IBM Developer
SKILLS NETWORK

Winning Space Race with Data Science

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Outline

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- Methodology
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Executive Summary

- Summary of methodologies
    - Data Collection
    - Data Wrangling
    - EDA with Data Visualization
    - EDA with SQL
    - Creating Interactive Map with Folium
    - Creating Dashboard with Plotly
    - Predictive Analysis
- Summary of all results
    - EDA results
    - Dashboard Analytics with Screenshots
    - Predictive analysis result

Introduction

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

Section 1

Methodology

Methodology

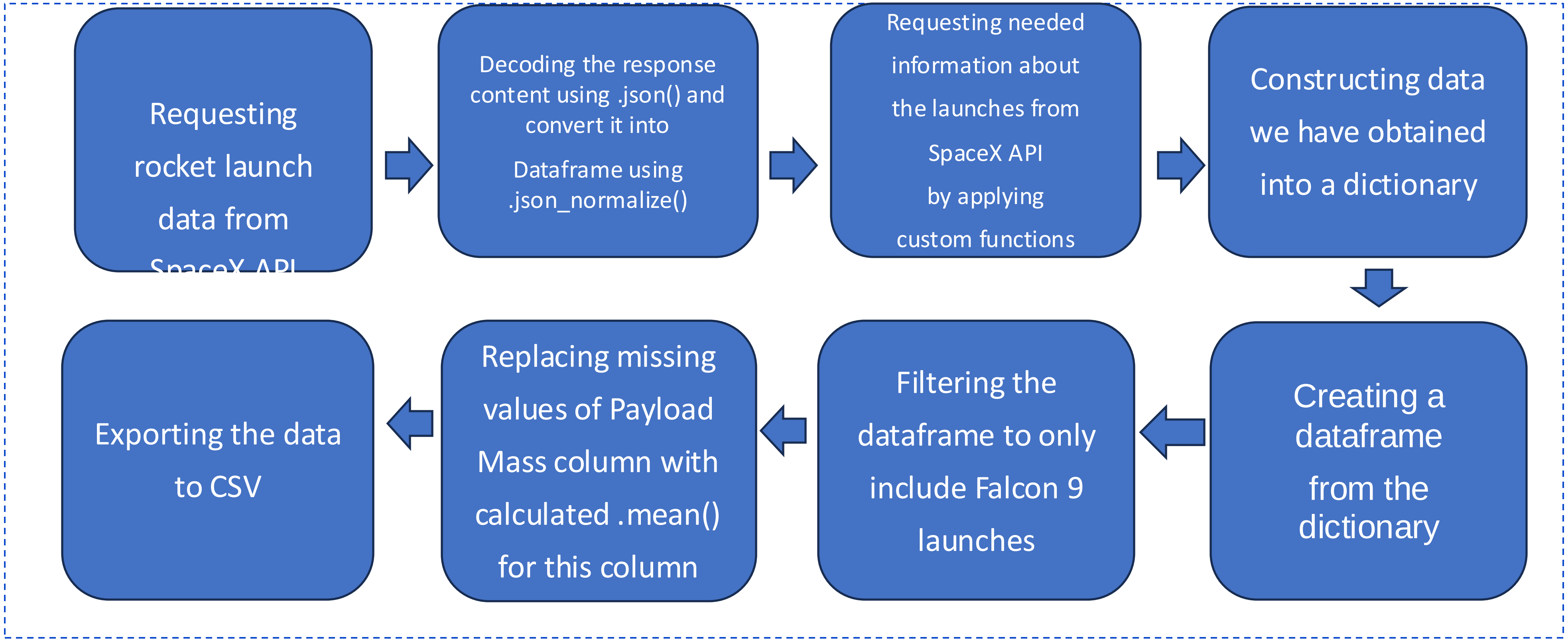
- Data collection methodology:
- 1. Using SpaceX web API
- 2. Web Scraping from Website
- Perform data wrangling
    - Filter the data
    - Dealing with Missing Values
    - Using One Hot Encoding to prepare the data to a binary classification
- Perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) using visualization and SQL
- Perform interactive visual analytics using Folium and Plotly Dash
- Perform predictive analysis using classification models

- Building, tuning and evaluation of classification models to ensure the best results

Data Collection

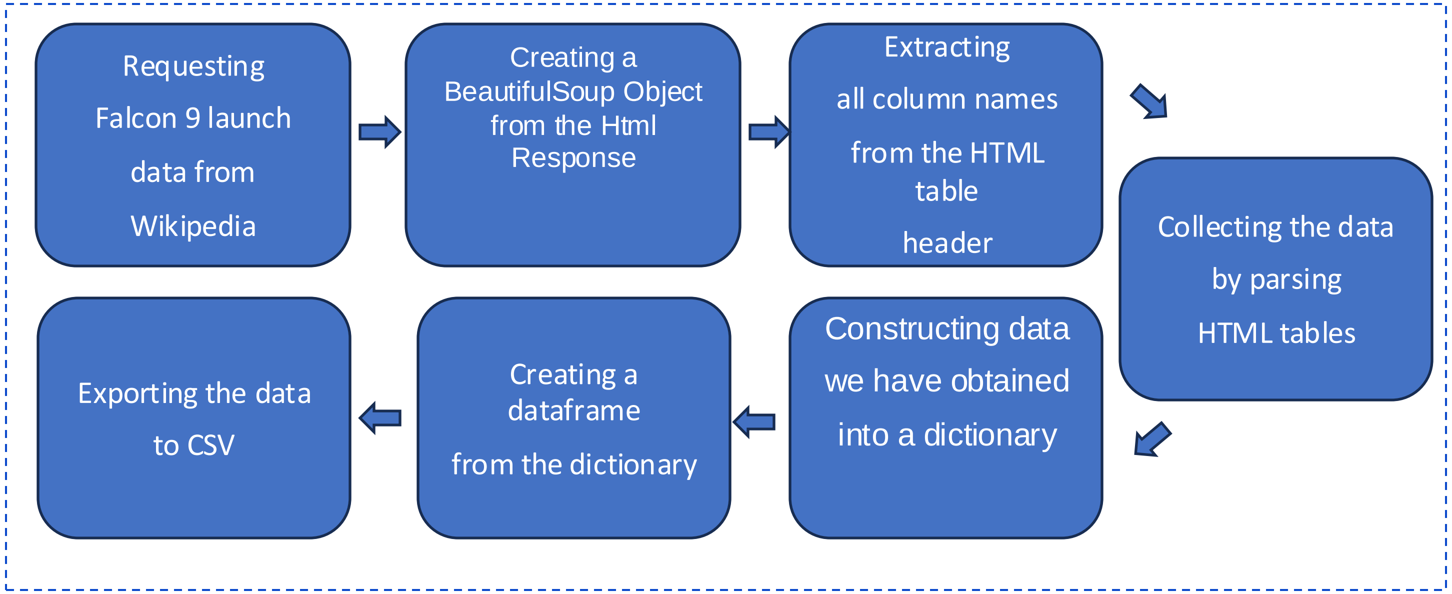
- Data collection process involved a combination of API requests from SpaceX REST API and Web Scraping data from a table in SpaceX's Wikipedia entry. We had to use both of these data collection methods in order to get complete information about the launches for a more detailed analysis.
- Data Columns 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



Github URL: Data Collection API

Data Collection - Scraping

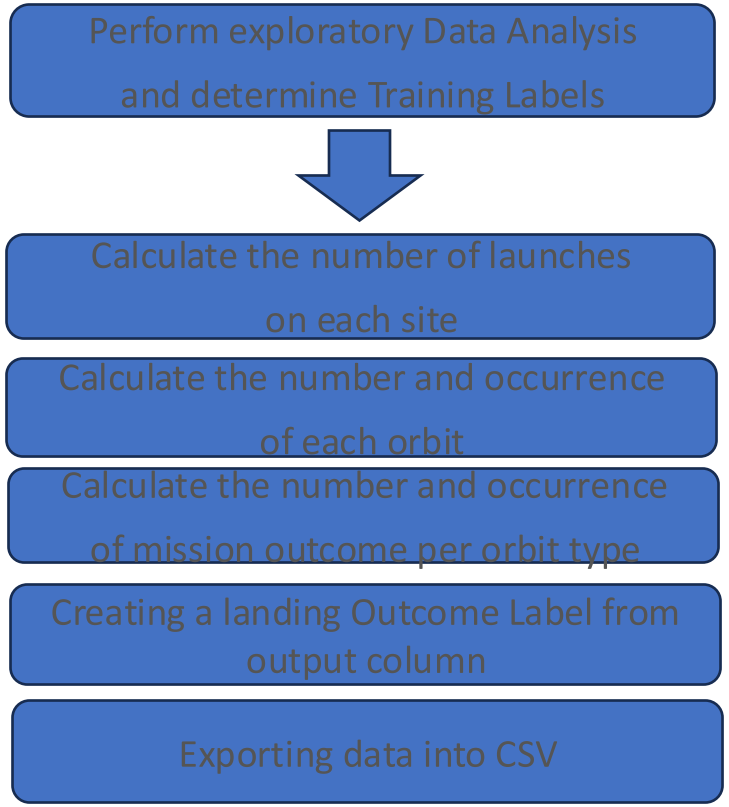


[GitHub URL: Data Collection With Web Scraping]

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 outcomewas 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. We mainly convert those outcomes into Training Labels with “1” means the booster successfully landed, “0” means it was unsuccessful.

[GitHub URL: Data Wrangling]



EDA with Data Visualization

- Charts were plotted:
- Flight Number vs. Payload Mass, Flight Number vs. Launch Site, Payload Mass
- vs. Launch Site, Orbit Type vs. Success Rate, Flight Number vs. Orbit Type,
- Payload Mass vs Orbit Type and Success Rate Yearly Trend
- Scatter plots show the relationship between variables. If a relationship exists,
- they could be used in machine learning model.
- Bar charts show comparisons among discrete categories. The goal is to show the relationship between the specific categories being compared and a measured value.
- Line charts show trends in data over time (time series).
- GitHub URL: EDA with Data Visualization

EDA with SQL

- Performed SQL queries:
- • Displaying the names of the unique launch sites in the space mission
- • Displaying 5 records where launch sites begin with the string ‘CCA'
- • Displaying the total payload mass carried by boosters launched by NASA (CRS)
- • Displaying average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1
- • Listing the date when the first successful landing outcome in ground pad was achieved
- • Listing the names of the boosters which have success in drone ship and have payload mass greater than 4000 but less than 6000
- • Listing the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes
- • Listing the names of the booster versions which have carried the maximum payload mass
- • Listing the failed landing outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions and launch site names for the months in year 2015
- • Ranking 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
- GitHub URL: EDA with SQL

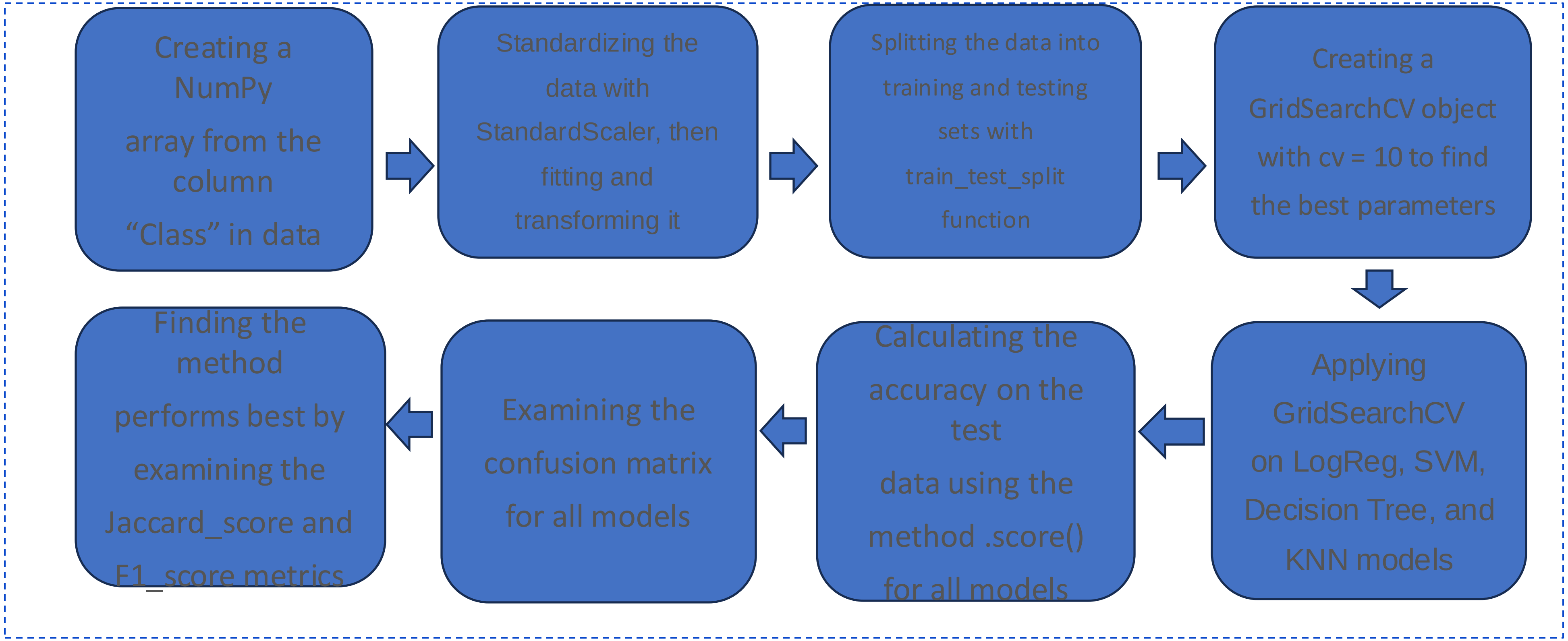
Build an Interactive Map with Folium

- Markers of all Launch Sites:
- - Added Marker with Circle, Popup Label and Text Label of NASA Johnson Space Center using
- its latitude and longitude coordinates as a start location.
- - Added Markers with Circle, Popup Label and Text Label of all Launch Sites using their latitude
- and longitude coordinates to show their geographical locations and proximity to Equator and
- coasts.
- Coloured Markers of the launch outcomes for each Launch Site:
- - Added coloured Markers of success (Green) and failed (Red) launches using Marker Cluster to
- identify which launch sites have relatively high success rates.
- Distances between a Launch Site to its proximities:
- - Added coloured Lines to show distances between the Launch Site KSC LC-39A (as an
- example) and its proximities like Railway, Highway, Coastline and Closest City.
- GitHub URL: Interactive Map with Folium

Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

- Launch Sites Dropdown List:
- - Added a dropdown list to enable Launch Site selection.
- Pie Chart showing Success Launches (All Sites/Certain Site):
- - Added a pie chart to show the total successful launches count for all sites and the
- Success vs. Failed counts for the site, if a specific Launch Site was selected.
- Slider of Payload Mass Range:
- - Added a slider to select Payload range.
- Scatter Chart of Payload Mass vs. Success Rate for the different Booster Versions:
- - Added a scatter chart to show the correlation between Payload and Launch Success.
- [GitHub URL: Dashboard with Plotly Dash]

Predictive Analysis (Classification)



[GitHub URL: Predictive Analysis]

Results

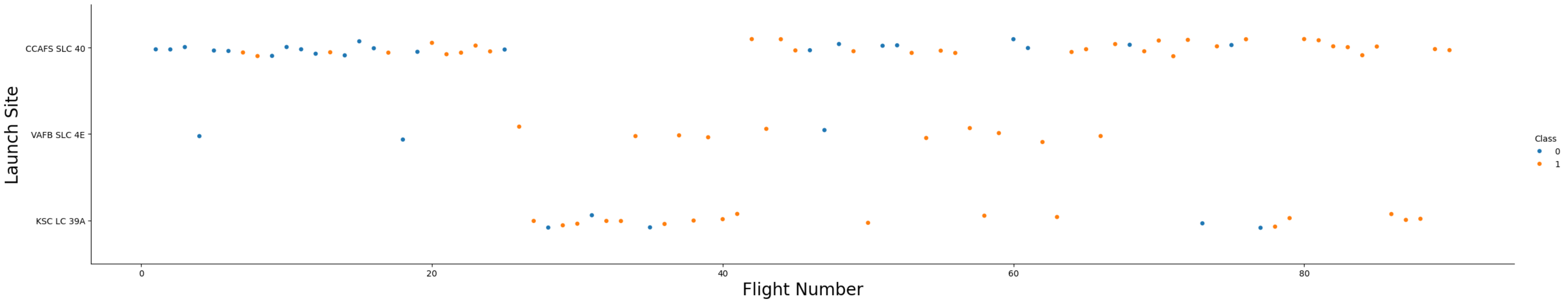
- Exploratory data analysis results
- Interactive analytics demo in screenshots
- Predictive analysis results

Section 2

Insights drawn from EDA

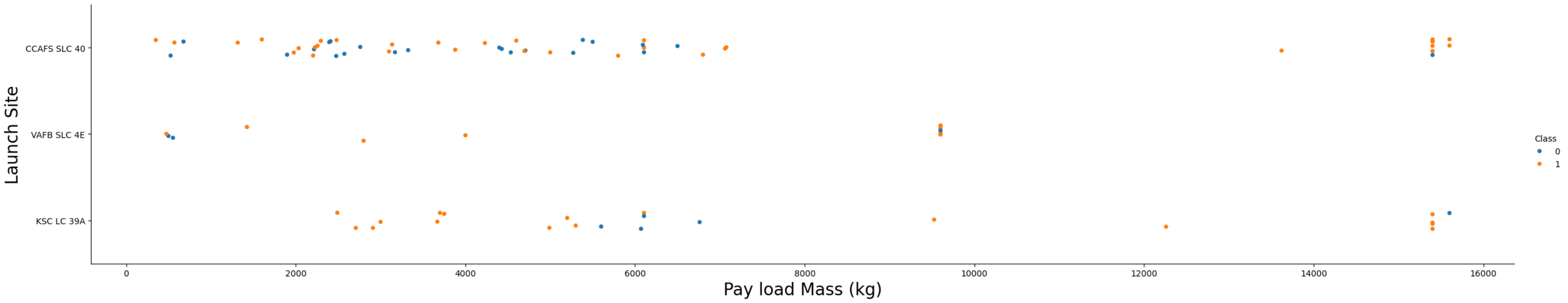
Flight Number vs. Launch Site

- The earliest flights all failed while the latest flights all succeeded.
- The CCAFS SLC 40 launch site has about a half of all launches.
- VAFB SLC 4E and KSC LC 39A have higher success rates.
- It can be assumed that each new launch has a higher rate of success.



Payload vs. Launch Site

- For every launch site the higher the payload mass, the higher the success rate.
- Most of the launches with payload mass over 7000 kg were successful.
- KSC LC 39A also has a 100% success rate for payload mass under 5500 kg.



Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

- Orbits with 100% success rate:

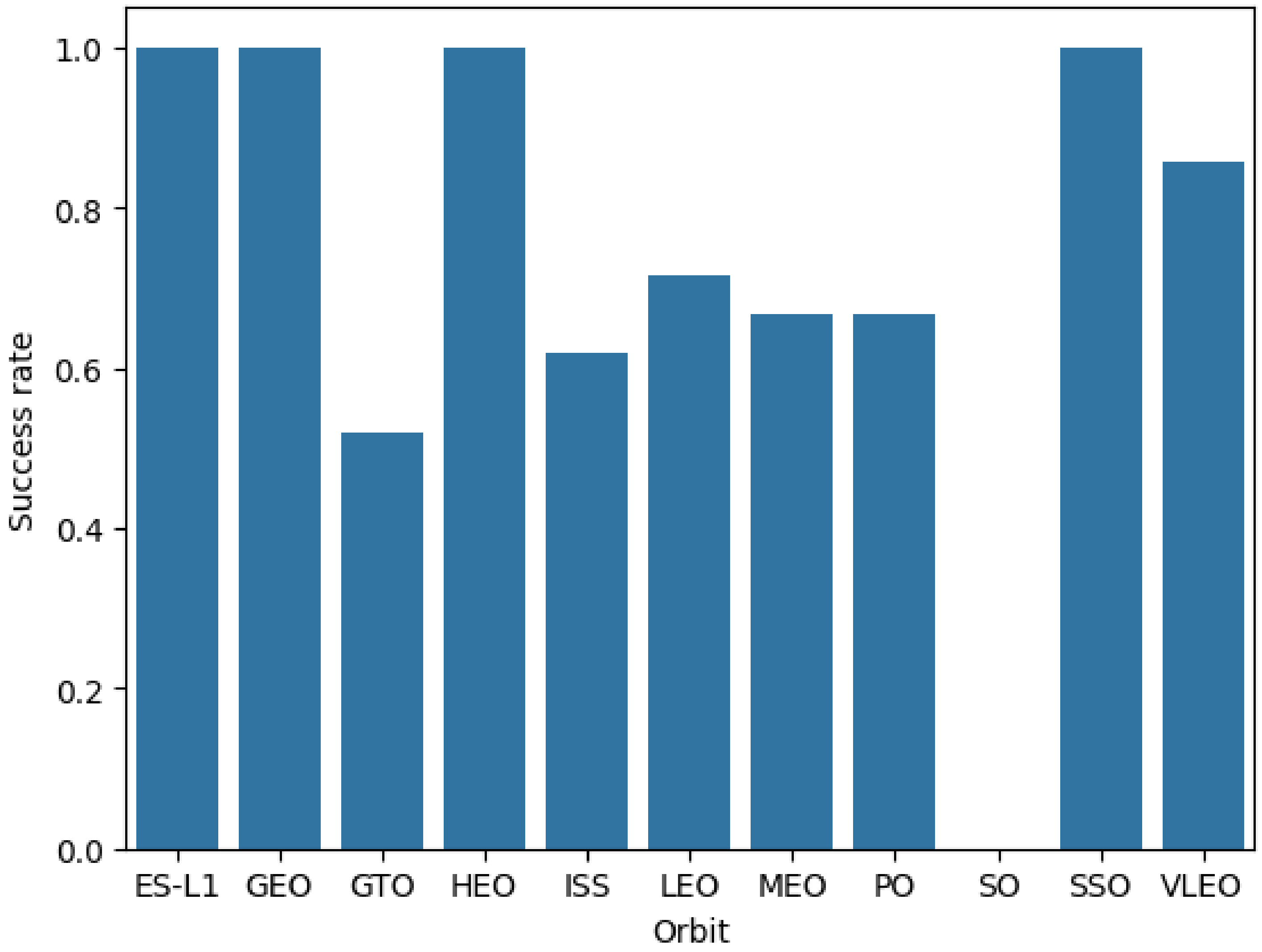
- ES-L1, GEO, HEO, SSO

- Orbits with 0% success rate:

- SO

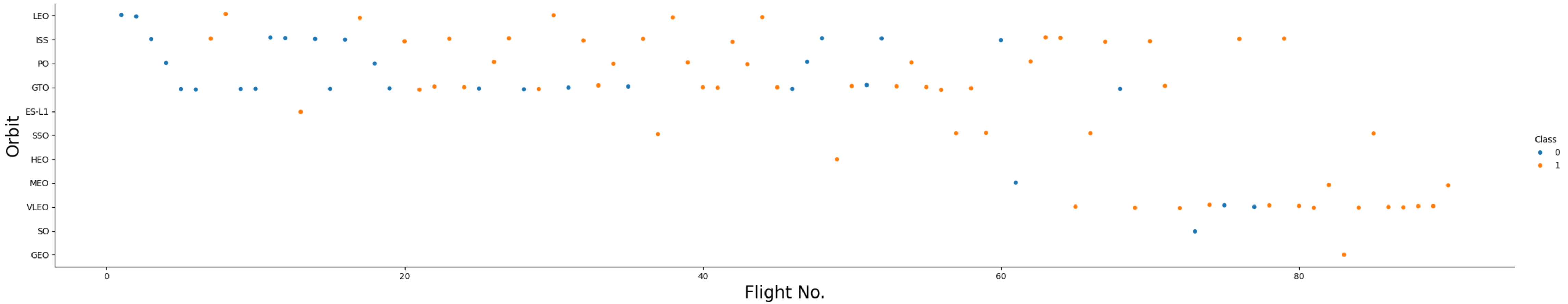
- Orbits with success rate between 50% and 85%:

- GTO, ISS, LEO, MEO, PO



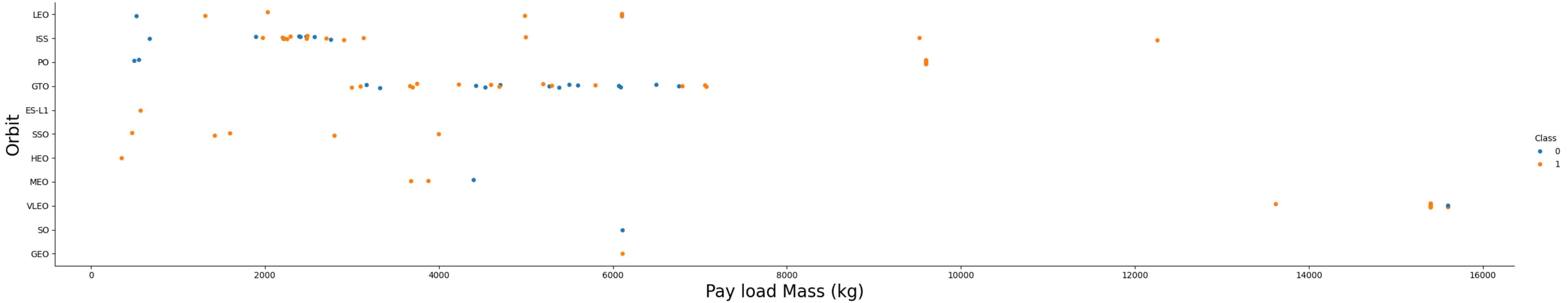
Flight Number vs. Orbit Type

- In the 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.



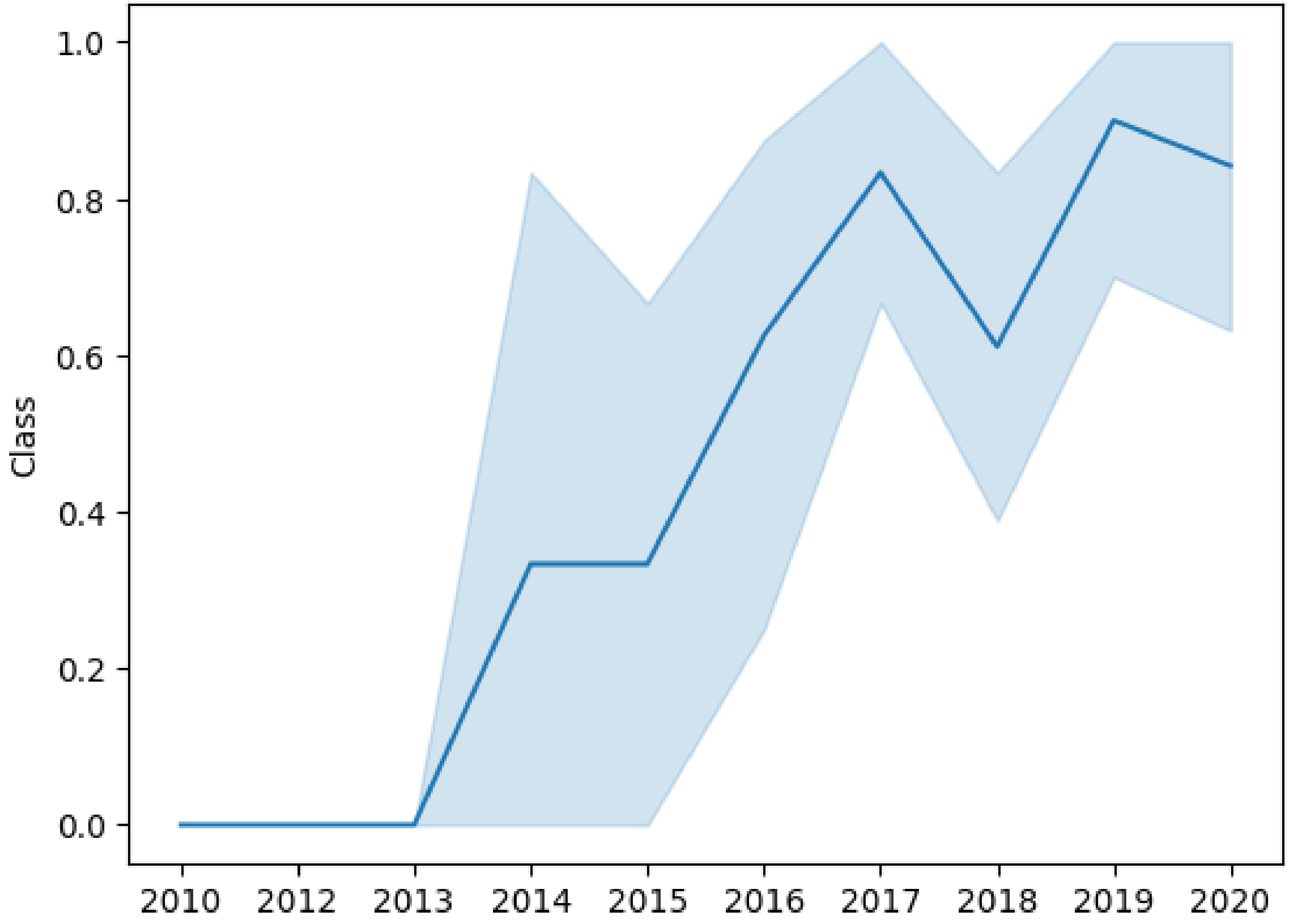
Payload vs. Orbit Type

- Heavy payloads have a negative influence on GTO orbits and positive
- on GTO and Polar LEO (ISS) orbits.



Launch Success Yearly Trend

- The success rate since 2013 kept increasing till 2020.



```
%sql select distinct launch_site from spacextable
```

[15] Python

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

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

All Launch Site Names

- Displaying the names of the unique launch sites in the space mission.

Launch Site Names Begin with 'CCA'

Displaying 5 records where launch sites begin with the string 'CCA'.

```
%sql select * from spacextable where launch_site like "CCA%" limit 5
```

[16] Python

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

Date	Time (UTC)	Booster_Version	Launch_Site	Payload	PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_	Orbit	Customer	Mission_Outcome	Lan
2010-06-04	18:45:00	F9 v1.0 B0003	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon Spacecraft Qualification Unit	0	LEO	SpaceX	Success	Fail
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	Fail
2012-05-22	7:44:00	F9 v1.0 B0005	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon demo flight C2	525	LEO (ISS)	NASA (COTS)	Success	
2012-10-08	0:35:00	F9 v1.0 B0006	CCAFS LC-40	SpaceX CRS-1	500	LEO (ISS)	NASA (CRS)	Success	
2013-03-01	15:10:00	F9 v1.0 B0007	CCAFS LC-40	SpaceX CRS-2	677	LEO (ISS)	NASA (CRS)	Success	

Total Payload Mass

- Displaying the total payload mass carried by boosters launched by NASA (CRS).

```
%sql select sum(payload_mass__kg_) as total_payload_mass_by_nasa from spacextable where customer="NASA (CRS)"
```

[18] Python

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

total_payload_mass_by_nasa
45596

Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

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

```
%sql select avg(payload_mass__kg_) as average_payload_mass from spacextable where booster_version="F9 v1.1"
```

[19] Python

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

average_payload_mass
2928.4

First Successful Ground Landing Date

- Listing the date when the first successful landing outcome in ground pad was achieved.

```
%sql select min(date) as date from spacextable where landing_outcome = "Success (ground pad)"
```

[20] Python

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

date
2015-12-22

Successful Drone Ship Landing with Payload between 4000 and 6000

- Listing the names of the boosters which have success in drone ship and have payload mass greater than 4000 but less than 6000.

```
%sql select booster_version from spacextable where landing_outcome = "Success (drone ship)" and payload_mass__kg_
```

[21] Python

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

Booster_Version
F9 FT B1022
F9 FT B1026
F9 FT B1021.2
F9 FT B1031.2

Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

- Listing the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes.

```
%sql SELECT \
    CASE \
        WHEN landing_outcome LIKE 'Success%' THEN 'Success'\
        WHEN landing_outcome LIKE 'Failure%' THEN 'Failure'\
    END as outcome_category,\
    COUNT(*) as count\
FROM \
    spacextable\
GROUP BY \
    outcome_category;
```

[32] Python

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

outcome_category	count
None	30
Failure	10
Success	61

Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

- Listing the names of the booster versions which have carried the maximum payload mass.

```
t booster_version from spacextable where payload_mass__kg_ = (select max(payload_mass__kg_) from spacextable)
```

[24] Python

```
* 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

2015 Launch Records

- Listing the failed landing outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions and launch site names for the months in year 2015.

```
%sql select substr(date,6,2) as month , landing_outcome , booster_version , launch_site\
    from spacextable\
        where landing_outcome="Failure (drone ship)"\
            and substr(date,0,5)="2015"
```

[28] Python

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

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

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

- Ranking 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\
FROM spacextable\
WHERE date BETWEEN '2010-06-04' AND '2017-03-20'\
GROUP BY landing_outcome\
ORDER BY count DESC;
```

[31] Python

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

Landing_Outcome	count
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

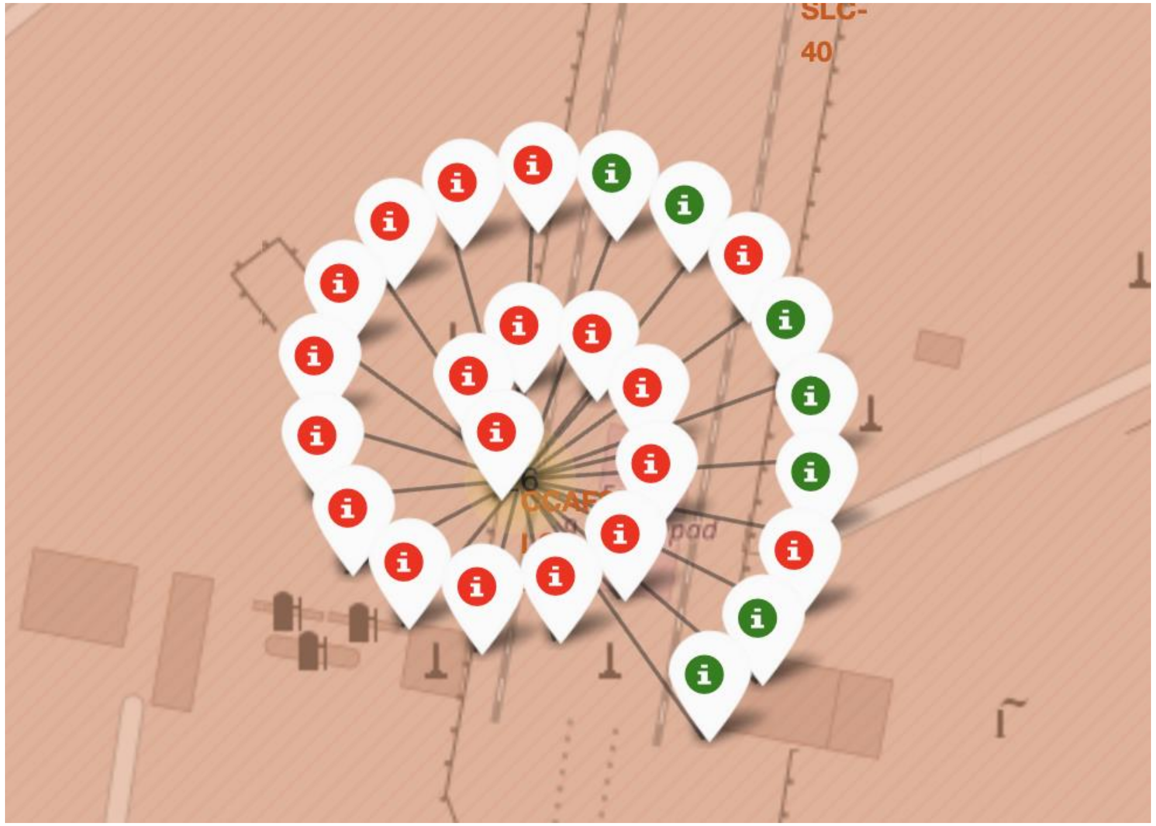
Section 3

Launch Sites Proximities Analysis

All launch sites' location markers on a global map

Most of Launch sites are in proximity to the Equator line. The land is moving faster at the equator than any other place on the surface of the Earth. Anything on the surface of the Earth at the equator is already moving at 1670 km/hour. If a ship is launched from the equator it goes up into space, and it is also moving around the Earth at the same speed it was moving before launching. This is because of inertia. This speed will help the spacecraft keep up a good enough speed to stay in orbit. All launch sites are in very close proximity to the coast, while launching rockets towards the ocean it minimises the risk of having any debris dropping or exploding near people.

Colour-labeled launch records on the map

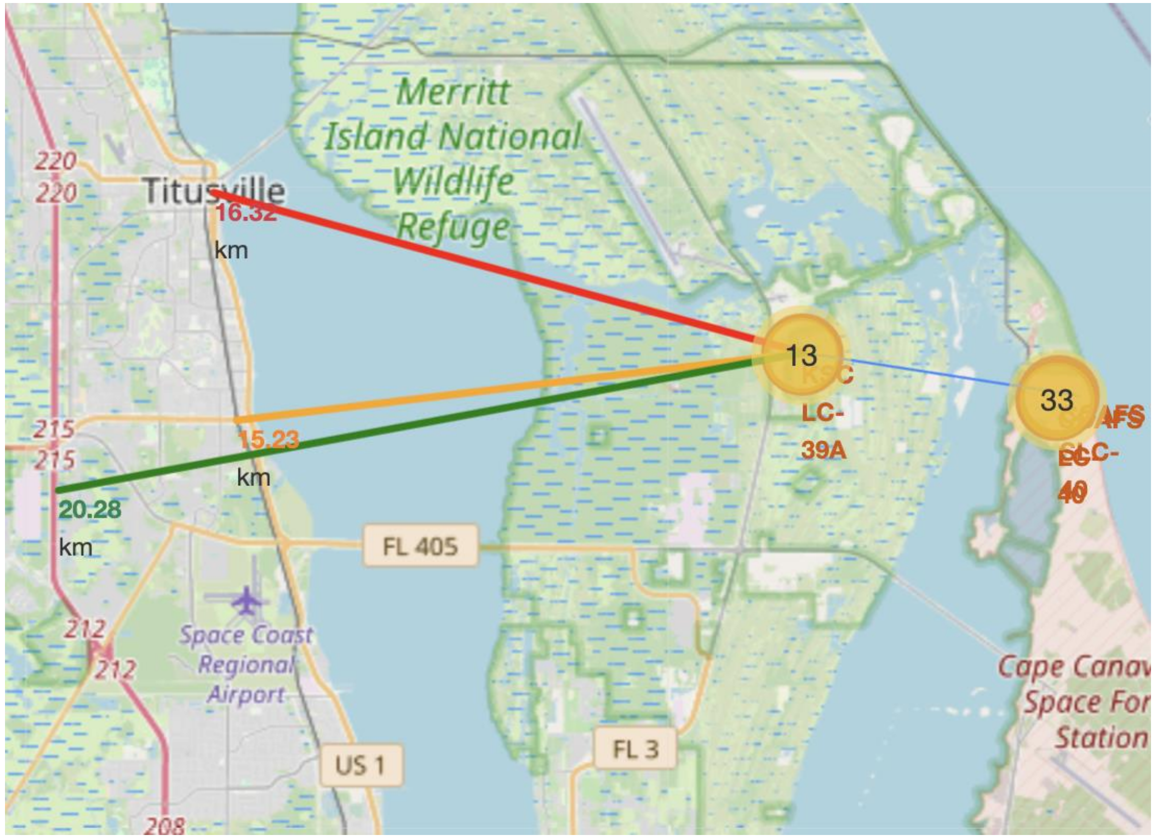


From the colour-labeled markers we should be able to easily identify which launch sites have relatively high success rates.

- Green Marker = Successful Launch

- Red Marker = Failed Launch

Launch Site KSC LC-39A has a very high Success Rate.



Distance from the launch site KSC LC-39A to its proximities

From the visual analysis of the launch site KSC LC-39A we can clearly see that it is:

- relative close to railway (15.23 km)

- relative close to highway (20.28 km)

- relative close to coastline (14.99 km)

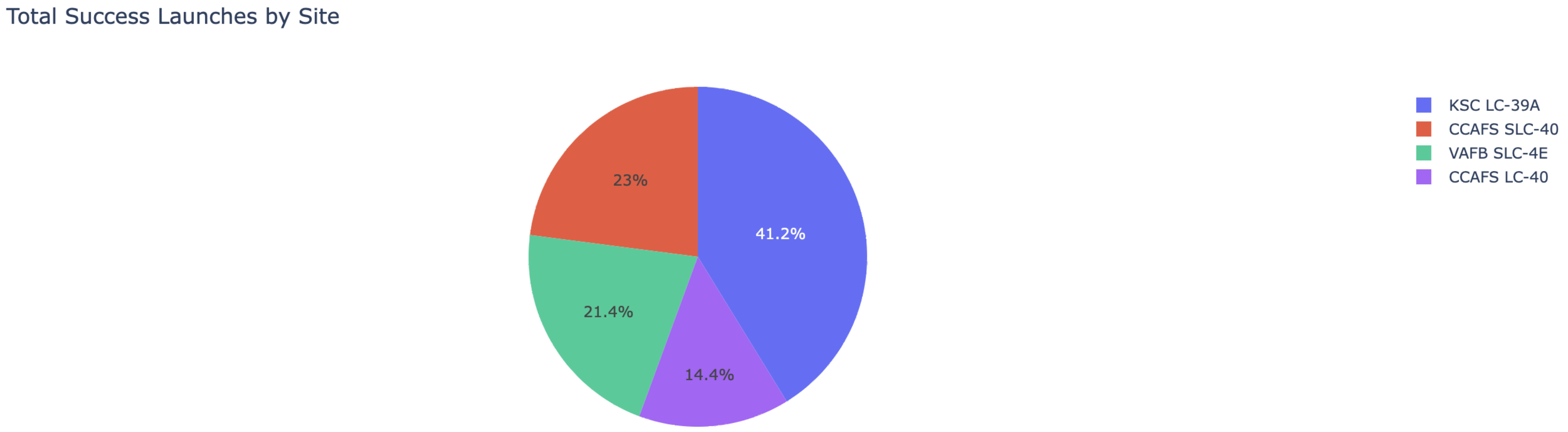
Also the launch site KSC LC-39A is relative close to its closest city Titusville (16.32 km). Failed rocket with its high speed can cover distances like 15-20 km in few seconds. It could be potentially dangerous to populated areas

Section 4

Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

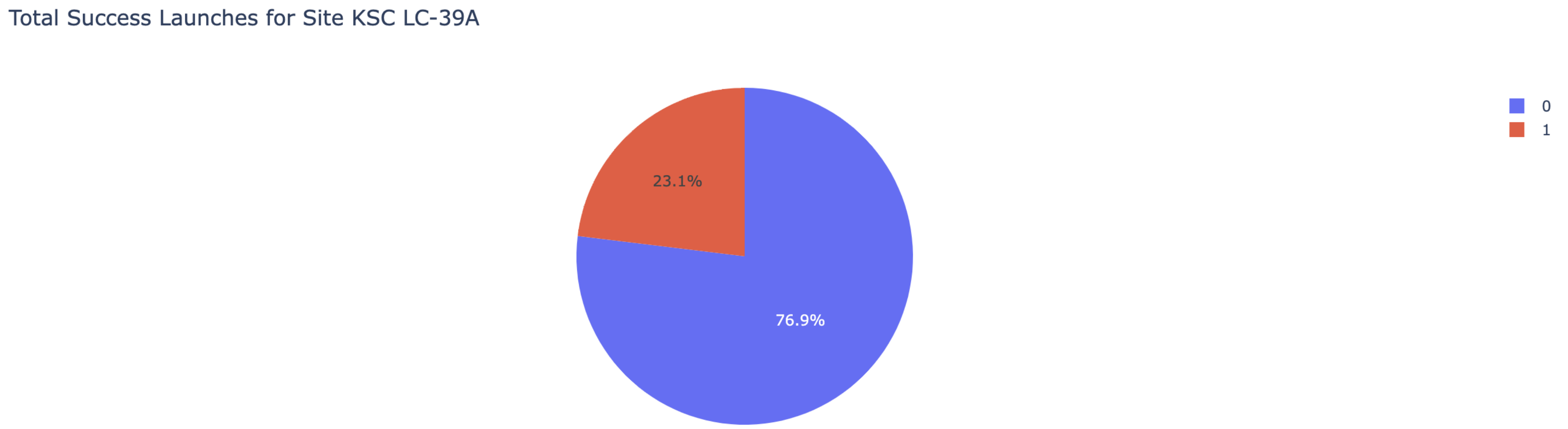
Launch success count for all sites

- The chart clearly shows that from all the sites, KSC LC-39A has the most successful launches.



Launch site with highest launch success ratio

- KSC LC-39A has the highest launch success rate (76.9%) with 10 successful and only 3 failed landings.



Payload Mass vs. Launch Outcome for all sites

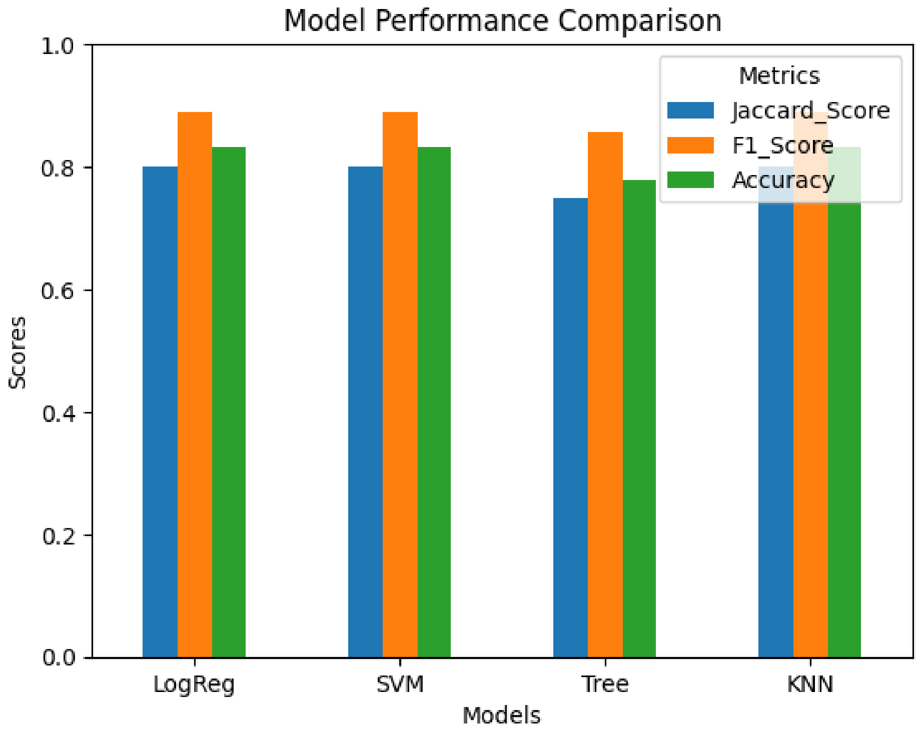
The charts show that payloads between 2000 and 5500 kg have the highest success rate.

Section 5

Predictive Analysis (Classification)

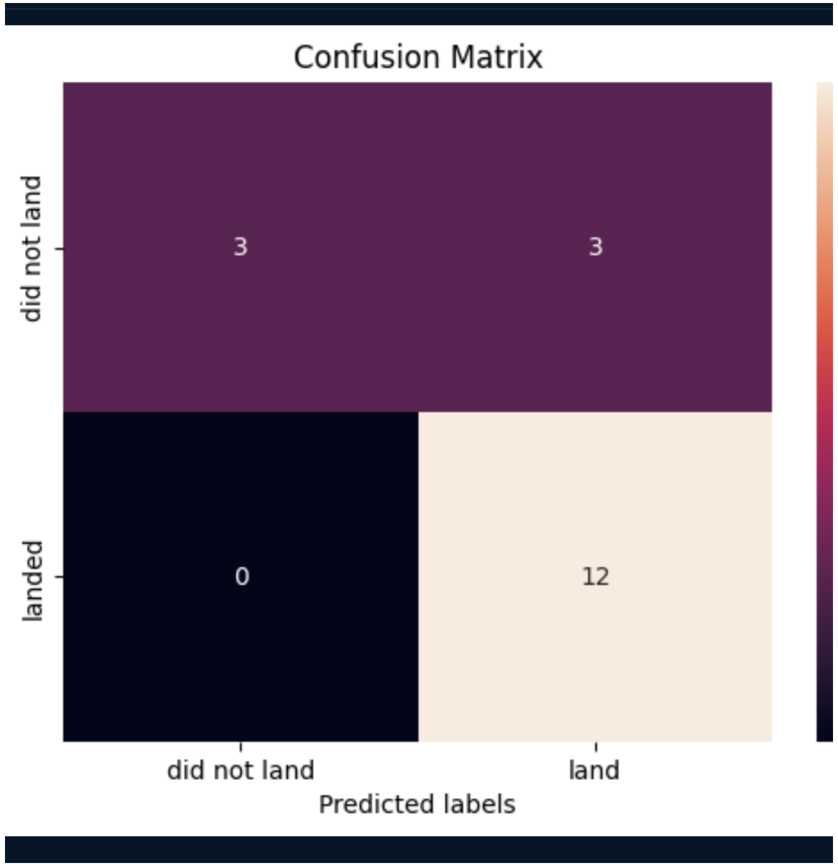
Classification Accuracy

Logestic Regression, KNN and SVM are the best models in terms of accuracy



Confusion Matrix

- Examining the confusion matrix, we see that logistic regression can distinguish between the different classes. We see that the major problem is false positives.



Conclusions

- • Launches with a low payload mass show better results than launches with a larger payload mass.
- • Most of launch sites are in proximity to the Equator line and all the sites are in very close proximity to the coast.
- • The success rate of launches increases over the years.
- • KSC LC-39A has the highest success rate of the launches from all the sites.
- • Orbits ES-L1, GEO, HEO and SSO have 100% success rate.

Appendix

- IBM Data Science Graded Assignment - 1 | Introduction to Jupyter Notebook
- IBM Data Science Project - 1 | Extracting and Visualizing Stock Data
- IBM Data Science Project - 2 | Data Analysis | House sales in USA
- IBM Data Science Project - 3 | Visualization and Dashboard of Automobile Dataset

Thank you!