



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
  - - Exploratory Data Analysis with Data Visualization
  - - Exploratory Data Analysis with SQL
  - - Building an interactive map with Folium
  - - Building a Dashboard with Plotly Dash
  - - Predictive analysis (Classification)
- Summary of all results
  - Exploratory Data Analysis results
  - - Interactive analytics demo in screenshots
  - - Predictive analysis results

# Introduction

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- Project background and context

SpaceX is the most successful company of the commercial space age, making space travel affordable. The company 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. Based on public information and machine learning models, we are going to predict if SpaceX will reuse the first stage.

- Questions to be answered
- How do variables such as payload mass, launch site, number of flights, and orbits affect the success of the first stage landing?
- Does the rate of successful landings increase over the years?
- What is the best algorithm that can be used for binary classification in this case?



Section 1

# Methodology

# Methodology

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## Executive Summary

- Data collection methodology:
  - Using SpaceX Rest API
  - Using Web Scrapping from Wikipedia
- Perform data wrangling
  - Data filtering
  - Dealing with missing values
  - Using One Hot Encoding to prepare the data for a classification
- Perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) using visualization and SQL
- Perform interactive visual analytics using Folium and Plotly Dash
- Perform predictive analysis using classification models

# Data Collection

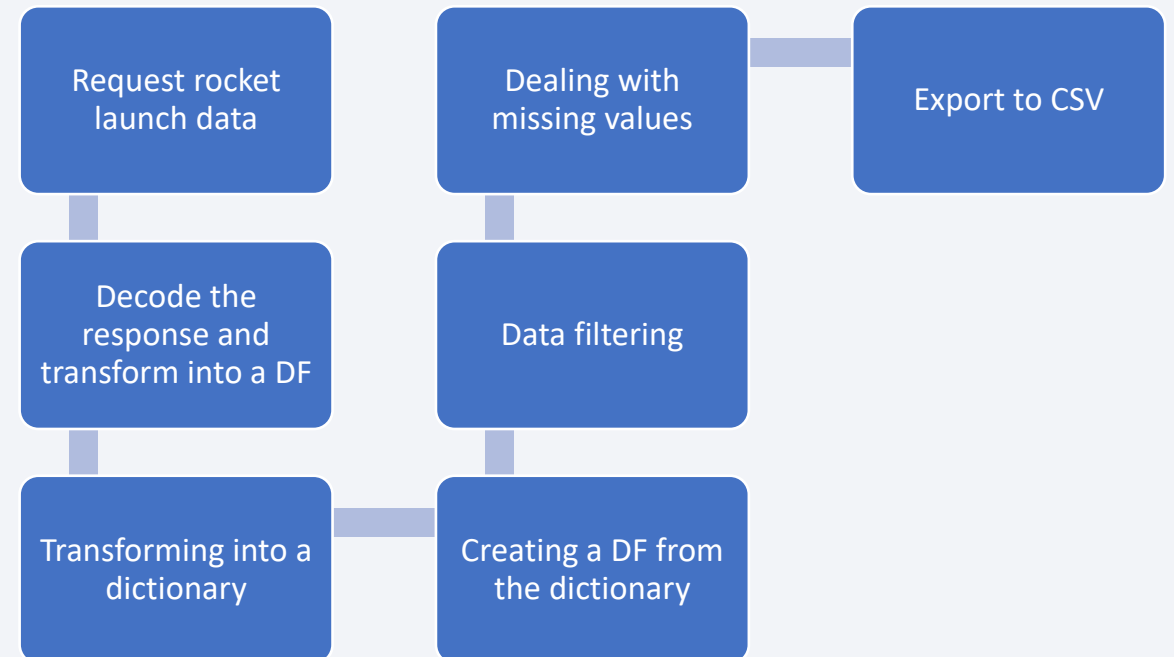
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- Data collection process involved a combination of API requests from SpaceX REST API and Web Scraping data from a table in SpaceX's Wikipedia entry.
- We had to use both of these data collection methods in order to get complete information about the launches for a more detailed analysis.
- Data Columns are obtained by using SpaceX REST API: FlightNumber, Date, BoosterVersion, PayloadMass, Orbit, LaunchSite, Outcome, Flights, GridFins, Reused, Legs, LandingPad, Block, ReusedCount, Serial, Longitude, Latitude
- Data Columns are obtained by using Wikipedia Web Scraping: Flight No., Launch site, Payload, PayloadMass, Orbit, Customer, Launch outcome, Version Booster, Booster landing, Date, Time

# Data Collection – SpaceX API

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- SpaceX offers a public API for data collection
- The flow chart on the right gives an idea how this API was used

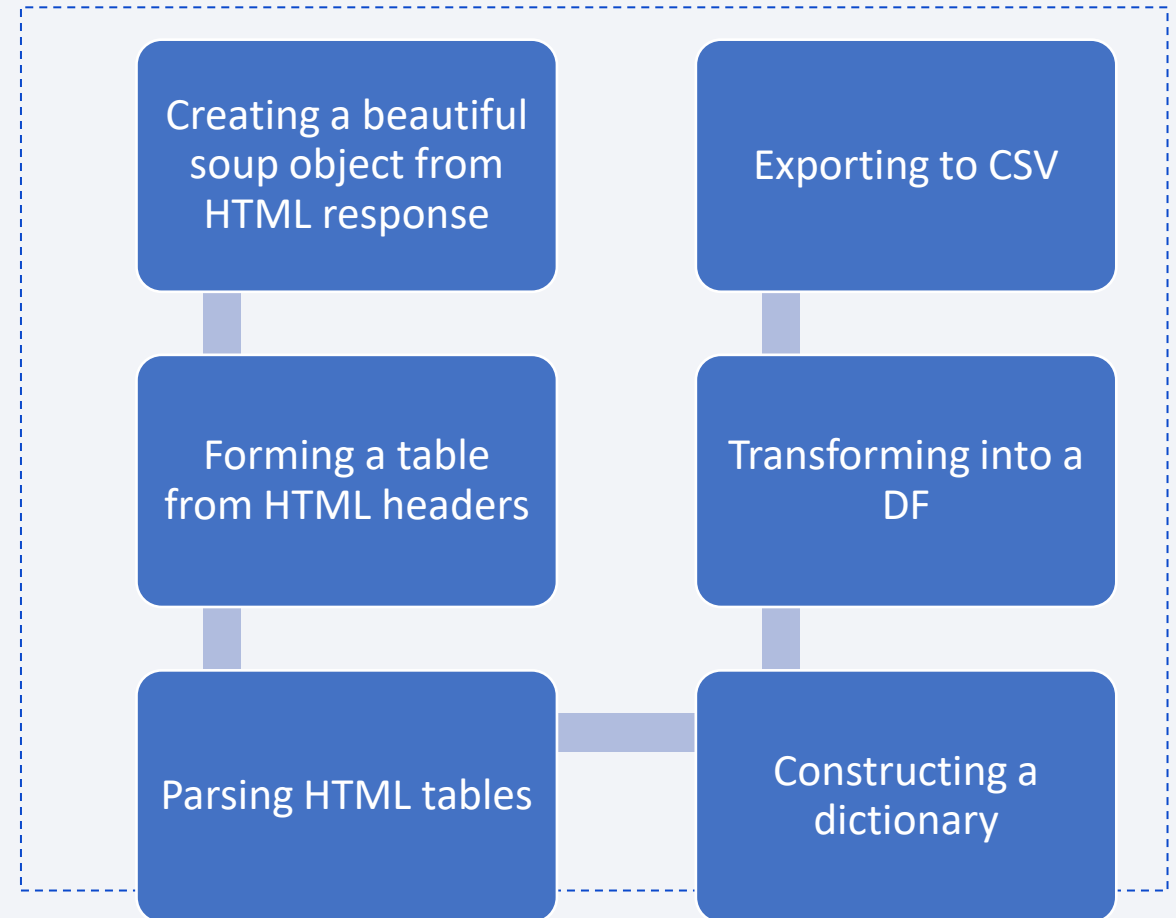




# Data Collection - Scraping

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- The same data can be obtained from Wikipedia page
- The flow on the right shows how it is done



# Data Wrangling

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- Initially some Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) was performed on the dataset.
- Then the summaries launches per site, occurrences of each orbit and occurrences of mission outcome per orbit type were calculated.
- Finally, the landing outcome label was created from Outcome column.

# EDA with Data Visualization

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- To explore data, scatterplots and barplots were used to visualize the relationship between pair of features:
- Payload Mass X Flight Number, Launch Site X Flight Number, Launch Site X Payload Mass, Orbit and Flight Number, Payload and Orbit

# EDA with SQL

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- The following SQL queries were performed:
- Names of the unique launch sites in the space mission;
- Top 5 launch sites whose name begin with the string 'CCA';
- Total payload mass carried by boosters launched by NASA (CRS);
- Average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1;
- Date when the first successful landing outcome in ground pad was achieved;
- Names of the boosters which have success in drone ship and have payload mass between 4000 and 6000 kg;
- Total number of successful and failure mission outcomes;
- Names of the booster versions which have carried the maximum payload mass;
- Failed landing outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions, and launch site names for in year 2015; and
- Rank of the count of landing outcomes (such as Failure (drone ship) or Success (ground pad)) between the date 2010-06-04 and 2017-03-20.

# Build an Interactive Map with Folium

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- Markers, circles, lines and marker clusters were used with Folium Maps
- Markers indicate points like launch sites
- Circles indicate highlighted areas around specific coordinates, like NASA Johnson Space Center
- Marker clusters indicates groups of events in each coordinate, like launches in a launch site
- Lines are used to indicate distances between two coordinates.



# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

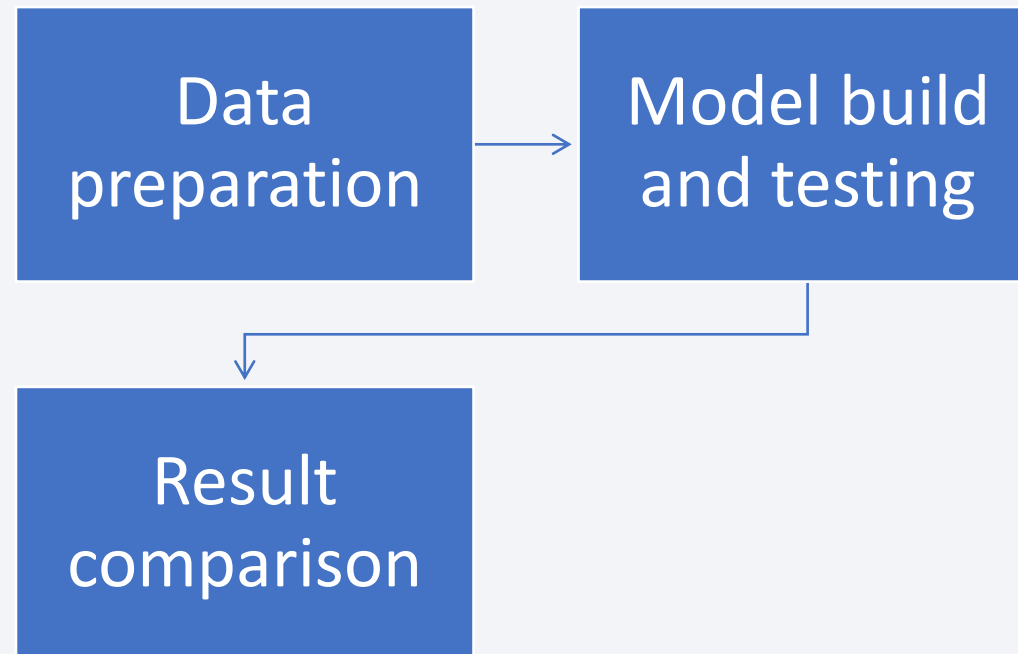
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- The following graphs and plots were used to visualize data
- Percentage of launches by site
- Payload range
- This combination allowed to quickly analyze the relation between payloads and launch sites, helping to identify where is best place to launch according to payloads.

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

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- Four classification models were compared: logistic regression, support vector machine, decision tree and k nearest neighbors.



# Results

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- Exploratory data analysis results:
  - Space X uses 4 different launch sites;
  - The first launches were done to Space X itself and NASA;
  - The average payload of F9 v1.1 booster is 2,928 kg;
  - The first success landing outcome happened in 2015 five year after the first launch;
  - Many Falcon 9 booster versions were successful at landing in drone ships having payload above the average;
  - Almost 100% of mission outcomes were successful;
  - Two booster versions failed at landing in drone ships in 2015: F9 v1.1 B1012 and F9 v1.1 B1015;
  - The number of landing outcomes became as better as years passed.



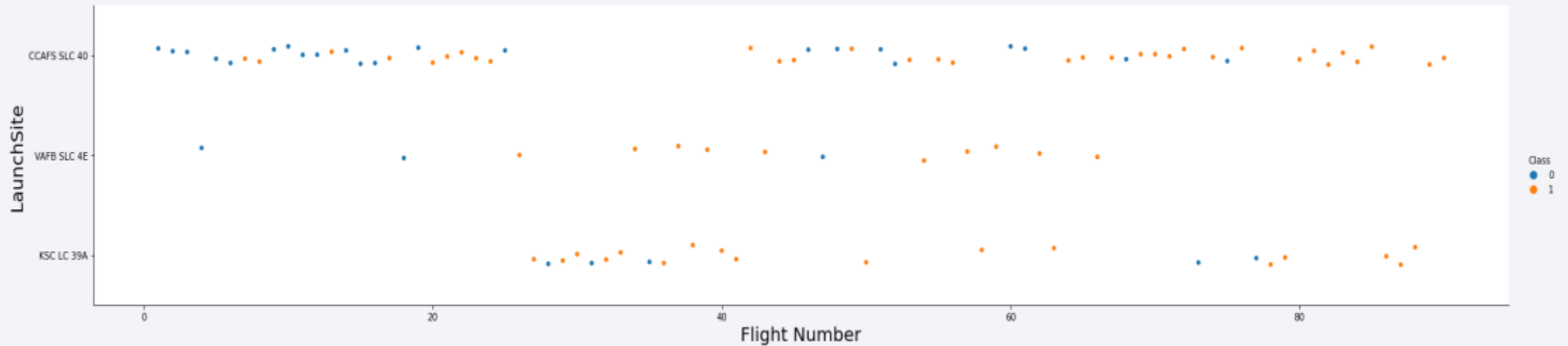
The background of the slide is an abstract composition. It features a dark blue base color. Overlaid on this are numerous diagonal streaks in shades of red and cyan. A faint, light blue grid pattern is also visible, particularly in the lower-left quadrant. The overall effect is dynamic and technological.

Section 2

# Insights drawn from EDA



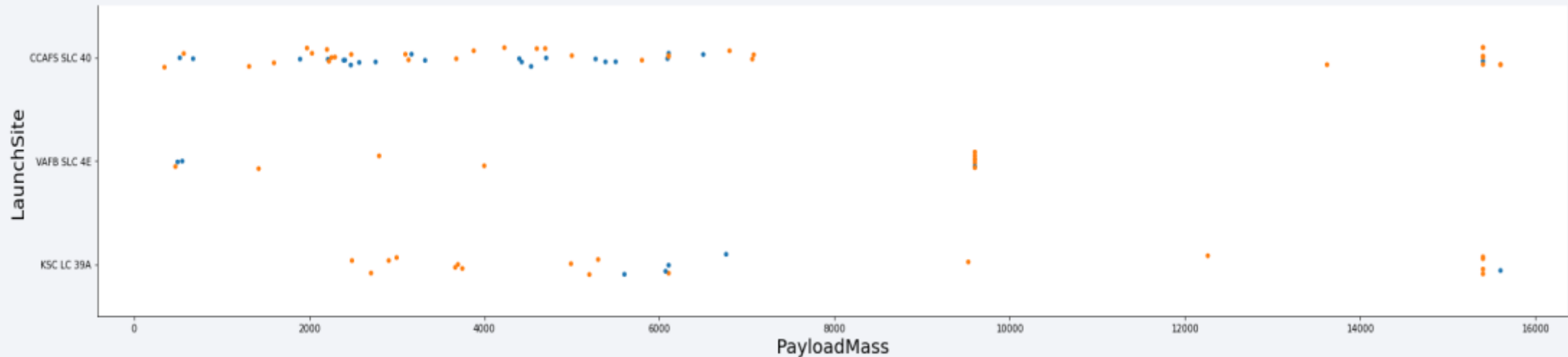
# Flight Number vs. Launch Site



- According to the plot above, it's possible to verify that the best launch site nowadays is CCAFS SLC 40, where most of recent launches were successful;
- In second place VAFB SLC 4E and third place KSC LC 39A;
- It's also possible to see that the general success rate improved over time.



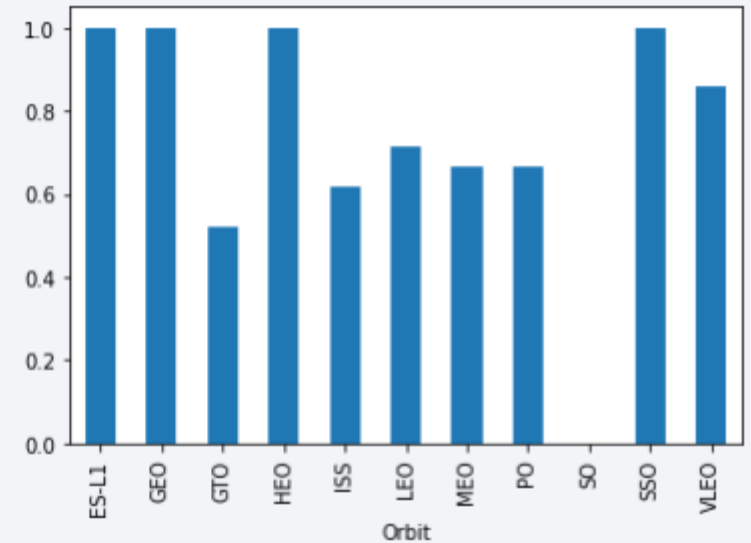
# Payload vs. Launch Site



- Payloads over 9,000kg (about the weight of a school bus) have excellent success rate;
- Payloads over 12,000kg seems to be possible only on CCAFS SLC 40 and KSC LC 39A launch sites.

# Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

- The biggest success rates happens to orbits:
  - ES-L1;
  - GEO;
  - HEO; and
  - SSO.
- Followed by:
  - VLEO (above 80%); and
  - LFO (above 70%).

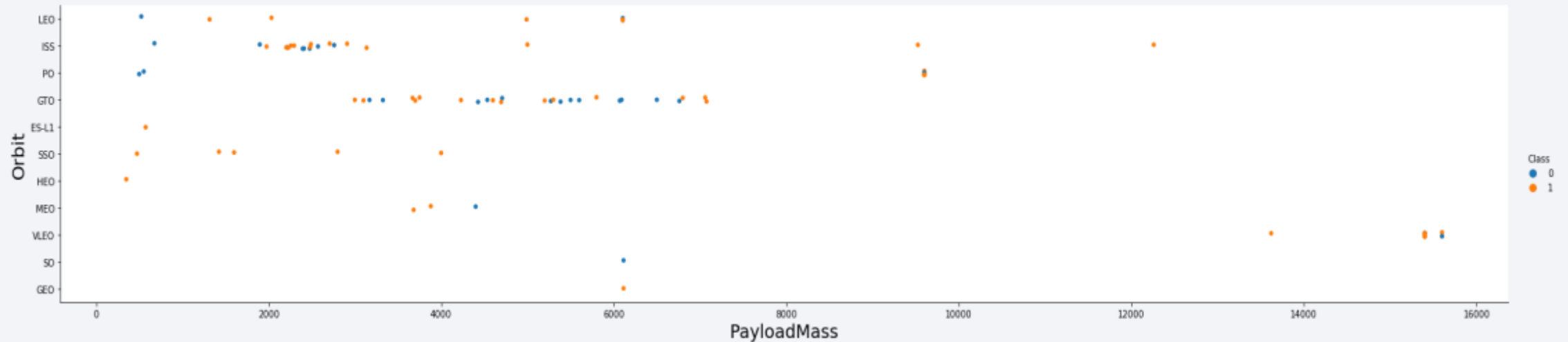


# Flight Number vs. Orbit Type



- Apparently, success rate improved over time to all orbits;
- VLEO orbit seems a new business opportunity, due to recent increase of its frequency.

# Payload vs. Orbit Type

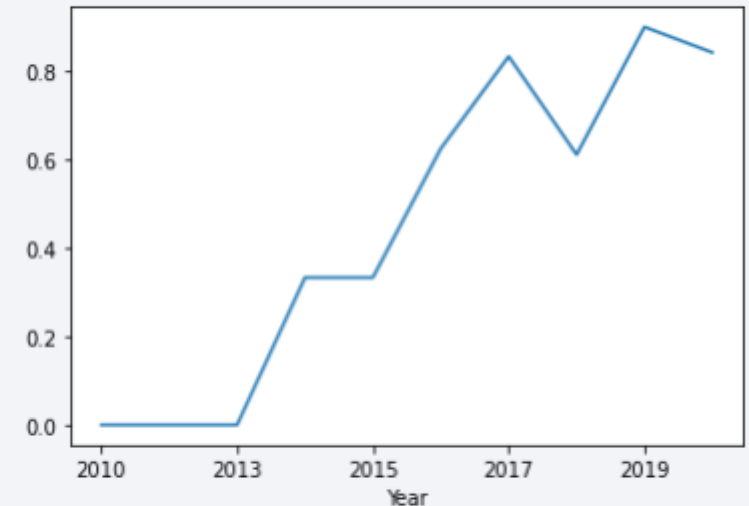


- Apparently, there is no relation between payload and success rate to orbit GTO;
- ISS orbit has the widest range of payload and a good rate of success;
- There are few launches to the orbits SO and GEO.

# Launch Success Yearly Trend

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- Success rate started increasing in 2013 and kept until 2020;
- It seems that the first three years were a period of adjusts and improvement of technology.





# All Launch Site Names

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- According to data, there are four launch sites:

Launch Site
CCAFS LC-40
CCAFS SLC-40
KSC LC-39A
VAFB SLC-4E

- They are obtained by selecting unique occurrences of “launch\_site” values from the dataset.

# Launch Site Names Begin with 'CCA'

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

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	07:44:00	F9 v1.0 B0005	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon demo flight C2	525	LEO (ISS)	NASA (COTS)	Success	No attempt
2012-10-08	00:35:00	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

- Here we can see five samples of Cape Canaveral launches.

# Total Payload Mass

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- Total payload carried by boosters from NASA:

Total Payload (kg)
111.268

- Total payload calculated above, by summing all payloads whose codes contain 'CRS', which corresponds to NASA.

# Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

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- Average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1:

Avg Payload (kg)
2.928

- Filtering data by the booster version above and calculating the average payload mass we obtained the value of 2,928 kg.

# First Successful Ground Landing Date

- First successful landing outcome on ground pad:

Min Date
2015-12-22

- By filtering data by successful landing outcome on ground pad and getting the minimum value for date it's possible to identify the first occurrence, that happened on 12/22/2015.



## Successful Drone Ship Landing with Payload between 4000 and 6000

- Boosters which have successfully landed on drone ship and had payload mass greater than 4000 but less than 6000

Booster Version
F9 FT B1021.2
F9 FT B1031.2
F9 FT B1022
F9 FT B1026

- Selecting distinct booster versions according to the filters above, these 4 are the result.

# Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

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- Number of successful and failure mission outcomes:

Mission Outcome	Occurrences
Success	99
Success (payload status unclear)	1
Failure (in flight)	1

- Grouping mission outcomes and counting records for each group led us to the summary above.

# Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

- Boosters which have carried the maximum payload mass

Booster Version (...)	Booster Version
F9 B5 B1048.4	F9 B5 B1051.4
F9 B5 B1048.5	F9 B5 B1051.6
F9 B5 B1049.4	F9 B5 B1056.4
F9 B5 B1049.5	F9 B5 B1058.3
F9 B5 B1049.7	F9 B5 B1060.2
F9 B5 B1051.3	F9 B5 B1060.3

- These are the boosters which have carried the maximum payload mass registered in the dataset.

# 2015 Launch Records

- Failed landing outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions, and launch site names for in year 2015

Booster Version	Launch Site
F9 v1.1 B1012	CCAFS LC-40
F9 v1.1 B1015	CCAFS LC-40

- The list above has the only two occurrences.

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

- Ranking of all landing outcomes between the date 2010-06-04 and 2017-03-20:

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

- This view of data alerts us that “No attempt” must be taken in account.

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.

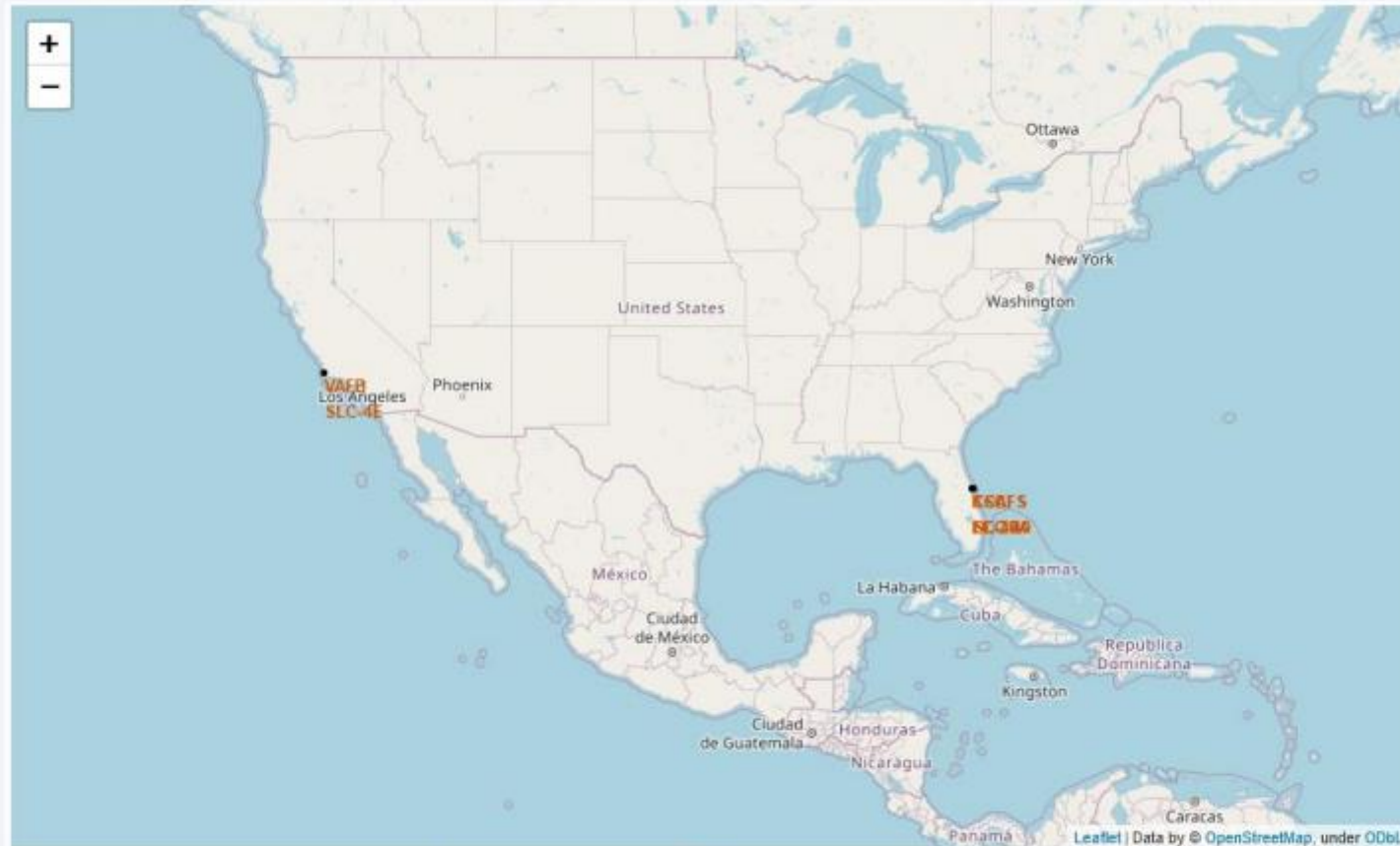
Section 3

# Launch Sites Proximities Analysis



# Launch sites

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- Launch sites are near sea, probably by safety, but not too far from roads and railroads.



# Launch outcomes

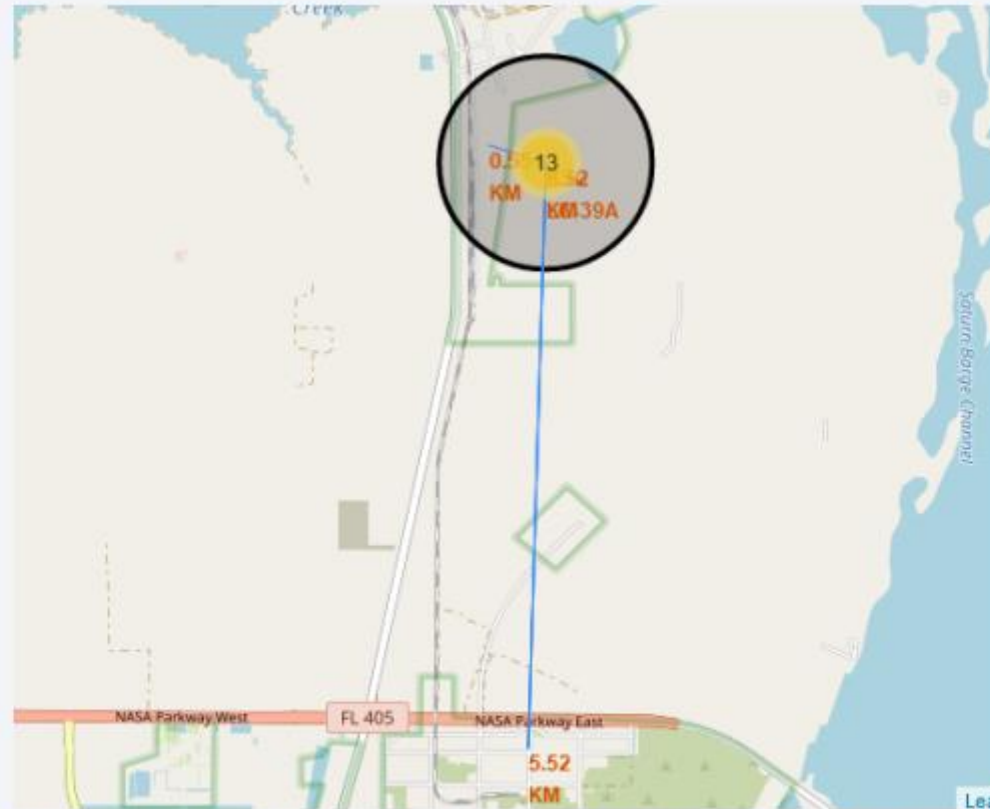
- Example of KSC LC-39A launch site launch outcomes



- Green markers indicate successful and red ones indicate failure.

# Sites logistics

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- Launch site KSC LC-39A has good logistics aspects, being near railroad and road and relatively far from inhabited areas.



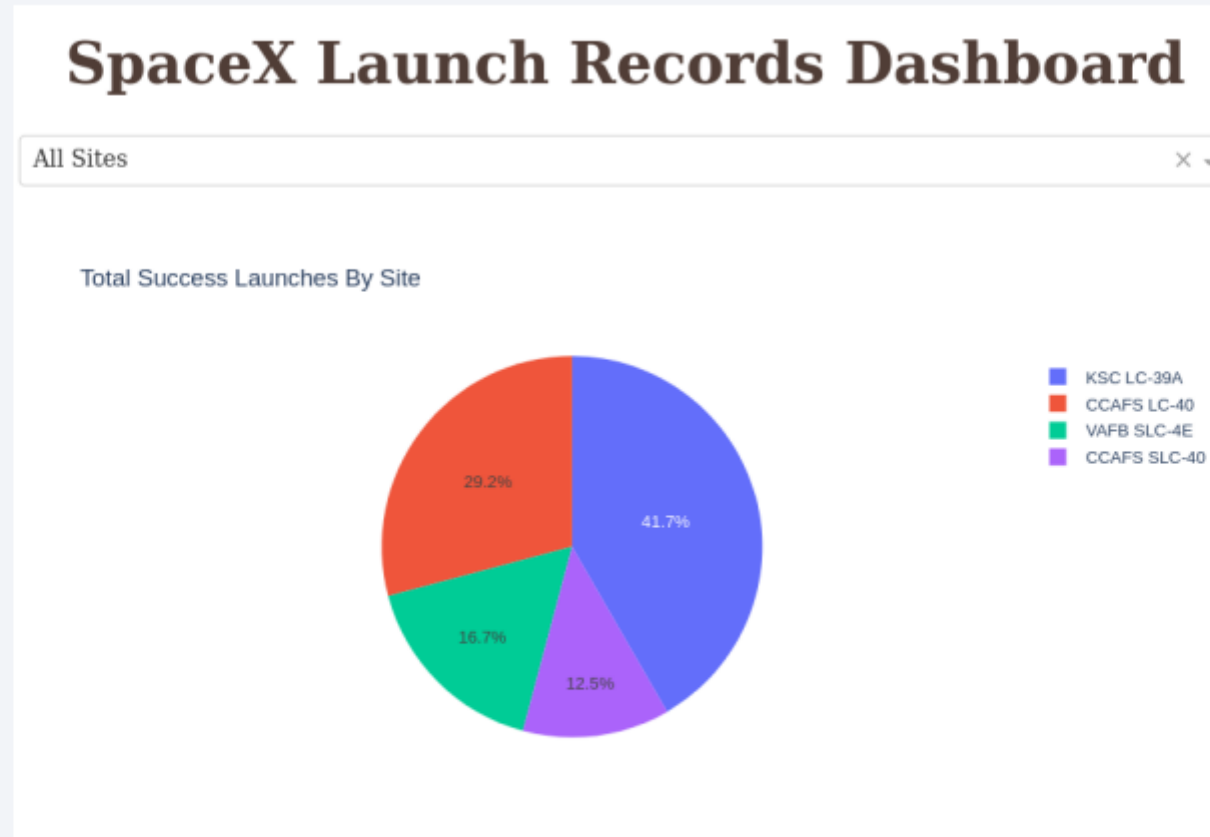
Section 4

# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash



# Successful launches by site

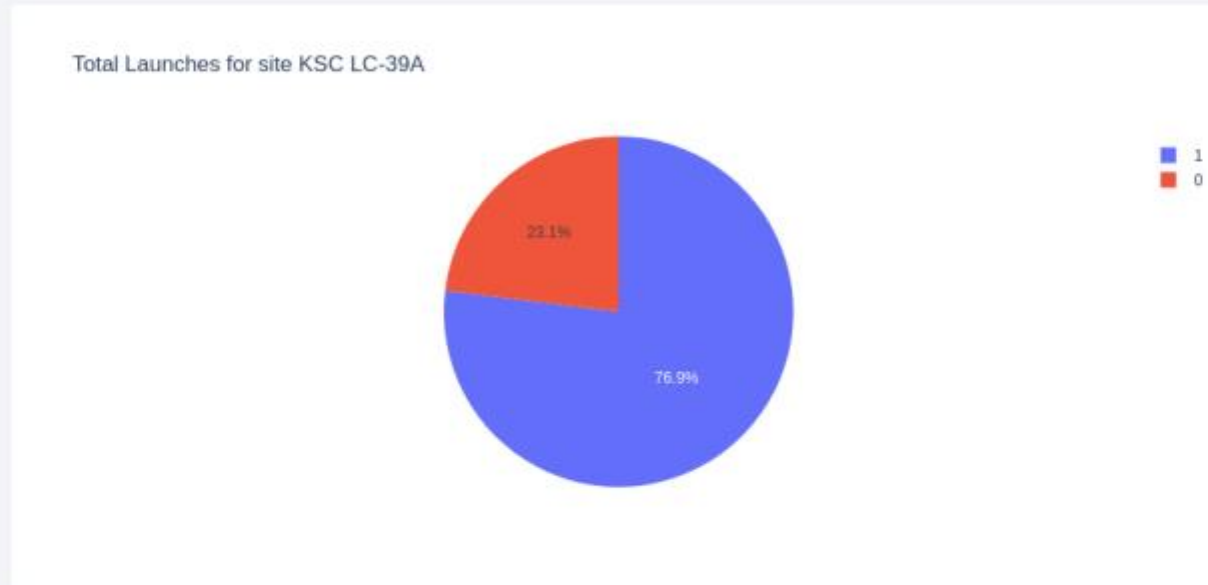
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- The place from where launches are done seems to be a very important factor of success of missions.

# Launch success rate for KSC LC-39A

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- 76.9% of launches are successful in this site.

# Payload and launch outcome correlation



- Payloads under 6,000kg and FT boosters are the most successful combination.

Section 5

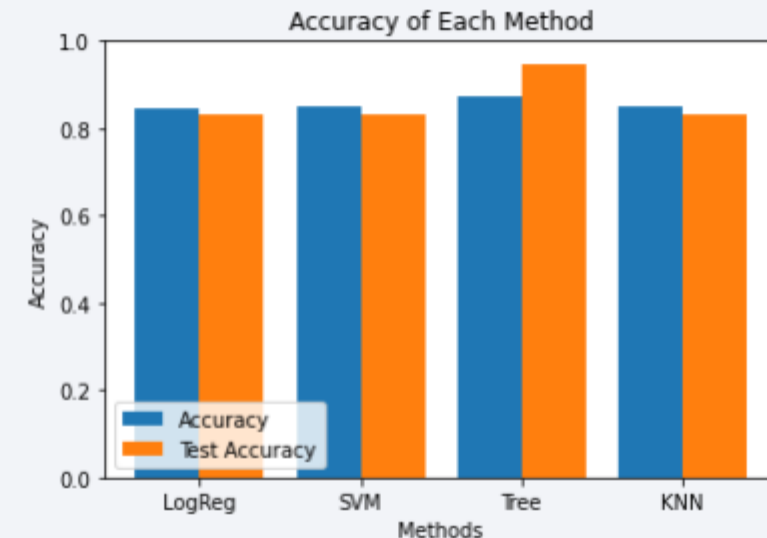
# Predictive Analysis (Classification)



# Classification Accuracy

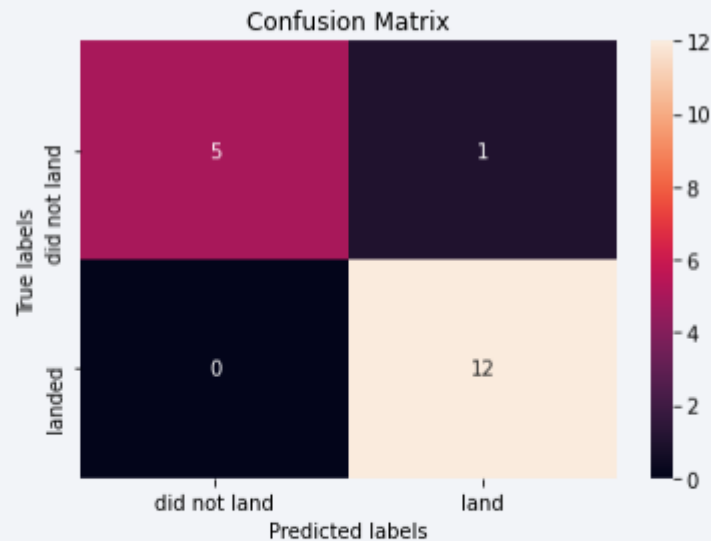
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- Four classification models were tested, and their accuracies are plotted beside;
- The model with the highest classification accuracy is Decision Tree Classifier, which has accuracies over than 87%.



# Confusion Matrix

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- Confusion matrix of Decision Tree Classifier proves its accuracy by showing the big numbers of true positive and true negative compared to the false ones.

# Conclusions

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- Different data sources were analyzed, refining conclusions along the process;
- The best launch site is KSC LC-39A;
- Launches above 7,000kg are less risky;
- Although most of mission outcomes are successful, successful landing outcomes seem to improve over time, according the evolution of processes and rockets;
- Decision Tree Classifier can be used to predict successful landings and increase profits.

Thank you!

