

# 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:

This project follows these steps:

- Data Collection
- Data Wrangling
- Exploratory Data Analysis
- Interactive Visual Analytics
- Predictive Analysis (Classification)

## Summary of Results:

This project produced the following outputs and visualizations:

1. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) results
2. Geospatial analytics
3. Interactive dashboard
4. Predictive analysis of classification models

# Introduction

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- SpaceX launches Falcon 9 rockets at a cost of around \$62m. This is considerably cheaper than other providers (which usually cost upwards of \$165m), and much of the savings are because SpaceX can land, and then re-use the first stage of the rocket.
- If we can make predictions on whether the first stage will land, we can determine the cost of a launch, and use this information to assess whether or not an alternate company should bid against SpaceX for a rocket launch.
- This project will ultimately predict if the Space X Falcon 9 first stage will land successfully.

Section 1

# Methodology

# Methodology

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## 1. Data Collection

- Making GET requests to the SpaceX REST API
- Web Scraping

## 2. Data Wrangling

- Using the `.fillna()` method to remove NaN values
- Using the `.value_counts()` method to determine the following:
  - Number of launches on each site
  - Number and occurrence of each orbit
  - Number and occurrence of mission outcome per orbit type

Creating a landing outcome label that shows the following:

- 0 when the booster did not land successfully
- 1 when the booster did land successfully

## 3. Exploratory Data Analysis

- Using SQL queries to manipulate and evaluate the SpaceX dataset
- Using Pandas and Matplotlib to visualize relationships between variables, and determine patterns

## 4. Interactive Visual Analytics

- Geospatial analytics using Folium
- Creating an interactive dashboard using Plotly Dash

## 5. Data Modelling and Evaluation

- Using Scikit-Learn to:
  - Pre-process (standardize) the data
  - Split the data into training and testing data using `train_test_split`
  - Train different classification models
  - Find hyperparameters using `GridSearchCV`

Plotting confusion matrices for each classification model

Assessing the accuracy of each classification model

# Data Collection

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Using the SpaceX API to retrieve data about launches, including information about the rocket used, payload delivered, launch specifications, landing specifications, and landing outcome.

1

- Make a GET response to the SpaceX REST API
- Convert the response to a .json file then to a Pandas DataFrame

2

- Use custom logic to clean the data ([see Appendix](#))
- Define lists for data to be stored in
- Call custom functions ([see Appendix](#)) to retrieve data and fill the lists
- Use these lists as values in a dictionary and construct the dataset

3

- Create a Pandas DataFrame from the constructed dictionary dataset

4

- Filter the DataFrame to only include Falcon 9 launches
- Reset the FlightNumber column
- Replace missing values of PayloadMass with the mean PayloadMass value

# Data Collection – SpaceX API

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- Present your data collection with SpaceX REST calls using key phrases and flowcharts
- Add the GitHub URL of the completed SpaceX API calls notebook ([must include completed code cell and outcome cell](#)), as an external reference and peer-review purpose

# Data Collection - Scraping

Web scraping to collect Falcon 9 historical launch records from a Wikipedia page titled List of Falcon 9 and Falcon Heavy launches.

1. Request the HTML page from the static URL
  - Assign the response to an object

```
1 static_url = "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Falcon_9_and_Falcon_Heavy_launches&oldid=1027686922"  
# use requests.get() method with the provided static_url  
response = requests.get(static_url)  
# assign the response to a object  
data = response.text
```

```
soup = BeautifulSoup(data, 'html5lib')  
html_tables = soup.find_all('table')
```

2. Create a BeautifulSoup object from the HTML response object
  - Find all tables within the HTML page

```
column_names = []  
  
# Apply find_all() function with `th` element on first_launch_table  
# Iterate each th element and apply the provided extract_column_from_header() to get a column name  
# Append the Non-empty column name ('if name is not None and Len(name) > 0') into a list called column_names  
  
for row in first_launch_table.find_all('th'):br/>    name = extract_column_from_header(row)  
    if(name != None and len(name) > 0):  
        column_names.append(name)
```

3. Collect all column header names from the tables found within the HTML page

4. Use the column names as keys in a dictionary
  - Use custom functions and logic to parse all launch tables (see [Appendix](#)) to fill the dictionary values

```
4 launch_dict= dict.fromkeys(column_names)  
  
# Remove an irrelevant column  
del launch_dict['Date and time ()']  
  
# Let's initial the launch_dict with each value to be an empty list  
launch_dict['Flight No.'] = []  
launch_dict['Launch site'] = []  
launch_dict['Payload'] = []  
launch_dict['Payload mass'] = []  
launch_dict['Orbit'] = []  
launch_dict['Customer'] = []  
launch_dict['Launch outcome'] = []  
# Added some new columns  
launch_dict['Version Booster']=[]  
launch_dict['Booster landing']=[]  
launch_dict['Date']=[]  
launch_dict['Time']=[]
```

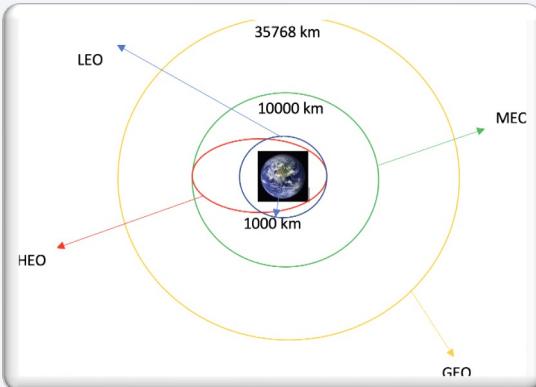
5. Convert the dictionary to a Pandas DataFrame ready for export

```
5 df = pd.DataFrame(launch_dict)
```

# Data Wrangling

## Context:

- The SpaceX dataset contains several Space X launch facilities, and each location is in the LaunchSite column.
- Each launch aims to a dedicated orbit, and some of the common orbit types are shown in the figure below. The orbit type is in the Orbit column.



## Initial Data Exploration:

- Using the `.value_counts()` method to determine the following:
  - Number of launches on each site
  - Number and occurrence of each orbit
  - Number and occurrence of landing outcome per orbit type

```
# Apply value_counts() on column LaunchSite  
df['LaunchSite'].value_counts()
```

CCAFS SLC 40 55

KSC LC 39A 22

VAFB SLC 4E 13

Name: LaunchSite, dtype: int64

```
# Apply value_counts on Orbit column  
df['Orbit'].value_counts()
```

GTO 27

ISS 21

VLEO 14

PO 9

LEO 7

SSO 5

MEO 3

ES-L1 1

GEO 1

SO 1

HEO 1

Name: Orbit, dtype: int64

```
# Landing_outcomes = values on Outcome column  
landing_outcomes = df['Outcome'].value_counts()  
landing_outcomes
```

True ASDS 41

None None 19

True RTLS 14

False ASDS 6

True Ocean 5

None ASDS 2

False Ocean 2

False RTLS 1

Name: Outcome, dtype: int64

# Data Wrangling - PANDAS

## Context:

- The landing outcome is shown in the Outcome column:
  - True Ocean – the mission outcome was successfully landed to a specific region of the ocean
  - False Ocean – the mission outcome was unsuccessfully landed to a specific region of the ocean.
  - True RTLS – the mission outcome was successfully landed to a ground pad
  - False RTLS – the mission outcome was unsuccessfully landed to a ground pad.
  - True ASDS – the mission outcome was successfully landed to a drone ship
  - False ASDS – the mission outcome was unsuccessfully landed to a drone ship.
  - None ASDS and None None – these represent a failure to land.

## Data Wrangling:

- To determine whether a booster will successfully land, it is best to have a binary column, i.e., where the value is 1 or 0, representing the success of the landing.
- This is done by:
  - Defining a set of unsuccessful (bad) outcomes, bad\_outcome
  - Creating a list, landing\_class, where the element is 0 if the corresponding row in Outcome is in the set bad\_outcome, otherwise, it's 1.
  - Create a Class column that contains the values from the list landing\_class
  - Export the DataFrame as a .csv file.

```
bad_outcomes=set(landing_outcomes.keys()|[1,3,5,6,7])  
bad_outcomes  
  
{'False ASDS', 'False Ocean', 'False RTLS', 'None ASDS', 'None None'}
```

```
# Landing_class = 0 if bad_outcome  
# Landing_class = 1 otherwise  
  
landing_class = []  
  
for outcome in df['Outcome']:  
    if outcome in bad_outcomes:  
        landing_class.append(0)  
    else:  
        landing_class.append(1)
```

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

```
df.to_csv("dataset_part\2.csv", index=False)
```

# EDA with SQL

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- To gather some information about the dataset, some SQL queries were performed.
- The SQL queries performed on the data set were used to:
  1. Display the names of the unique launch sites in the space mission
  2. Display 5 records where launch sites begin with the string 'CCA'
  3. Display the total payload mass carried by boosters launched by NASA (CRS)
  4. Display the average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1
  5. List the date when the first successful landing outcome on a ground pad was achieved
  6. List the names of the boosters which had success on a drone ship and a payload mass between 4000 and 6000 kg
  7. List the total number of successful and failed mission outcomes
  8. List the names of the booster versions which have carried the maximum payload mass
  9. List the failed landing outcomes on drone ships, their booster versions, and launch site names for 2015
  10. Rank 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

# Build an Interactive Map with Folium

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- The following steps were taken to visualize the launch data on an interactive map:

## 1. Mark all launch sites on a map

- Initialise the map using a Folium `Map` object
- Add a `folium.Circle` and `folium.Marker` for each launch site on the launch map

## 2. Mark the success/failed launches for each site on a map

- As many launches have the same coordinates, it makes sense to cluster them together.
- Before clustering them, assign a marker colour of successful (class = 1) as green, and failed (class = 0) as red.
- To put the launches into clusters, for each launch, add a `folium.Marker` to the `MarkerCluster()` object.
- Create an icon as a text label, assigning the `icon_color` as the `marker_colour` determined previously.

## 3. Calculate the distances between a launch site to its proximities

- To explore the proximities of launch sites, calculations of distances between points can be made using the `Lat` and `Long` values.
- After marking a point using the `Lat` and `Long` values, create a `folium.Marker` object to show the distance.
- To display the distance line between two points, draw a `folium.PolyLine` and add this to the map.

# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

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- The following plots were added to a Plotly Dash dashboard to have an interactive visualisation of the data:
  1. Pie chart (`px.pie()`) showing the total successful launches per site
    - This makes it clear to see which sites are most successful
    - The chart could also be filtered (using a `dcc.Dropdown()` object) to see the success/failure ratio for an individual site
  2. Scatter graph (`px.scatter()`) to show the correlation between outcome (success or not) and payload mass (kg)
    - This could be filtered (using a `RangeSlider()` object) by ranges of payload masses
    - It could also be filtered by booster version

# Predictive Analysis - Classification

The following steps were taking to develop, evaluate, and find the best performing classification model:

## Model Development



- To prepare the dataset for model development:
  - Load dataset
  - Perform necessary data transformations (standardise and pre-process)
  - Split data into training and test data sets, using `train_test_split()`
  - Decide which type of machine learning algorithms are most appropriate
- For each chosen algorithm:
  - Create a `GridSearchCV` object and a dictionary of parameters
  - Fit the object to the parameters
  - Use the training data set to train the model

## Evaluation



- For each chosen algorithm:
  - Using the output `GridSearchCV` object:
    - Check the tuned hyperparameters (`best_params_`)
    - Check the accuracy (`score_` and `best_score_`)
  - Plot and examine the Confusion Matrix

## Finding the Best Classification Model



- Review the accuracy scores for all chosen algorithms
- The model with the highest accuracy score is determined as the best performing model

# Results

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

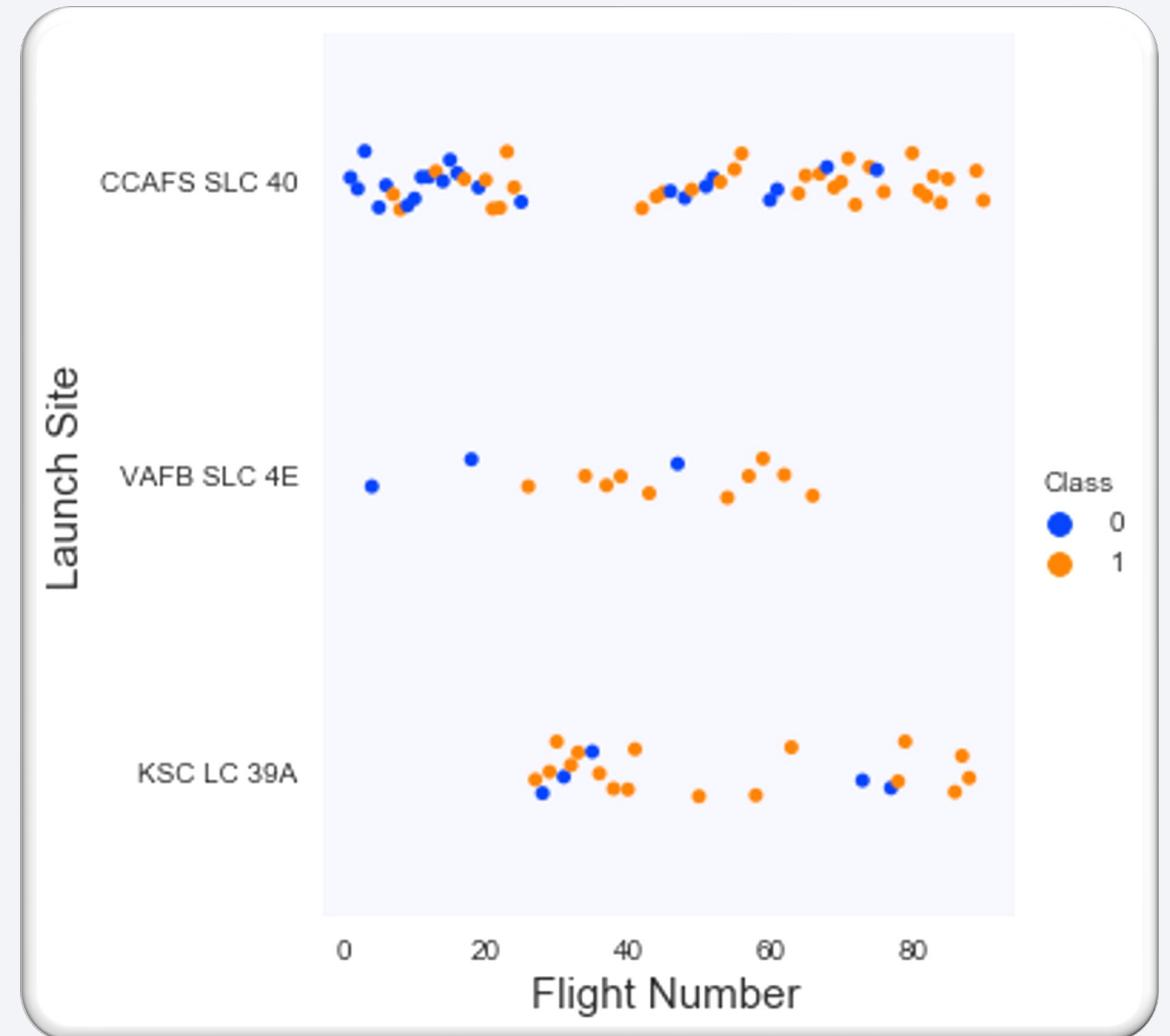
The background of the slide features a complex, abstract digital visualization. It consists of numerous thin, glowing lines that create a sense of depth and motion. The lines are primarily blue and red, with some green and purple highlights. They form a grid-like structure that curves and twists across the frame, resembling a three-dimensional space or a network of data points. The overall effect is futuristic and dynamic.

Section 2

## Insights drawn from EDA

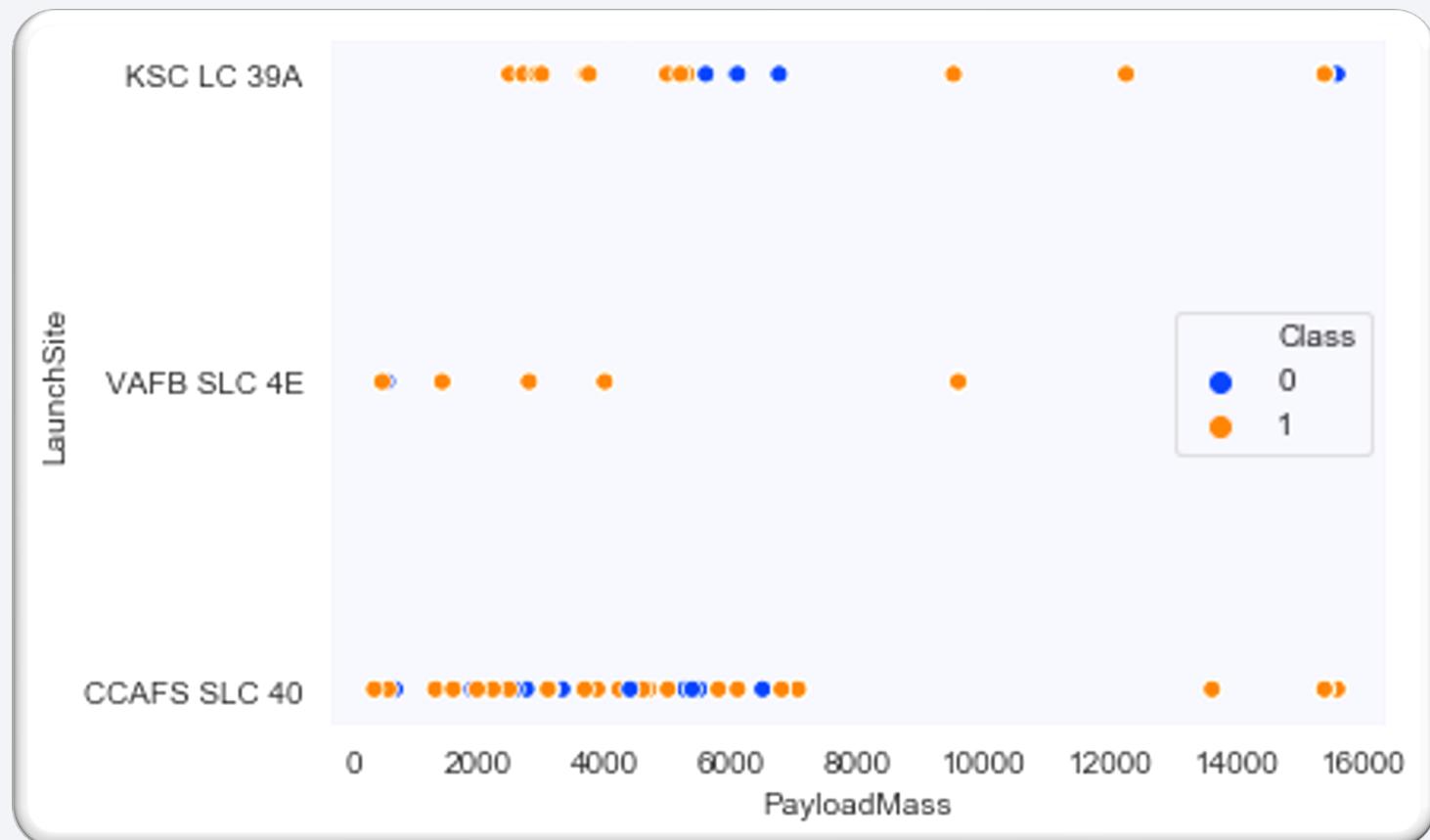
# Flight Number vs. Launch Site

- The scatter plot of Launch Site vs. Flight Number shows that:
- As the number of flights increases, the rate of success at a launch site increases.
- Most of the early flights (flight numbers < 30) were launched from CCAFS SLC 40, and were generally unsuccessful.
- The flights from VAFB SLC 4E also show this trend, that earlier flights were less successful.
- No early flights were launched from KSC LC 39A, so the launches from this site are more successful.
- Above a flight number of around 30, there are significantly more successful landings (Class = 1).



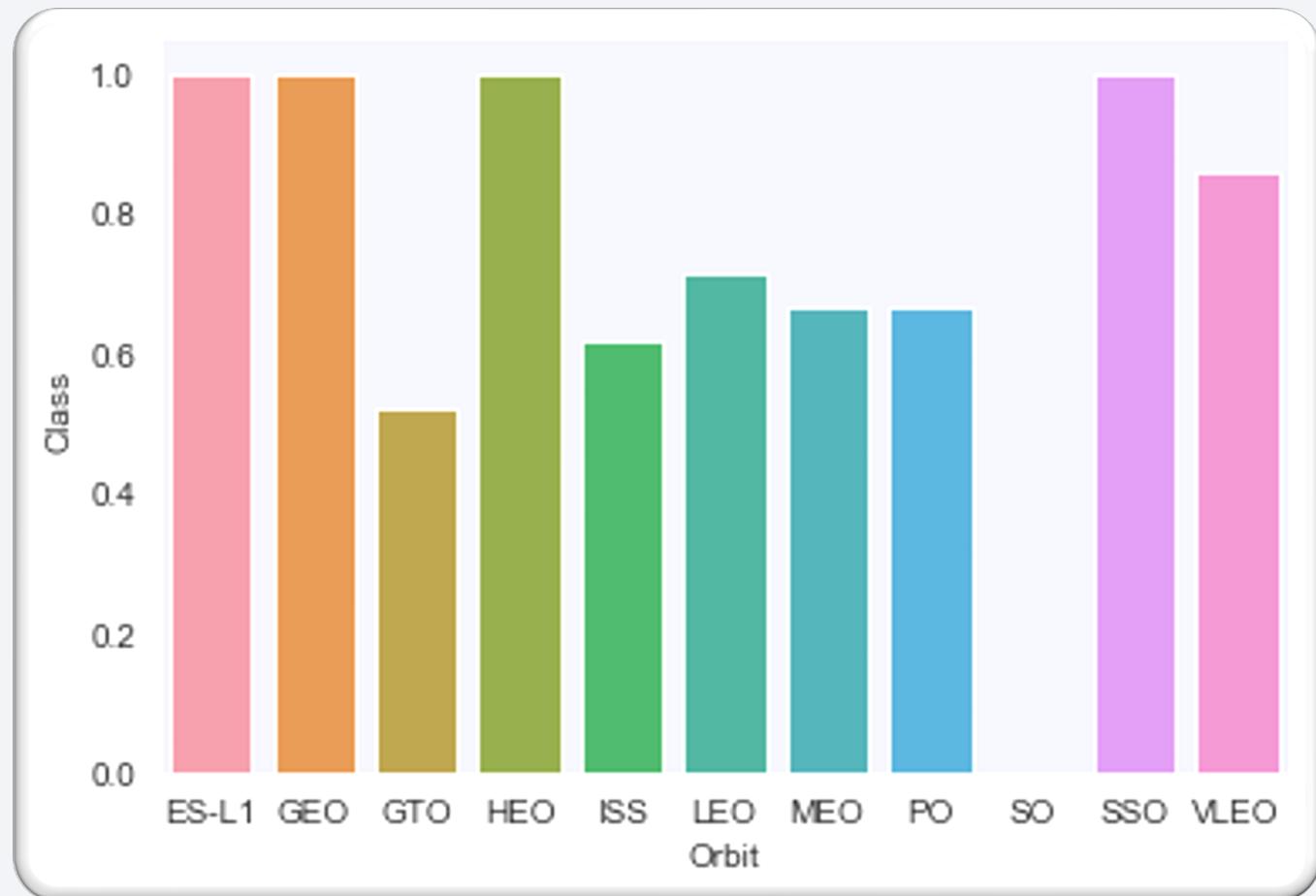
# Payload vs. Launch Site

- The scatter plot of Launch Site vs. Payload Mass shows that:
- Above a payload mass of around 7000 kg, there are very few unsuccessful landings, but there is also far less data for these heavier launches.
- There is no clear correlation between payload mass and success rate for a given launch site.
- All sites launched a variety of payload masses, with most of the launches from CCAFS SLC 40 being comparatively lighter payloads (with some outliers).



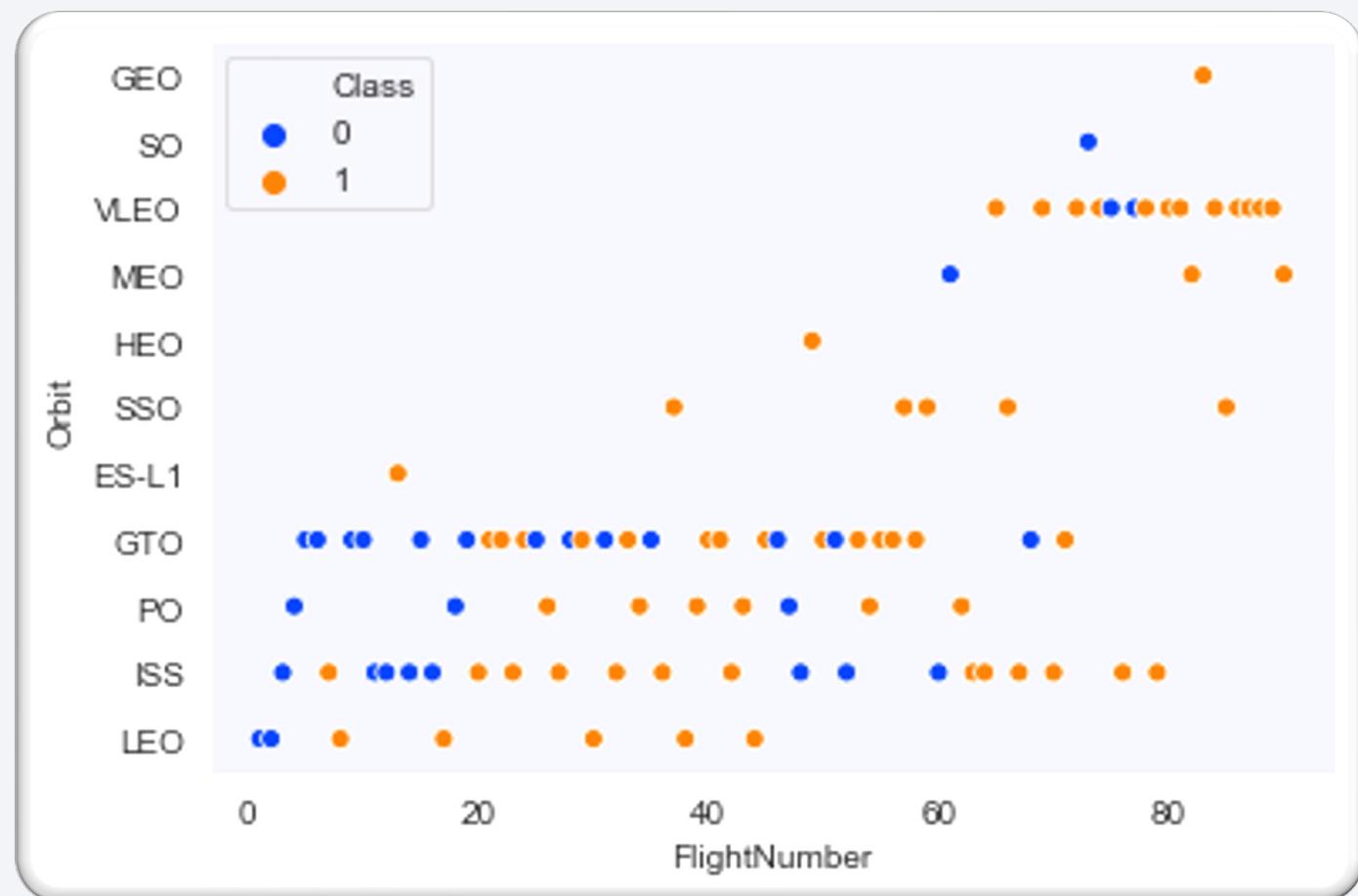
# Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

- The bar chart of Success Rate vs. Orbit Type shows that the following orbits have the highest (100%) success rate:
  - ES-L1 (Earth-Sun First Lagrangian Point)
  - GEO (Geostationary Orbit)
  - HEO (High Earth Orbit)
  - SSO (Sun-synchronous Orbit)
- The orbit with the lowest (0%) success rate is:
  - SO (Heliocentric Orbit)



# Flight Number vs. Orbit Type

- This scatter plot of Orbit Type vs. Flight number shows a few useful things that the previous plots did not, such as:
- The 100% success rate of GEO, HEO, and ES-L1 orbits can be explained by only having 1 flight into the respective orbits.
- The 100% success rate in SSO is more impressive, with 5 successful flights.
- There is little relationship between Flight Number and Success Rate for GTO.
- Generally, as Flight Number increases, the success rate increases. This is most extreme for LEO, where unsuccessful landings only occurred for the low flight numbers (early launches).



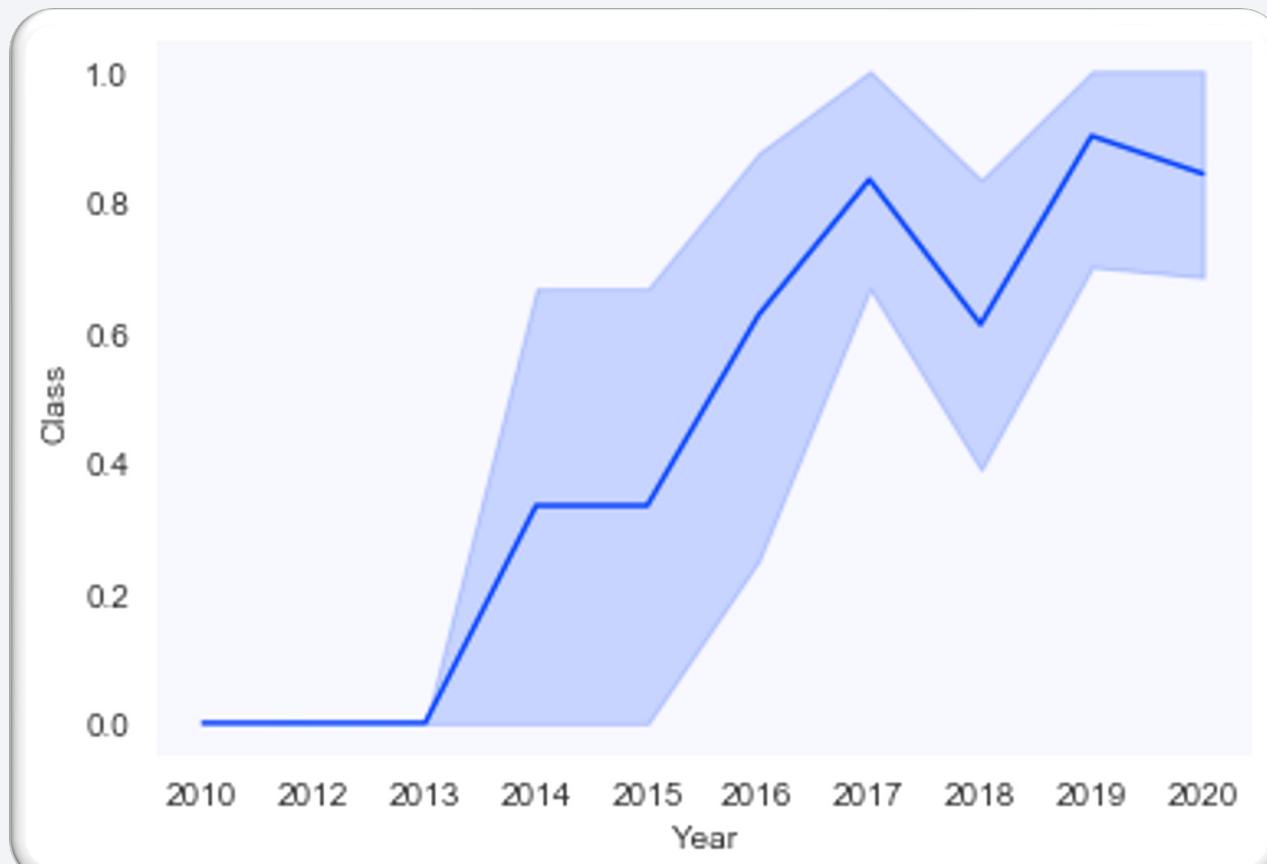
# Payload vs. Orbit Type

- This scatter plot of Orbit Type vs. Payload Mass shows that:
- The following orbit types have more success with heavy payloads:
  - PO (although the number of data points is small)
  - ISS
  - LEO
- For GTO, the relationship between payload mass and success rate is unclear.
- VLEO (Very Low Earth Orbit) launches are associated with heavier payloads, which makes intuitive sense.



# Launch Success Yearly Trend

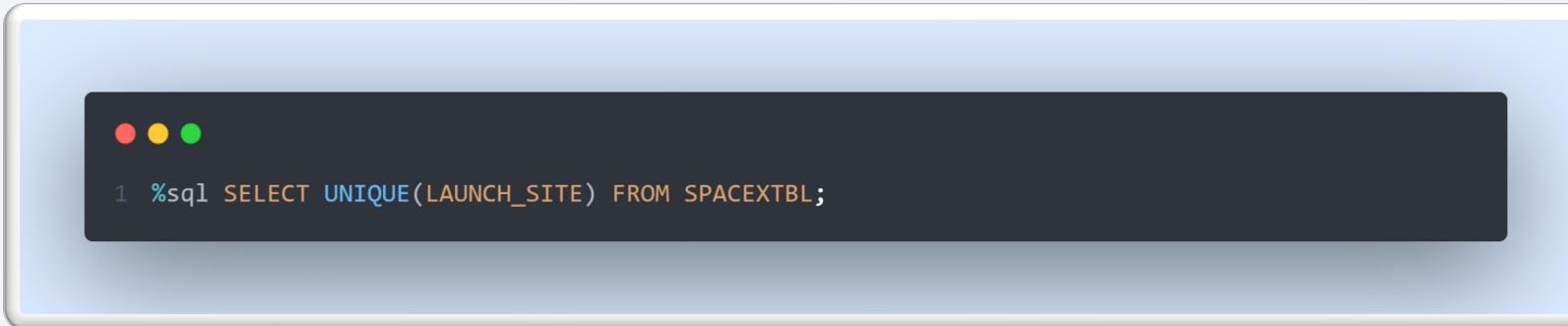
- The line chart of yearly average success rate shows that:
- Between 2010 and 2013, all landings were unsuccessful (as the success rate is 0).
- After 2013, the success rate generally increased, despite small dips in 2018 and 2020.
- After 2016, there was always a greater than 50% chance of success.



# All Launch Site Names

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- Find the names of the unique launch sites.



```
1 %sql SELECT UNIQUE(LAUNCH_SITE) FROM SPACEXTBL;
```

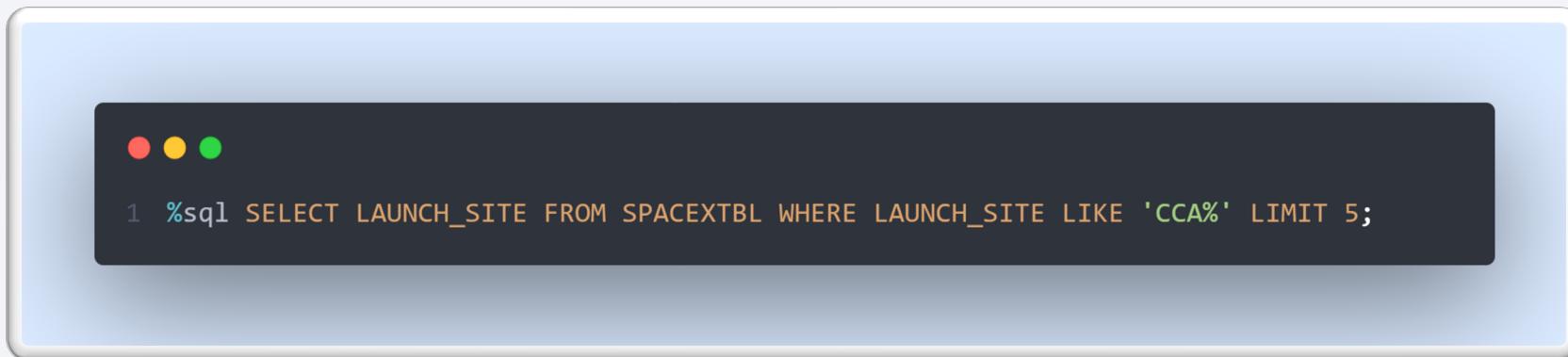


launch_site
CCAFS LC-40
CCAFS SLC-40
KSC LC-39A
VAFB SLC-4E

- The word **UNIQUE** returns only unique values from the **LAUNCH\_SITE** column of the **SPACEXTBL** table.

# Launch Site Names Begin with 'CCA'

- Find 5 records where launch sites begin with ‘CCA’.



```
1 %sql SELECT LAUNCH_SITE FROM SPACEXTBL WHERE LAUNCH_SITE LIKE 'CCA%' LIMIT 5;
```



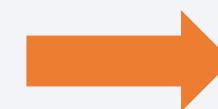
launch_site
CCAFS LC-40

- LIMIT 5** fetches only 5 records, and the **LIKE** keyword is used with the wild card **‘CCA%’** to retrieve string values beginning with ‘CCA’.

# Total Payload Mass

- Calculate the total payload carried by boosters from NASA.

```
● ● ●  
1 %sql SELECT SUM(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) AS TOTAL_PAYLOAD_MASS FROM SPACEXTBL \  
2 WHERE CUSTOMER = 'NASA (CRS)';
```



total_payload_mass
45596

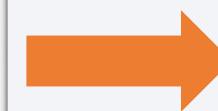
- The **SUM** keyword is used to calculate the total of the **LAUNCH** column, and the **SUM** keyword (and the associated condition) filters the results to only boosters from NASA (CRS).

# Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

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

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook cell with three colored dots (red, yellow, green) at the top left. The cell contains the following SQL code:

```
1 %sql SELECT AVG(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) AS AVERAGE_PAYLOAD_MASS FROM SPACEXTBL \
2 WHERE BOOSTER_VERSION = 'F9 v1.1';
```

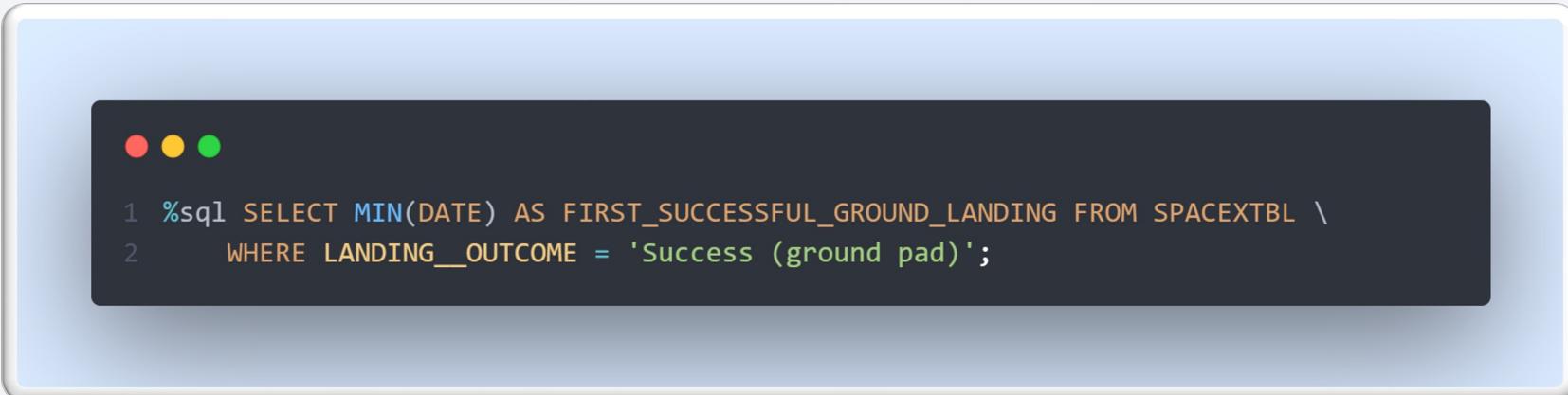


average\_payload\_mass  
2928

- The `AVG` keyword is used to calculate the average of the `PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_` column, and the `WHERE` keyword (and the associated condition) filters the results to only the F9 v1.1 booster version.

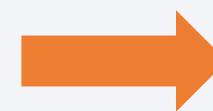
# First Successful Ground Landing Date

- Find the dates of the first successful landing outcome on ground pad.



A terminal window with a light blue background and a dark grey foreground. It displays a command-line interface with three colored dots (red, yellow, green) at the top left. Below them, the following SQL query is shown:

```
1 %sql SELECT MIN(DATE) AS FIRST_SUCCESSFUL_GROUND_LANDING FROM SPACEXTBL \
2 WHERE LANDING__OUTCOME = 'Success (ground pad)';
```



first\_successful\_ground\_landing  
2015-12-22

- The **MIN** keyword is used to calculate the minimum of the **DATE** column, i.e. the first date, and the **WHERE** keyword (and the associated condition) filters the results to only the successful ground pad landings. <sup>28</sup>

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

- List the names of boosters which have successfully landed on drone ship and had payload mass greater than 4000 but less than 6000.

```
● ● ●  
1 %sql SELECT BOOSTER_VERSION FROM SPACEXTBL \  
2 WHERE (LANDING_OUTCOME = 'Success (drone ship)') AND (PAYLOAD_MASS_KG_ BETWEEN 4000 AND 6000);
```

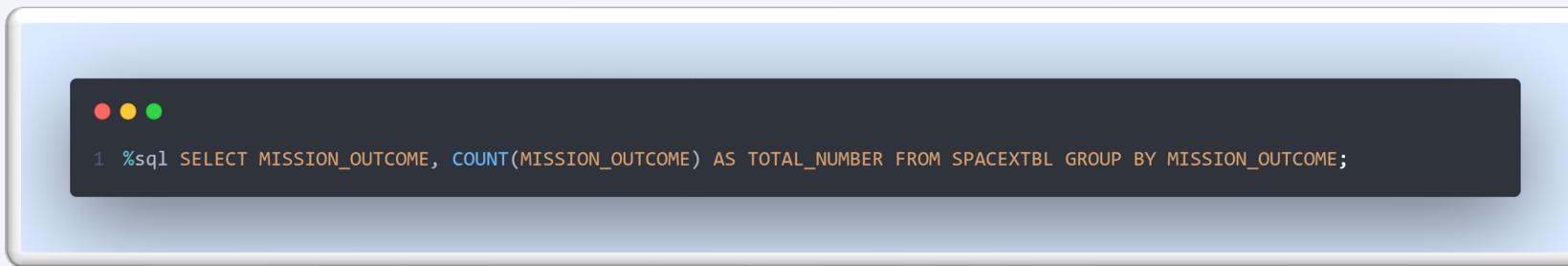


booster_version
F9 FT B1022
F9 FT B1026
F9 FT B1021.2
F9 FT B1031.2

- The **WHERE** keyword is used to filter the results to include only those that satisfy both conditions in the brackets (as the **AND** keyword is also used). The **BETWEEN** keyword allows for  $4000 < x < 6000$  values to be selected.

# Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

- Calculate the total number of successful and failure mission outcome.



```
1 %sql SELECT MISSION_OUTCOME, COUNT(MISSION_OUTCOME) AS TOTAL_NUMBER FROM SPACEXTBL GROUP BY MISSION_OUTCOME;
```



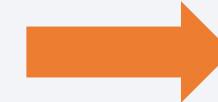
mission_outcome	total_number
Failure (in flight)	1
Success	99
Success (payload status unclear)	1

- The **COUNT** keyword is used to calculate the total number of mission outcomes, and the **GROUPBY** keyword is also used to group these results by the type of mission outcome.

# Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

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

```
● ● ●  
1 %sql SELECT DISTINCT(BOOSTER_VERSION) FROM SPACEXTBL \  
2 WHERE PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_ = (SELECT MAX(PAYLOAD_MASS__KG_) FROM SPACEXTBL);
```



booster_version
F9 B5 B1048.4
F9 B5 B1048.5
F9 B5 B1049.4
F9 B5 B1049.5
F9 B5 B1049.7
F9 B5 B1051.3
F9 B5 B1051.4
F9 B5 B1051.6
F9 B5 B1056.4
F9 B5 B1058.3
F9 B5 B1060.2
F9 B5 B1060.3

- A subquery is used here. The **SELECT** statement within the brackets finds the maximum payload, and this value is used in the **WHERE** condition. The **DISTINCT** keyword is then used to retrieve only distinct /unique booster versions.

# 2015 Launch Records

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



```
1 %sql SELECT BOOSTER_VERSION, LAUNCH_SITE FROM SPACEXTBL \
2 WHERE (LANDING_OUTCOME = 'Failure (drone ship)') AND (EXTRACT(YEAR FROM DATE) = '2015');
```

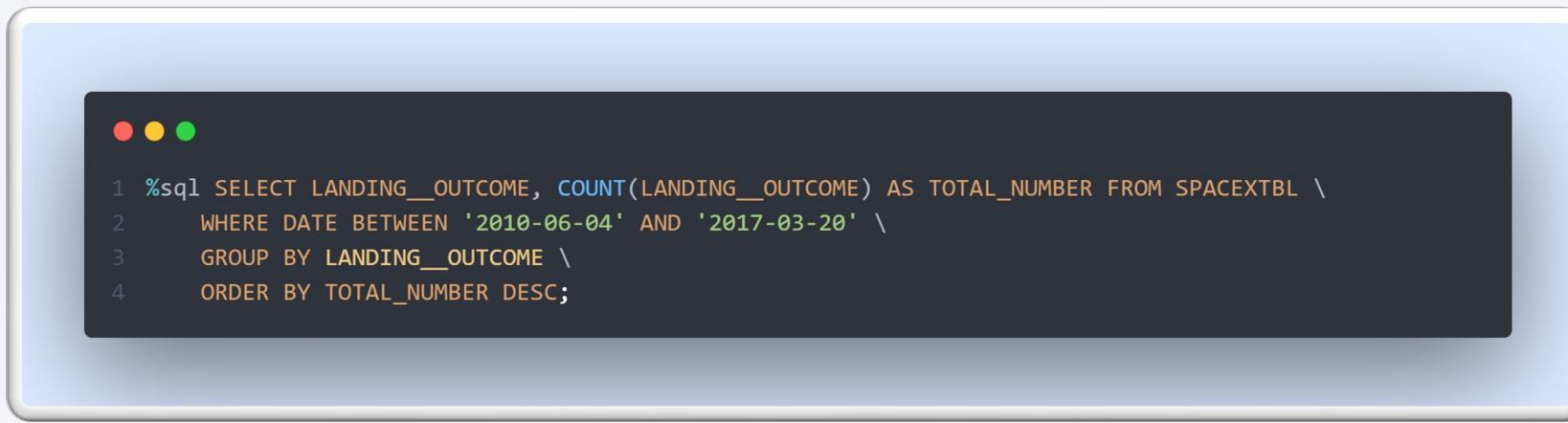


booster_version	launch_site
F9 v1.1 B1012	CCAFS LC-40
F9 v1.1 B1015	CCAFS LC-40

- The **WHERE** keyword is used to filter the results for only failed landing outcomes, **AND** only for the year of 2015.

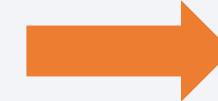
# Rank Landing Outcomes Between 2010-06-04 and 2017-03-20

- Rank 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.



A terminal window with three colored dots (red, yellow, green) at the top. The window contains the following SQL code:

```
1 %sql SELECT LANDING_OUTCOME, COUNT(LANDING_OUTCOME) AS TOTAL_NUMBER FROM SPACEXTBL \
2 WHERE DATE BETWEEN '2010-06-04' AND '2017-03-20' \
3 GROUP BY LANDING_OUTCOME \
4 ORDER BY TOTAL_NUMBER DESC;
```



An orange arrow points from the terminal window to the right towards the resulting table.

landing_outcome	total_number
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

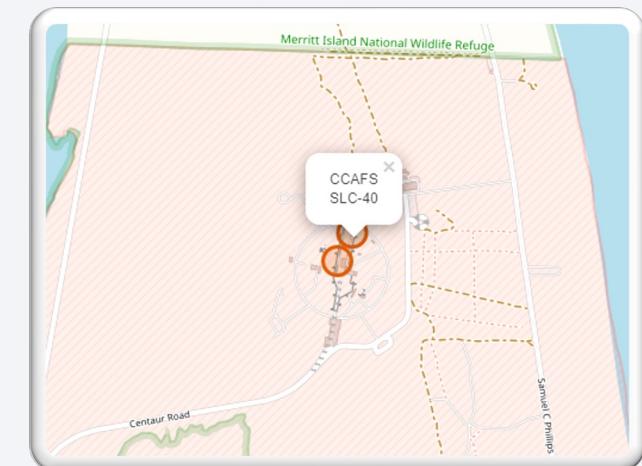
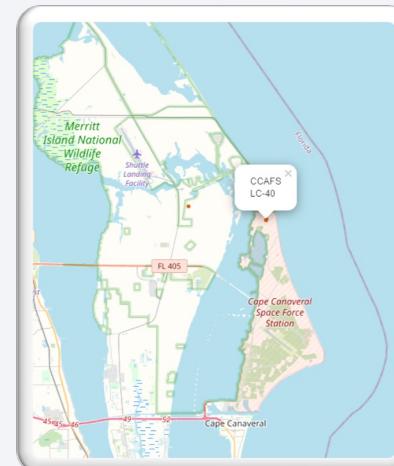
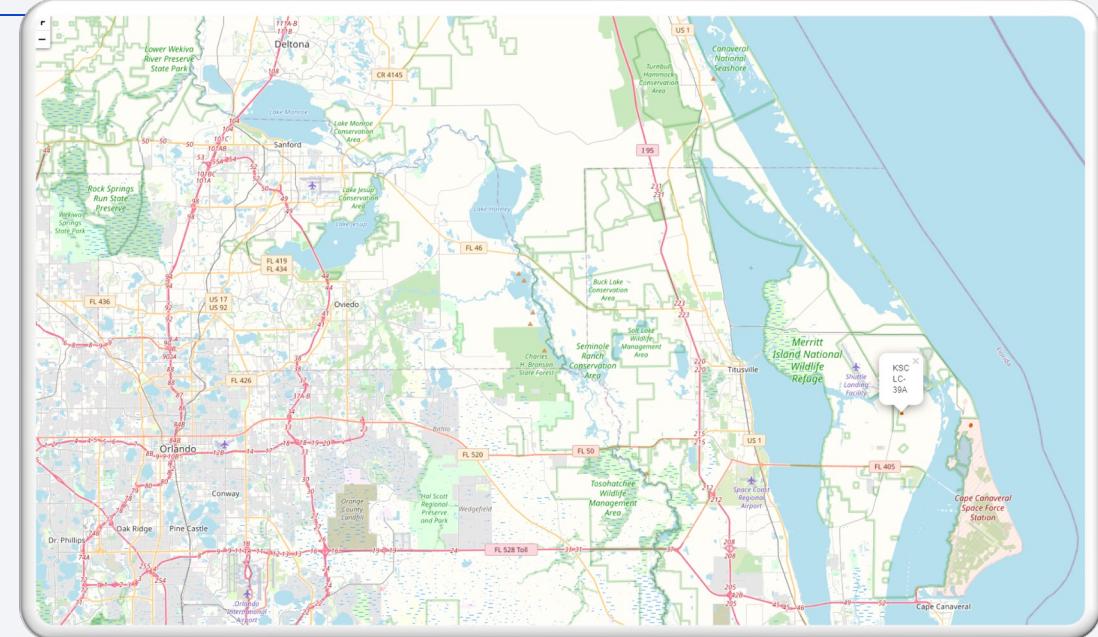
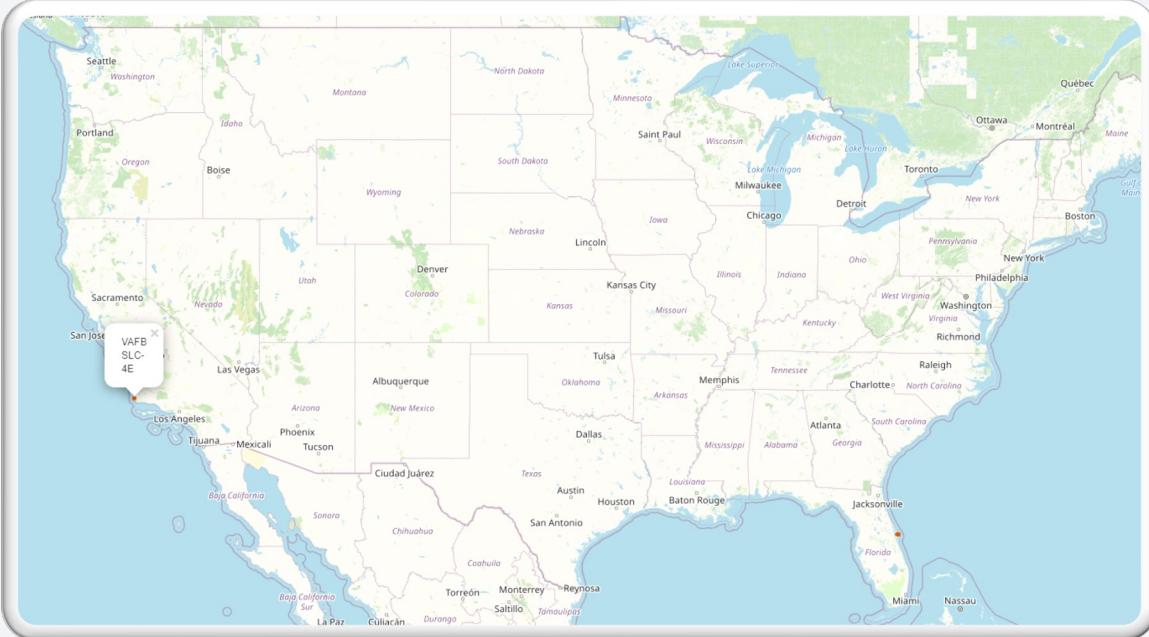
- The **WHERE** keyword is used with the **BETWEEN** keyword to filter the results to dates only within those specified. The results are then grouped and ordered, using the keywords **GROUP BY** and **ORDER BY**, respectively, where **DESC** is used to specify the descending order.

The background of the slide is a photograph taken from space at night. It shows the curvature of the Earth against a dark blue-black void of space. City lights are visible as numerous small white and yellow dots, primarily concentrated in the lower right quadrant where the United States appears. In the upper right, the green and yellow glow of the aurora borealis is visible. The atmosphere of the Earth is thin and hazy, appearing as a light blue band near the horizon.

Section 3

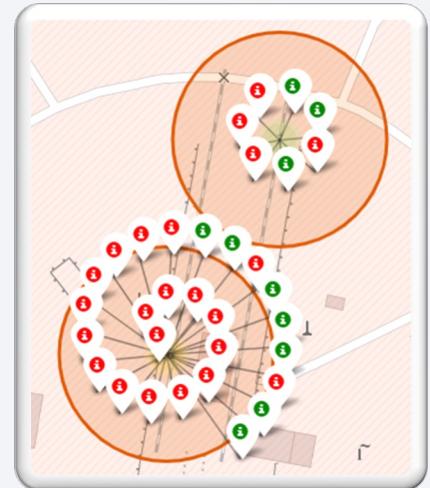
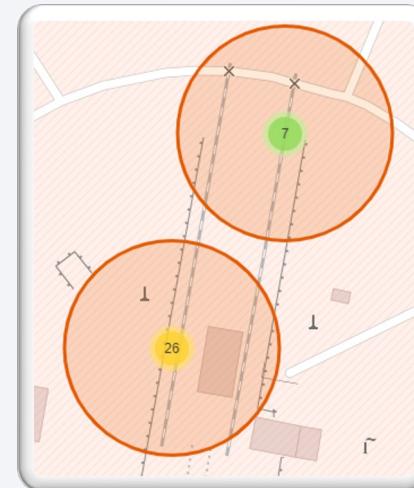
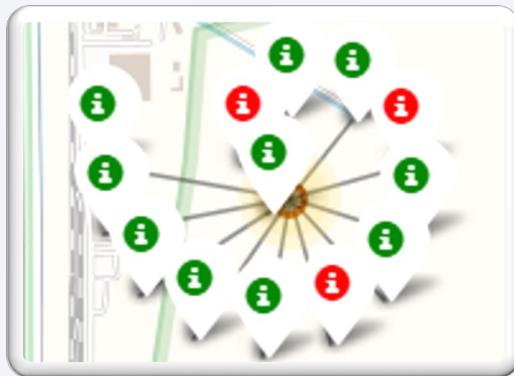
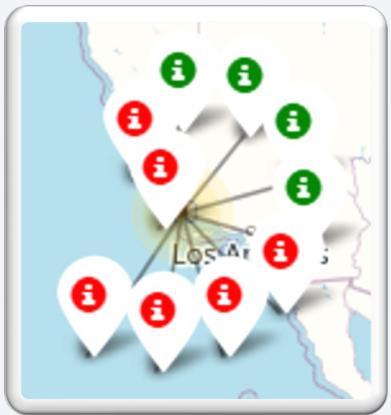
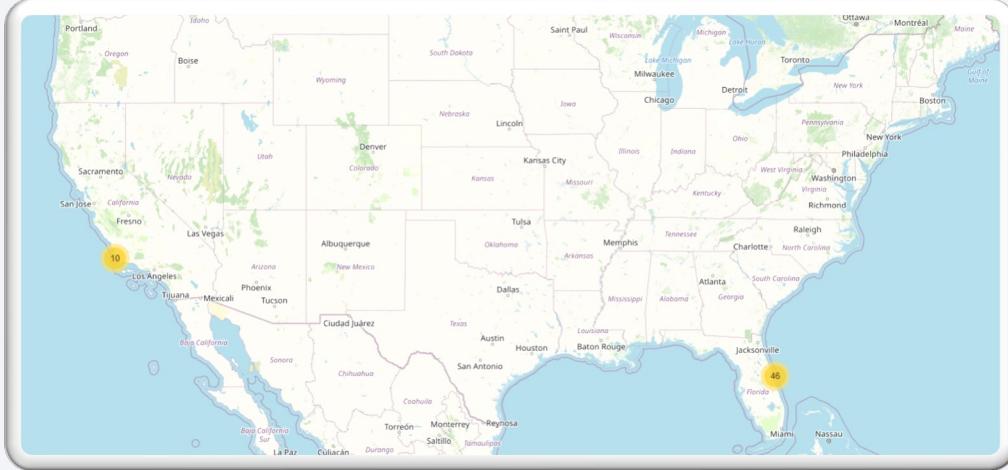
# Launch Sites Proximities Analysis

# Folium Map Screenshot 1

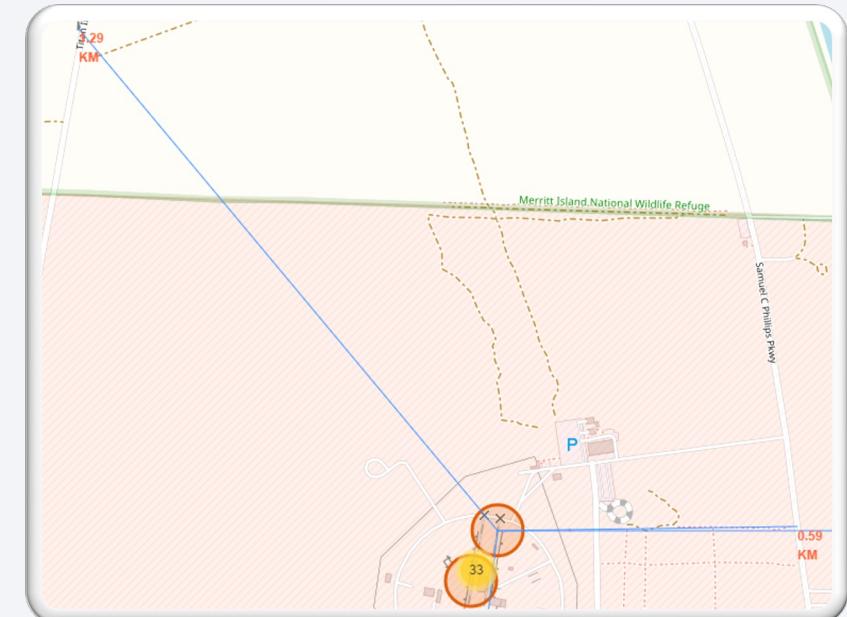
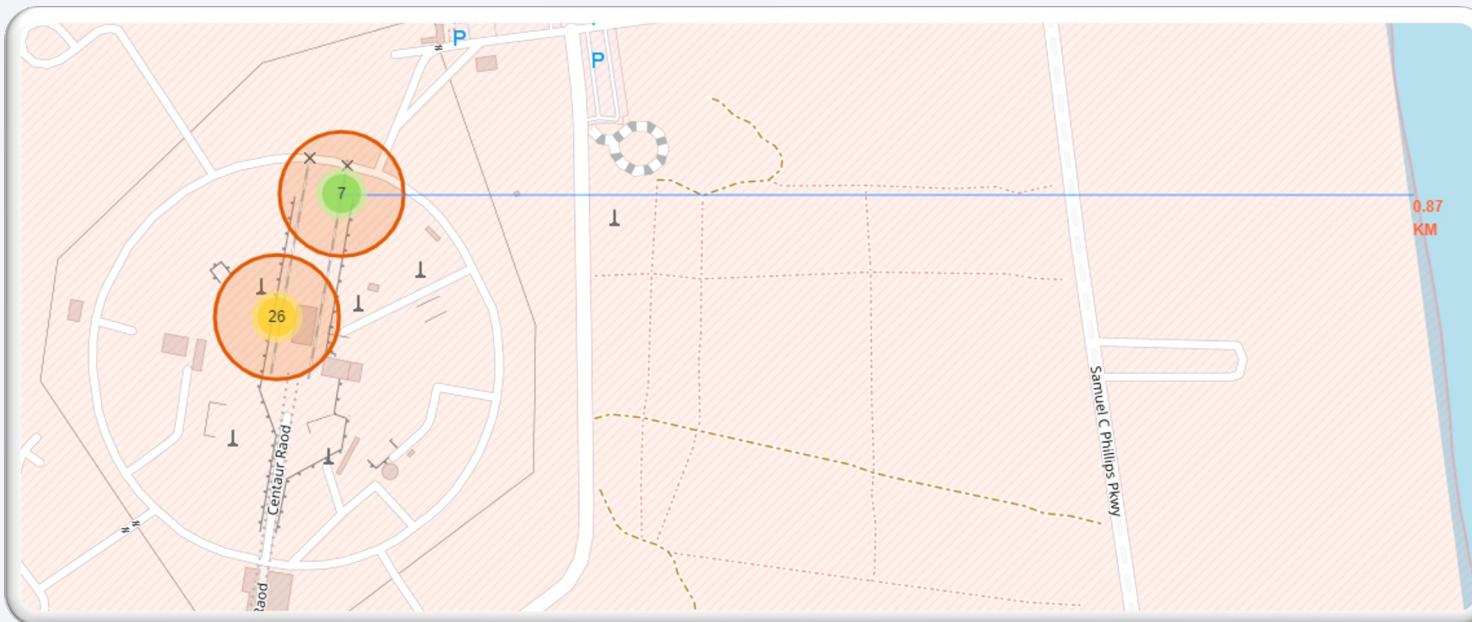
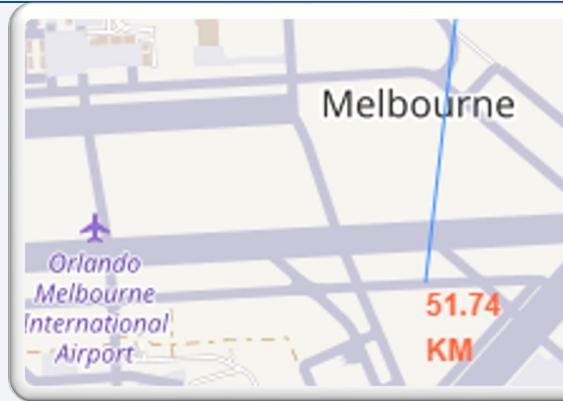


# Folium Map Screenshot 2

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# Folium Map Screenshot 3

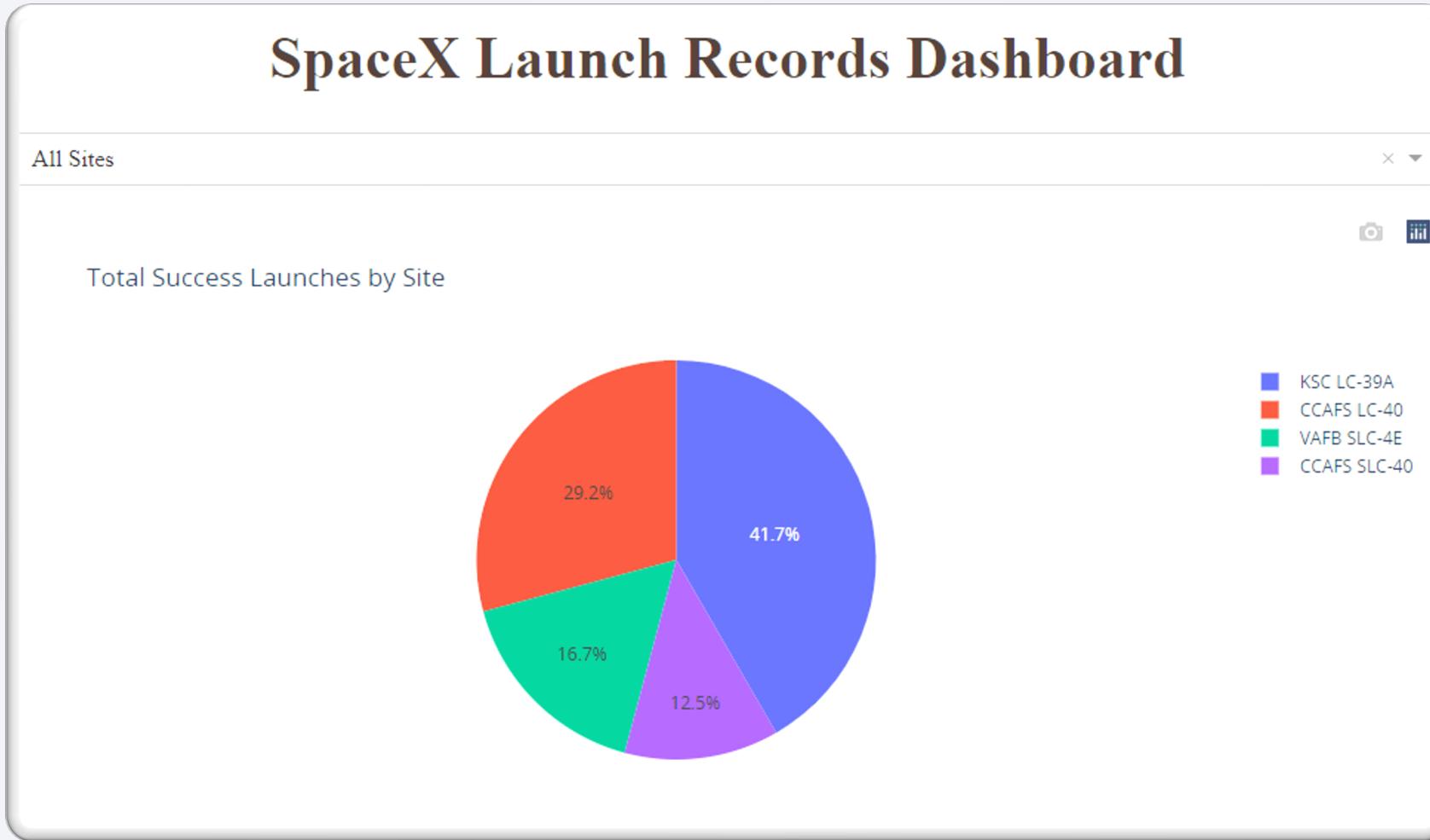


Section 4

# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

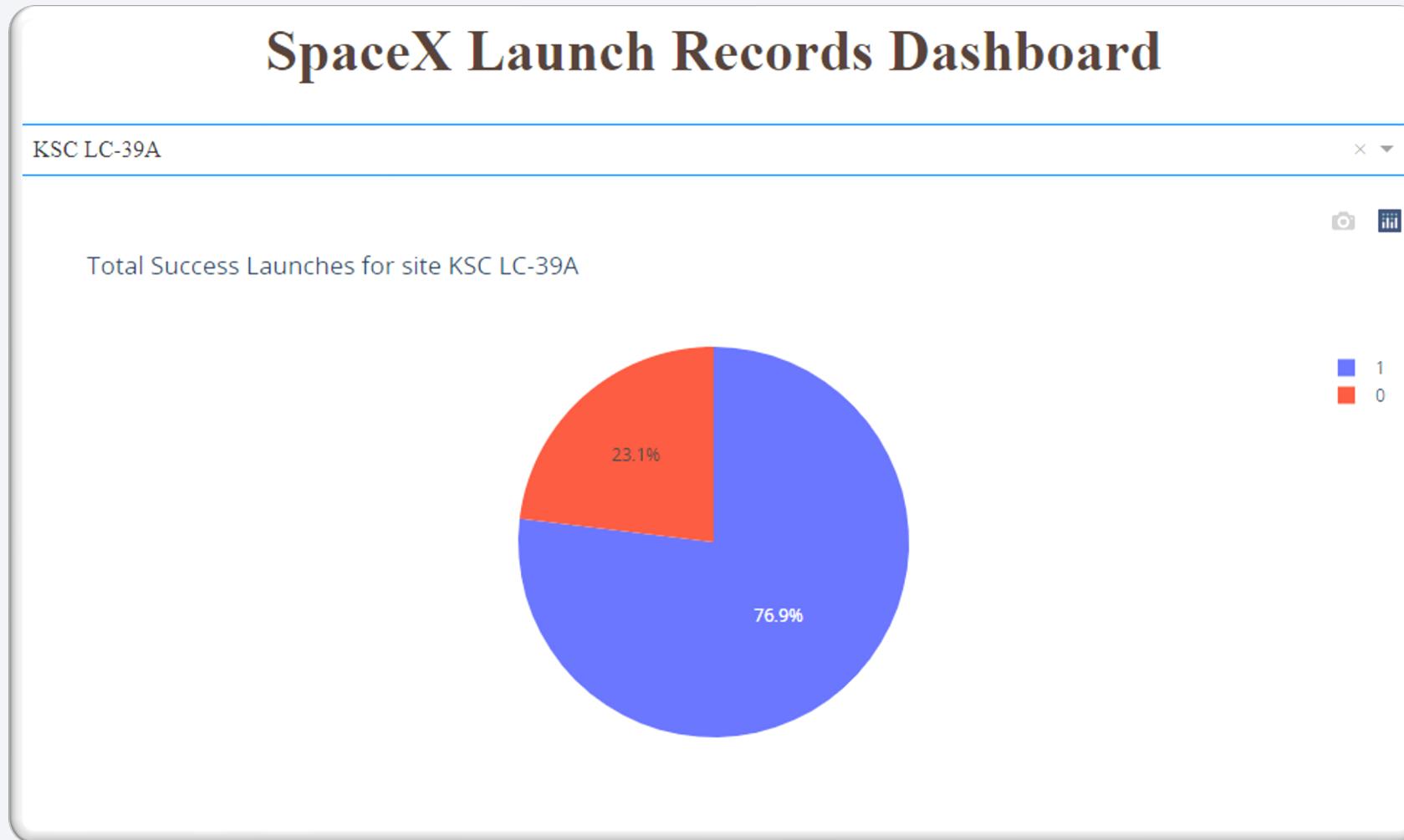


# Dashboard Screenshot 1



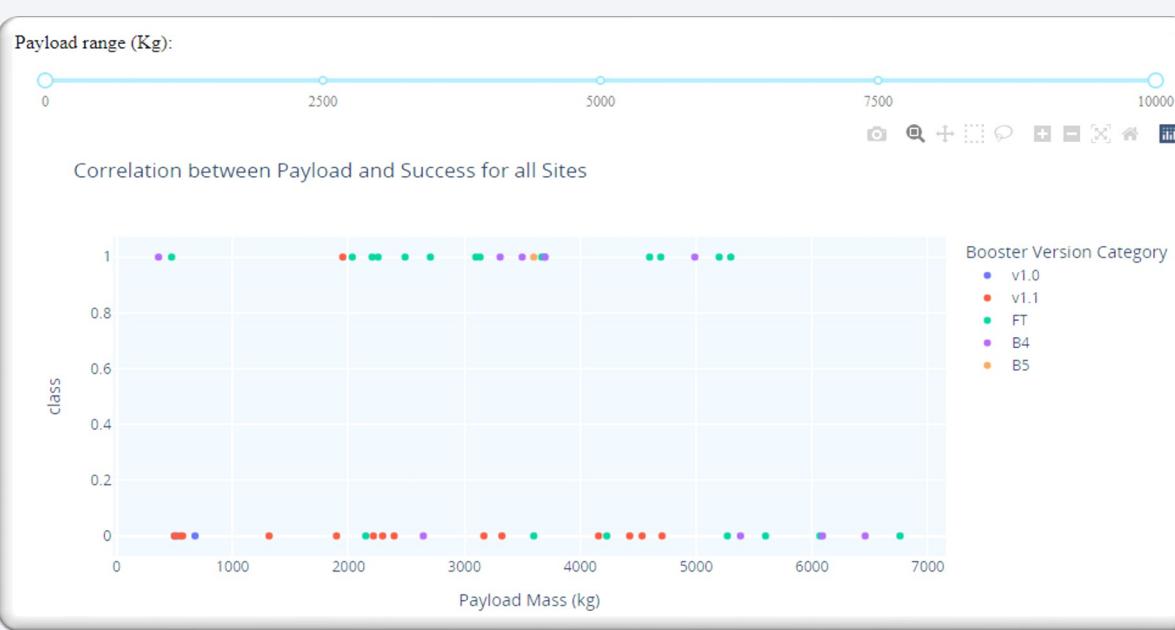
- The launch site **KSC LC-39 A** had the most successful launches, with 41.7% of the total successful launches.

# Dashboard Screenshot 2



The launch site KSC LC-39 A also had the highest rate of successful launches, with a 76.9% success rate.

# Dashboard Screenshot 3



- Plotting the launch outcome vs. payload for all sites shows a gap around 4000 kg, so it makes sense to split the data into 2 ranges:
  - 0 – 4000 kg (low payloads)
  - 4000 – 10000 kg (massive payloads)
- From these 2 plots, it can be shown that **the success for massive payloads is lower than that for low payloads.**
- It is also worth noting that some booster types (v1.0 and B5) have not been launched with massive payloads.



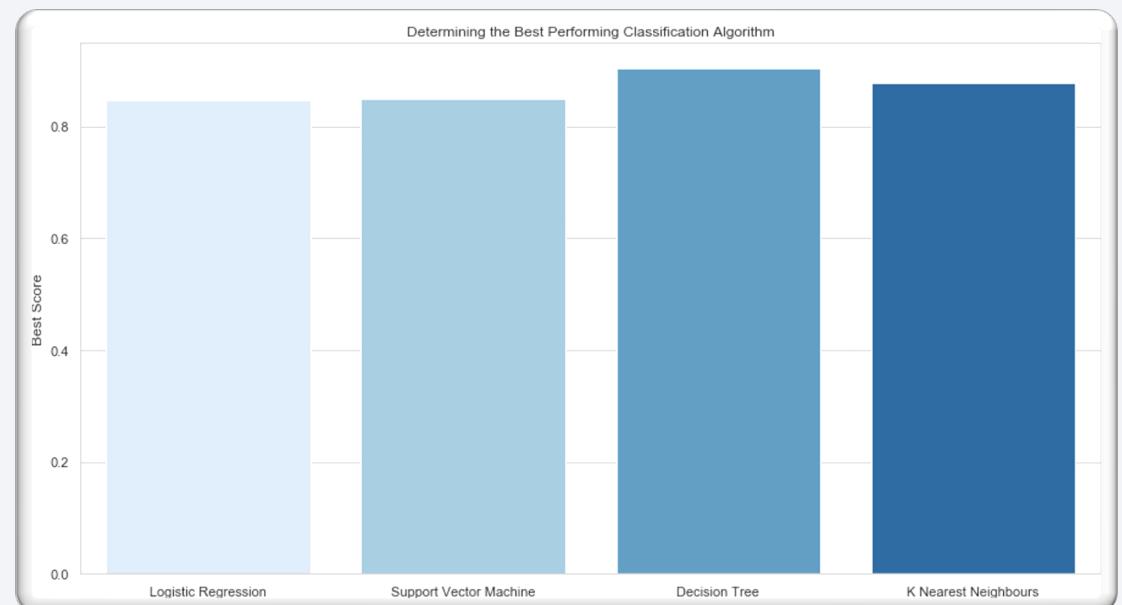
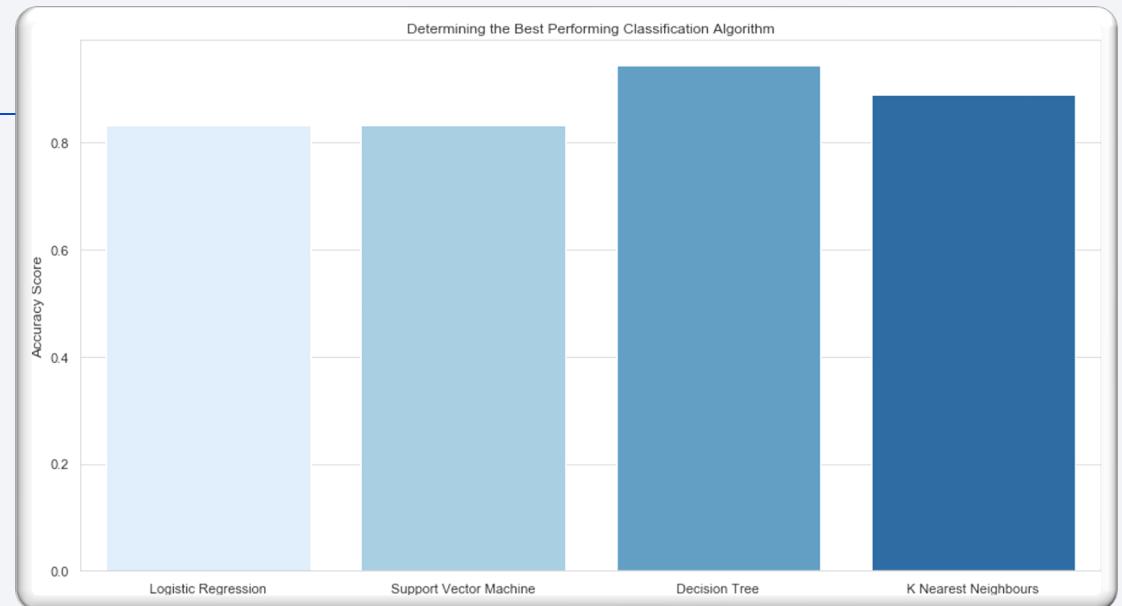
The background of the slide features a dynamic, abstract design. It consists of several thick, curved lines that transition from a bright yellow at the top right to a deep blue at the bottom left. These lines create a sense of motion and depth, resembling a tunnel or a stylized landscape. The overall effect is modern and professional.

Section 5

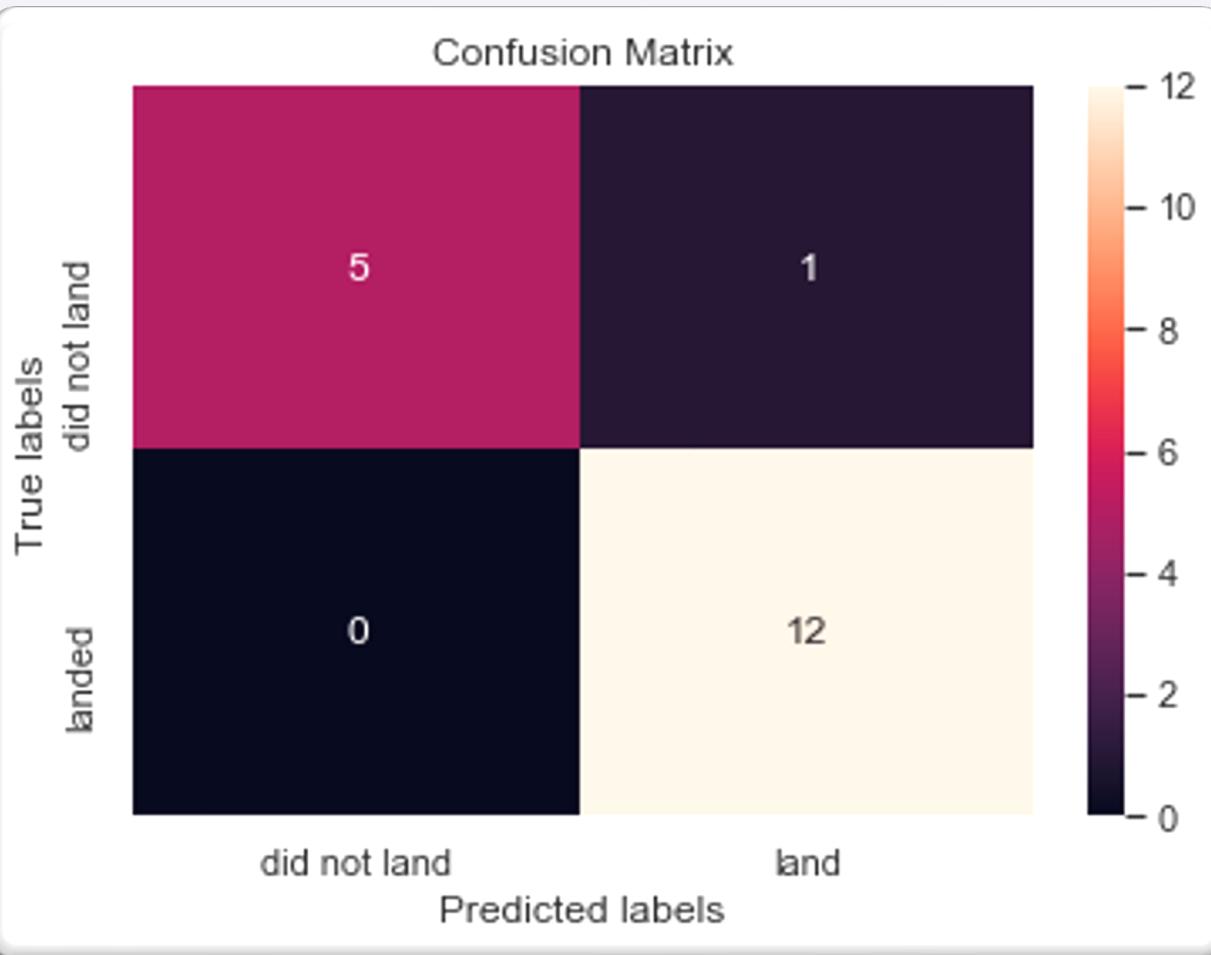
# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

# Classification Accuracy

- Plotting the Accuracy Score and Best Score for each classification algorithm produces the following result:
  - The **Decision Tree** model has the highest classification accuracy
    - The Accuracy Score is 94.44%
    - The Best Score is 90.36%



# Confusion Matrix



- As shown previously, best performing classification model is the **Decision Tree** model, with an accuracy of 94.44%.
- This is explained by the confusion matrix, which shows only 1 out of 18 total results classified incorrectly (a false positive, shown in the top-right corner).
- The other 17 results are correctly classified (5 did not land, 12 did land).

# Conclusions

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- As the number of flights increases, the rate of success at a launch site increases, with most early flights being unsuccessful. I.e. with more experience, the success rate increases.
  - Between 2010 and 2013, all landings were unsuccessful (as the success rate is 0).
  - After 2013, the success rate generally increased, despite small dips in 2018 and 2020.
  - After 2016, there was always a greater than 50% chance of success.
- Orbit types ES-L1, GEO, HEO, and SSO, have the highest (100%) success rate.
  - The 100% success rate of GEO, HEO, and ES-L1 orbits can be explained by only having 1 flight into the respective orbits.
  - The 100% success rate in SSO is more impressive, with 5 successful flights.
  - The orbit types PO, ISS, and LEO, have more success with heavy payloads:
  - VLEO (Very Low Earth Orbit) launches are associated with heavier payloads, which makes intuitive sense.
- The launch site **KSC LC-39 A** had the most successful launches, with 41.7% of the total successful launches, and also the highest rate of successful launches, with a 76.9% success rate.
- The success for massive payloads (over 4000kg) is lower than that for low payloads.
- The best performing classification model is the Decision Tree model, with an accuracy of 94.44%.

# Appendix

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- Include any relevant assets like Python code snippets, SQL queries, charts, Notebook outputs, or data sets that you may have created during this project

Thank you!

