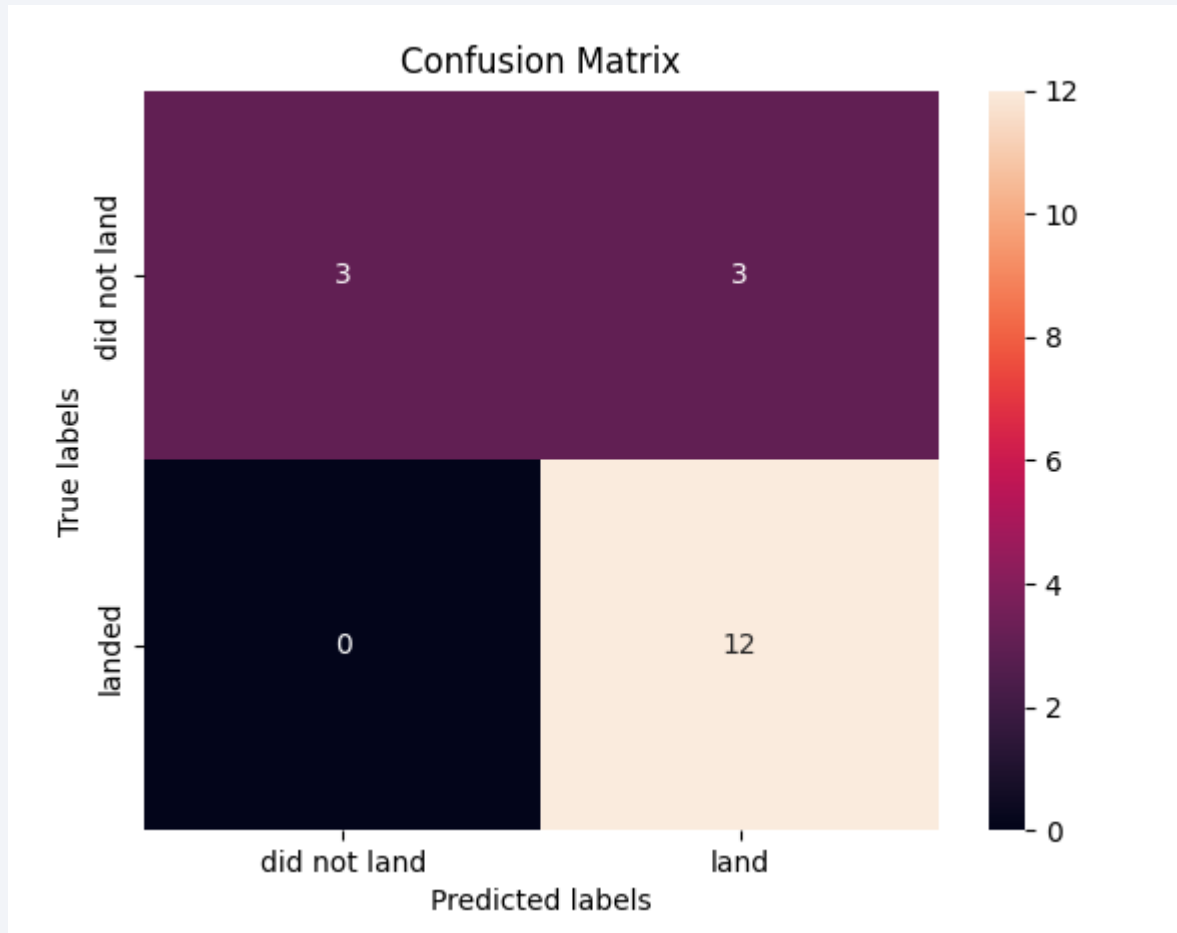
---

```
df = pd.DataFrame([logreg_cv.best_score_, svm_cv.best_score_, knn_cv.best_score_, tree_cv.best_score_])  
index = ["logreg_cv", "svm_cv", "knn_cv", "tree_cv"]  
df.index = index  
df
```

	0
logreg_cv	0.846429
svm_cv	0.848214
knn_cv	0.848214
tree_cv	0.889286

All models have qualitative and similar accuracy but the Decision Tree model performs the best

# Confusion Matrix

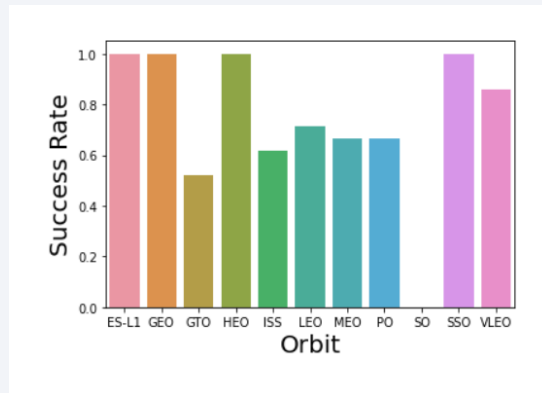


Confusion matrix of the Decision Tree model

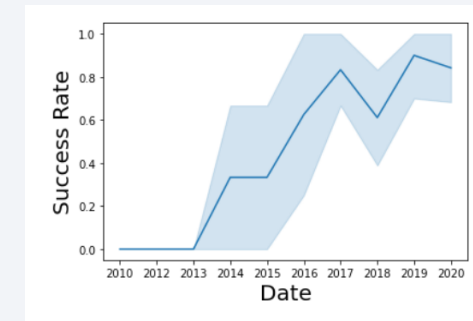
Actual Values	Negative	TN	FP
	Positive	FN	TP
		Negative	Positive
		Predicted Values	

# Conclusions

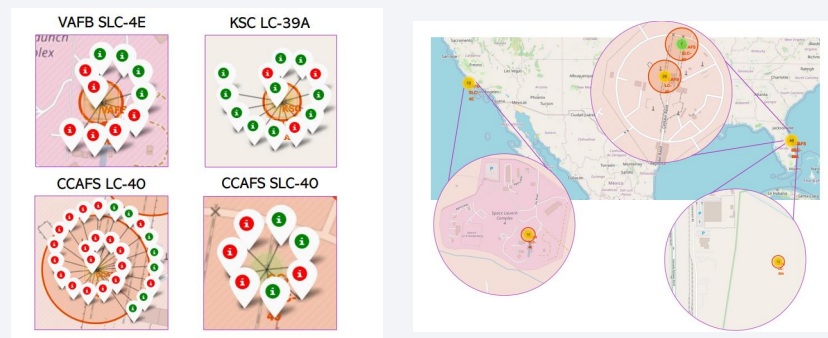
Aiming for ES-L1, GEO, HEO, SSO ensure better success rate



Launch success has improved over time



KSC LC-39A is the launch site that ensures the higher success rate



Decision Tree model performs the best to analyse the data

<b>logreg_cv</b>	0.846429
<b>svm_cv</b>	0.848214
<b>knn_cv</b>	0.848214
<b>tree_cv</b>	0.889286



Thank you!

