Space X Falcon 9 First Stage Landing Prediction

Assignment: Machine Learning Prediction

Estimated time needed: **60** minutes

Space X 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 Space X can reuse the first stage. Therefore if we can determine if the first stage will land, we can determine the cost of a launch. This information can be used if an alternate company wants to bid against space X for a rocket launch. In this lab, you will create a machine learning pipeline to predict if the first stage will land given the data from the preceding labs.

Several examples of an unsuccessful landing are shown here:

Most unsuccessful landings are planed. Space X; performs a controlled landing in the oceans.

Objectives

Perform exploratory Data Analysis and determine Training Labels

- create a column for the class
- Standardize the data
- Split into training data and test data

-Find best Hyperparameter for SVM, Classification Trees and Logistic Regression

- Find the method performs best using test data

Import Libraries and Define Auxiliary Functions

We will import the following libraries for the lab

In [3]:
```
%%capture
# Pandas is a software library written for the Python programming language for data manipulation and analysis.
import pandas as pd
# NumPy is a library for the Python programming language, adding support for large, multi-dimensional arrays and matrices, along with a large collection of high-level mathematical functions to operate on these arrays
import numpy as np
# Matplotlib is a plotting library for python and pyplot gives us a MatLab like plotting framework. We will use this in our plotter function to plot data.
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
#Seaborn is a Python data visualization library based on matplotlib. It provides a high-level interface for drawing attractive and informative statistical graphics
import seaborn as sns

!pip install -U scikit-learn
```

```
!pip install -U js
!pip install --upgrade scikit-learn

# Preprocessing allows us to standarsize our data
from sklearn import preprocessing
# Allows us to split our data into training and testing data
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
# Allows us to test parameters of classification algorithms and find the best one
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
# Logistic Regression classification algorithm
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
# Support Vector Machine classification algorithm
from sklearn.svm import SVC
# Decision Tree classification algorithm
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
# K Nearest Neighbors classification algorithm
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
```

This function is to plot the confusion matrix.

In [4]:

```
def plot_confusion_matrix(y,y_predict):
    "this function plots the confusion matrix"
    from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix

    cm = confusion_matrix(y, y_predict)
    ax= plt.subplot()
    sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, ax = ax); #annot=True to annotate cells
    ax.set_xlabel('Predicted labels')
    ax.set_ylabel('True labels')
    ax.set_title('Confusion Matrix');
    ax.xaxis.set_ticklabels(['did not land', 'land']);
ax.yaxis.set_ticklabels(['did not land', 'landed'])
    plt.show()
```

Load the dataframe

Load the data

In [5]:

```
import requests
import io
import pandas as pd

URL1 = "https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBM-DS0321EN-SkillsNetwork/datasets/dataset_part_2.csv"
resp1 = requests.get(URL1)
text1 = io.StringIO(resp1.text)
data = pd.read_csv(text1)
```

In [6]:

```
data.head()
```

Out[6]:

	FlightNumber	Date	BoosterVersion	PayloadMass	Orbit	LaunchSite	Outcome	Flight
0	1	2010-06-04	Falcon 9	6104.959412	LEO	CCAFS SLC 40	None None	
1	2	2012-05-22	Falcon 9	525.000000	LEO	CCAFS SLC 40	None None	
2	3	2013-03-01	Falcon 9	677.000000	ISS	CCAFS SLC 40	None None	
3	4	2013-09-29	Falcon 9	500.000000	PO	VAFB SLC 4E	False Ocean	
4	5	2013-12-03	Falcon 9	3170.000000	GTO	CCAFS SLC 40	None None	

In [7]:

```
URL2 = 'https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBM-DS0321EN-SkillsNetwork/datasets/dataset_part_3.csv'
resp2 = requests.get(URL2)
text2 = io.BytesIO(resp2.content)
X = pd.read_csv(text2)
```

In [8]:

```
X.head(100)
```

Out[8]:

	FlightNumber	PayloadMass	Flights	Block	ReusedCount	Orbit_ES-L1	Orbit_GEO	Orbit
0	1.0	6104.959412	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	2.0	525.000000	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2	3.0	677.000000	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
3	4.0	500.000000	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4	5.0	3170.000000	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
85	86.0	15400.000000	2.0	5.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	
86	87.0	15400.000000	3.0	5.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	
87	88.0	15400.000000	6.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	
88	89.0	15400.000000	3.0	5.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	
89	90.0	3681.000000	1.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

90 rows × 83 columns

TASK 1

Create a NumPy array from the column `Class` in `data`, by applying the method `to_numpy()` then assign it to the variable `Y`,make sure the output is a Pandas series (only one bracket df['name of column']).

In [9]:
```
Y = data['Class'].to_numpy()
```

TASK 2

Standardize the data in `X` then reassign it to the variable `X` using the transform provided below.

In [10]:
```
X.mean()
X.std()
```

Out[10]:
```
FlightNumber       26.124701
PayloadMass      4694.671720
Flights             1.213172
Block               1.595288
ReusedCount         1.710254
                    ...
GridFins_True       0.418069
Reused_False        0.494792
Reused_True         0.494792
Legs_False          0.410383
Legs_True           0.410383
Length: 83, dtype: float64
```

In [11]:
```
# students get this
transform = preprocessing.StandardScaler().fit(X)
```

We split the data into training and testing data using the function `train_test_split`. The training data is divided into validation data, a second set used for training data; then the models are trained and hyperparameters are selected using the function `GridSearchCV`.

TASK 3

Use the function train_test_split to split the data X and Y into training and test data. Set the parameter test_size to 0.2 and random_state to 2. The training data and test data should be assigned to the following labels.

`X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test`

In [12]:
```
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test =  train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.2,
random_state=2)
```

we can see we only have 18 test samples.

In [13]:
```
Y_test.shape
```
Out[13]:
```
(18,)
```

TASK 4

Create a logistic regression object then create a GridSearchCV object `logreg_cv` with cv = 10. Fit the object to find the best parameters from the dictionary `parameters`.

In [14]:
```
parameters ={'C':[0.01,0.1,1],
             'penalty':['l2'],
             'solver':['lbfgs']}
```
In [15]:
```
parameters ={"C":[0.01,0.1,1],'penalty':['l2'], 'solver':['lbfgs']}# l1 lasso l2
ridge
lr=LogisticRegression()
```

We output the `GridSearchCV` object for logistic regression. We display the best parameters using the data attribute `best_params_` and the accuracy on the validation data using the data attribute `best_score_`.

In [16]:
```
%%capture
logreg_cv = GridSearchCV(lr, parameters, cv=10)
logreg_cv.fit(X_train, Y_train)
```
In [17]:
```
print("tuned hpyerparameters :(best parameters) ",logreg_cv.best_params_)
print("accuracy :",logreg_cv.best_score_)
```
```
tuned hpyerparameters :(best parameters)  {'C': 1, 'penalty': 'l2', 'solver': 'lbfg
s'}
accuracy : 0.8196428571428571
```

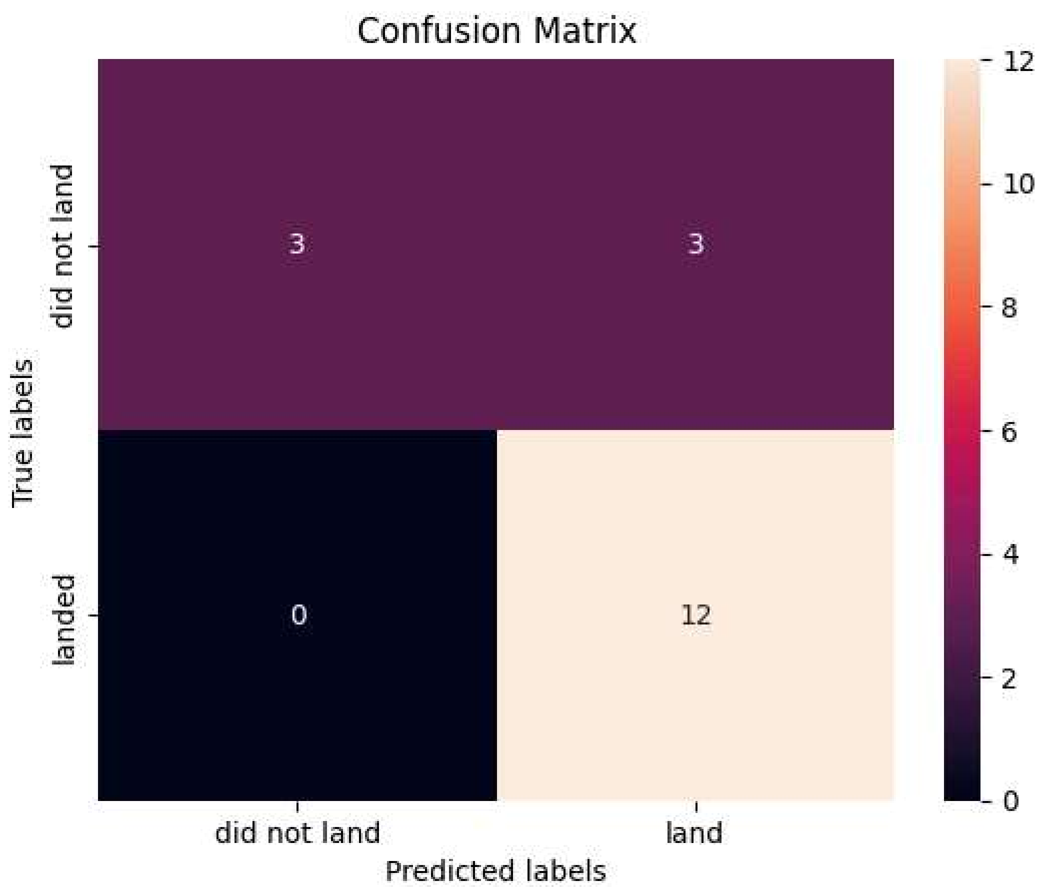
TASK 5

Calculate the accuracy on the test data using the method `score`:

In [18]:
```
logreg_cv.score(X_test, Y_test)
```
Out[18]:
```
0.8333333333333334
```

Lets look at the confusion matrix:

In [19]:
```
yhat=logreg_cv.predict(X_test)
plot_confusion_matrix(Y_test,yhat)
```



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

TASK 6

Create a support vector machine object then create a `GridSearchCV` object `svm_cv` with cv - 10. Fit the object to find the best parameters from the dictionary `parameters`.

In [ ]:
```
parameters = {'kernel':('linear', 'rbf','poly', 'sigmoid'),
              'C': np.logspace(-3, 3, 5),
              'gamma':np.logspace(-3, 3, 5)}
svm = SVC()
```

In [ ]:
```
svm_cv = GridSearchCV(svm, parameters, cv=3)#10)
svm_cv.fit(X_train, Y_train)
```

In [ ]:
```
print("tuned hpyerparameters :(best parameters) ",svm_cv.best_params_)
print("accuracy :",svm_cv.best_score_)
```

TASK 7

Calculate the accuracy on the test data using the method `score`:

In [ ]:
```
svm_cv.score(X_test, Y_test)
```

We can plot the confusion matrix

In [ ]:
```
yhat=svm_cv.predict(X_test)
plot_confusion_matrix(Y_test,yhat)
```

TASK 8

Create a decision tree classifier object then create a `GridSearchCV` object `tree_cv` with cv = 10. Fit the object to find the best parameters from the dictionary `parameters`.

In [ ]:
```
parameters = {'criterion': ['gini', 'entropy'],
     'splitter': ['best', 'random'],
     'max_depth': [2*n for n in range(1,10)],
     'max_features': ['auto', 'sqrt'],
     'min_samples_leaf': [1, 2, 4],
     'min_samples_split': [2, 5, 10]}

tree = DecisionTreeClassifier()
```

In [ ]:
```
tree_cv = GridSearchCV(tree, parameters, cv=10)
```

In [ ]:
```
print("tuned hpyerparameters :(best parameters) ",tree_cv.best_params_)
print("accuracy :",tree_cv.best_score_)
```

TASK 9

Calculate the accuracy of tree_cv on the test data using the method `score`:

In [ ]:
```
tree_cv.score(X_test,Y_test)
```

We can plot the confusion matrix

In [ ]:
```
yhat = tree_cv.predict(X_test)
plot_confusion_matrix(Y_test,yhat)
```

TASK 10

Create a k nearest neighbors object then create a `GridSearchCV` object `knn_cv` with cv = 10. Fit the object to find the best parameters from the dictionary `parameters`.

In [ ]:
```
parameters = {'n_neighbors': [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10],
              'algorithm': ['auto', 'ball_tree', 'kd_tree', 'brute'],
              'p': [1,2]}
```

```python
KNN = KNeighborsClassifier()
```

In [ ]:
```python
knn_cv = GridSearchCV(KNN, parameters, cv=10)
knn_cv.fit(X_train,Y_train)
```

In [ ]:
```python
print("tuned hpyerparameters :(best parameters) ",knn_cv.best_params_)
print("accuracy :",knn_cv.best_score_)
```

TASK 11

Calculate the accuracy of knn_cv on the test data using the method `score` :

In [ ]:
```python
knn_cv.score(X_test,Y_test)
```

We can plot the confusion matrix

In [ ]:
```python
yhat = knn_cv.predict(X_test)
plot_confusion_matrix(Y_test,yhat)
```

TASK 12

Find the method performs best:

Similar results from all algorithms.

Authors

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Change Log

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Version	Changed By	Change Description
2022-11-09	1.0	Pratiksha Verma	Converted initial version to Jupyterlite