



IBM Developer  
SKILLS NETWORK

# Winning Space Race with Data Science

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[GITHUB REPOSITORY LINK](#)



# Outline

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- Executive Summary
- Introduction
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusion
- Appendix

# Executive Summary

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- Summary of methodologies
  - Data Collection by using SQL, Web Scraping and SpaceX API
  - Data Wrangling
  - Data Analysis
  - Interactive Visual Analytics by using Folium
  - Predictive Analysis
- Summary of all results
  - Data Analysis using Visual Analytics
  - Finding best model for Predictive Analysis

# Introduction

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- Project background and context

In this project we predicted if the first stage of Falcon 9 will land successfully. If this happens Space X will save much cost. So, if we found out if the first stage land successfully, this info will be very help for many companies.

- Problems you want to find answers

If the first stage of Falcon 9 land successfully and factors

Best conditions for succesfull landing



Section 1

# Methodology

# Methodology

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## Executive Summary

- Data collection methodology:
  - Using Space X rest API
- Perform data wrangling
  - Dropping irrelevant columns etc.
- 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 classification models

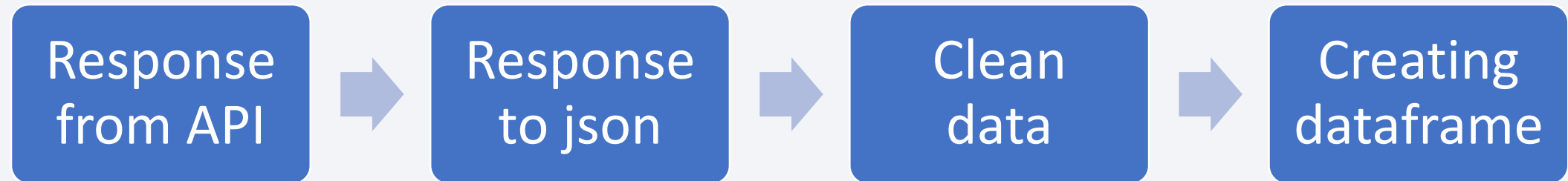
# Data Collection

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- How datasets collected?
  1. Acquire data from rest API
  2. Forming dataframes
  3. Filtering the dataframe
  4. Export to a csv

# Data Collection – SpaceX API

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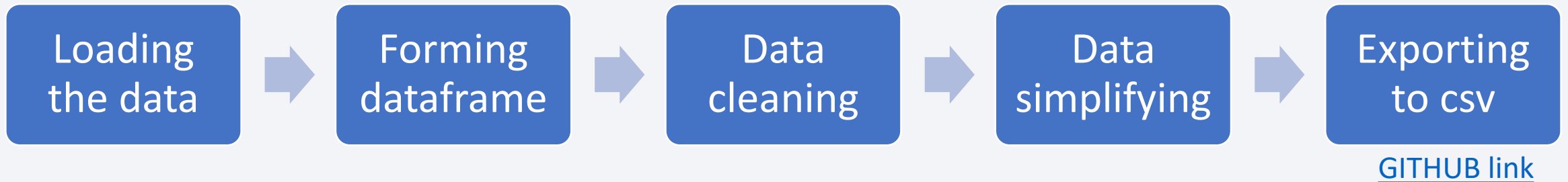


# Data Wrangling

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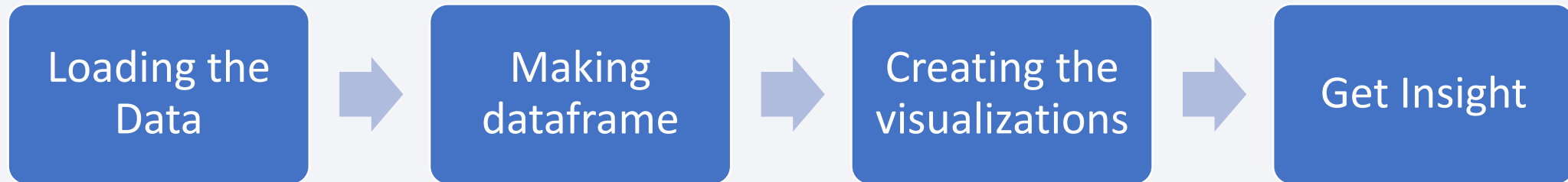
- How were data processed?

Cleaning messy and complex data for easy analysis. Data wrangling done by converting messy data to simple form.



# EDA with Data Visualization

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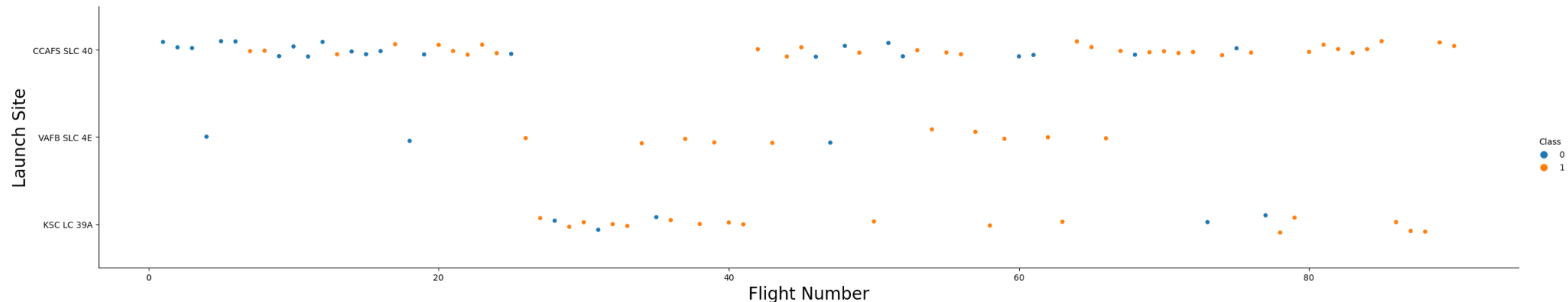


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# EDA with Data Visualization

- Scatter Graphs
  - Payload Mass vs Flight Number
  - Launch Site vs Flight Number
  - Launch Site vs Payload Mass
  - Orbit vs Flight Number
  - Outcome vs Payload Mass

Scatter graphs showing that the dependency of each attribute to each other. And gives us insight about their relation. They help us to predict which factors will give maximum success probability.

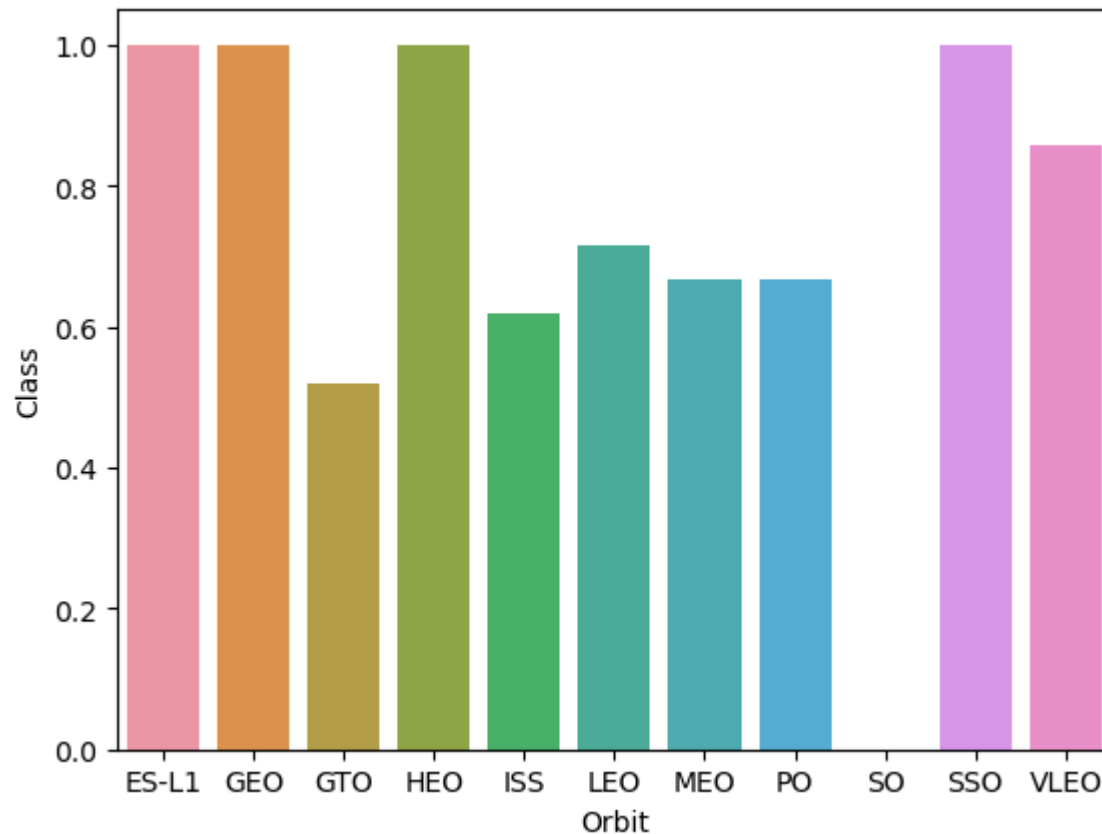


# EDA with Data Visualization

- Bar Graph

- Success rate vs Orbit

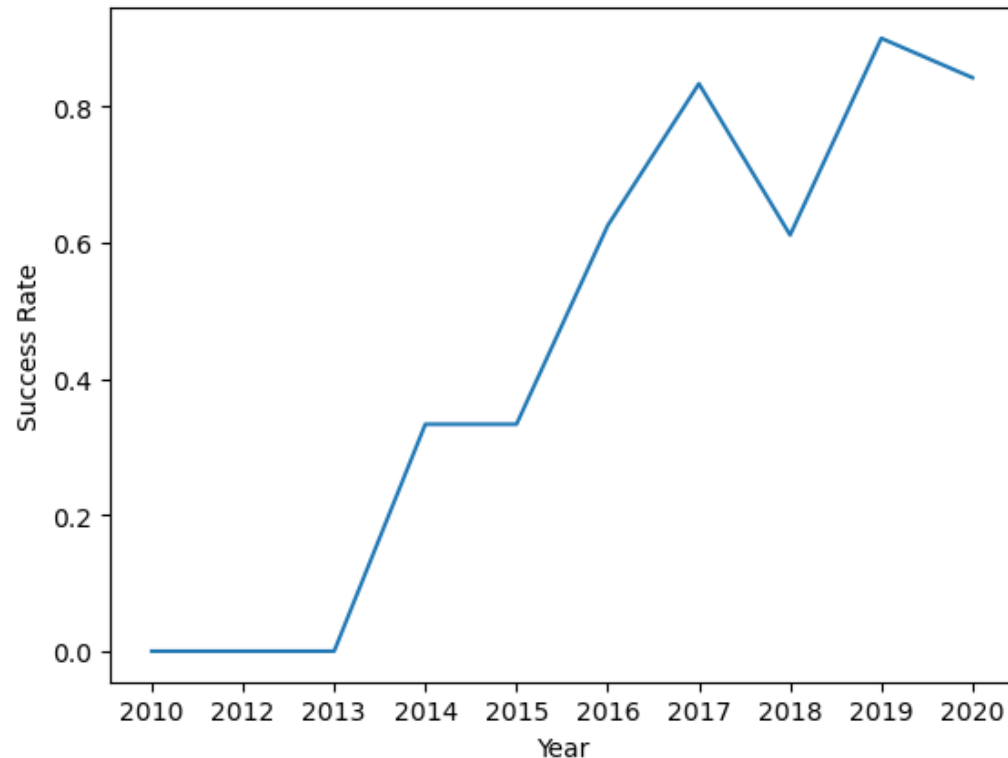
To see which orbit has the highest success rate and compare the orbits.



# EDA with Data Visualization

- Line Graph
  - Success rate vs year

In line graphs we can see the trends clearly.



# EDA with SQL

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- SQL queries
  - Selecting unique launch sites
  - Selecting 5 records which their launch site is CCA
  - Selecting total payload mass boosters launched by NASA
  - Display average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1
  - List the date when the first succesful landing outcome in ground pad was acheived.
  - List the names of the boosters which have success in drone ship and have payload mass greater than 4000 but less than 6000
  - List the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes
  - List the names of the booster\_versions which have carried the maximum payload mass. Use a subquery
  - List the records which will display the month names, failure landing\_outcomes in drone ship ,booster versions, launch\_site for the months in year 2015.
  - Rank the count of successful landing\_outcomes between the date 04-06-2010 and 20-03-2017 in descending order.



# Build an Interactive Map with Folium

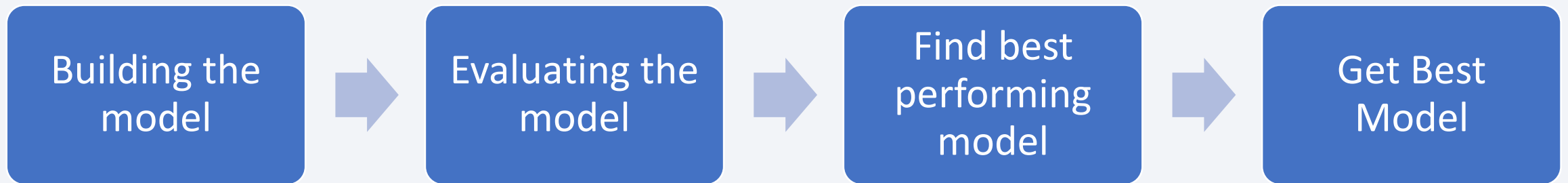
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- Map objects created are map marker, icon marker, circle marker, polyline, marker cluster object and antpath
- Map marker is for to make a mark on map, icon marker is for the creating an icon on the map, circle marker create a circle where marker is placed, polyline create line between points, marker cluster object simply markers having same location and antpath is for animated line between points.

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

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# 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.

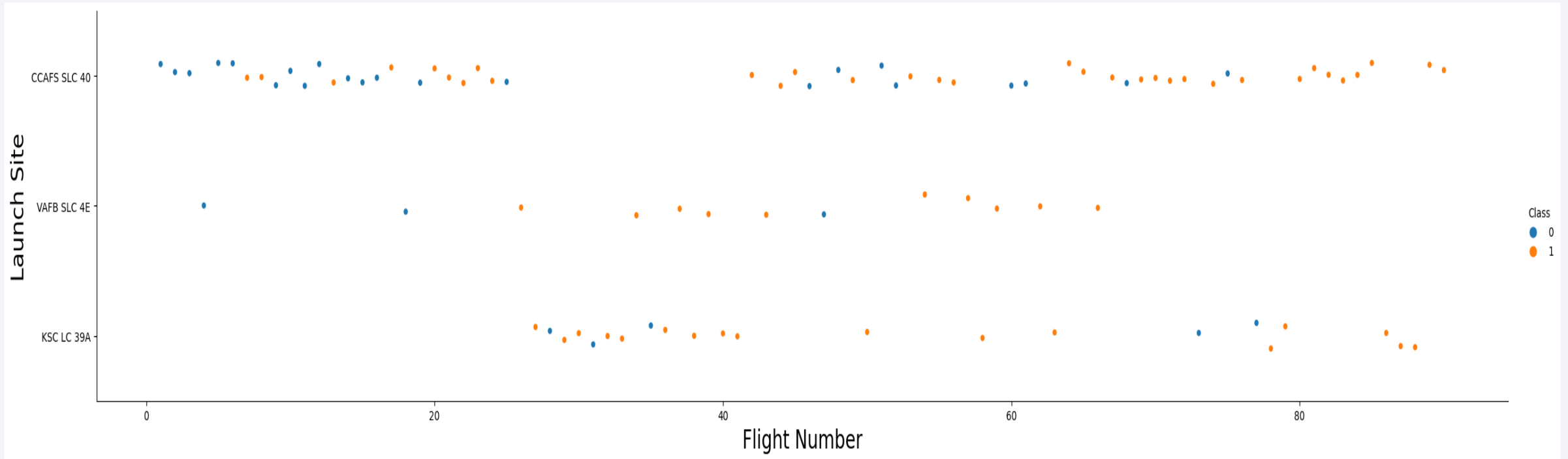
Section 2

# Insights drawn from EDA



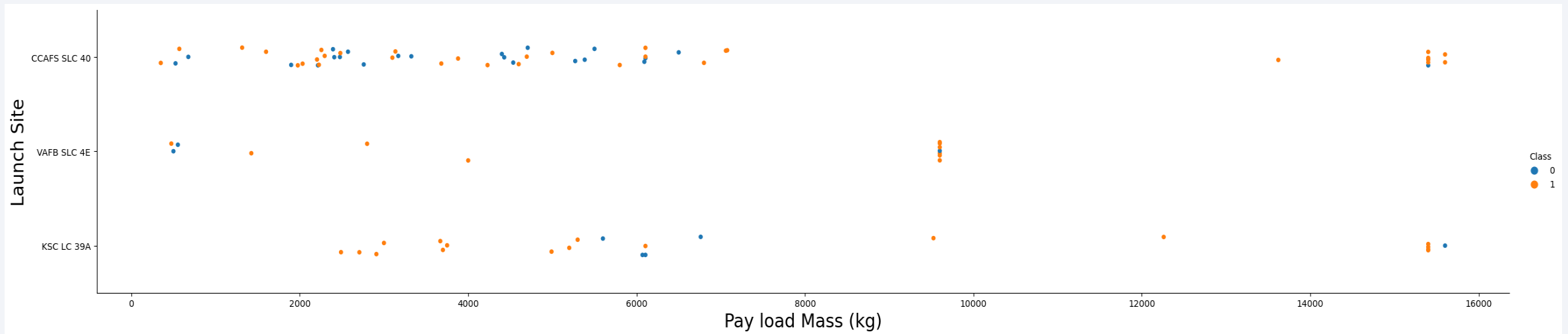
# Flight Number vs. Launch Site

- Success rate increases after the flight number passes the thirty (30)



# Payload vs. Launch Site

- After 7k kg payload mass clearly seen that succes rate is rising.

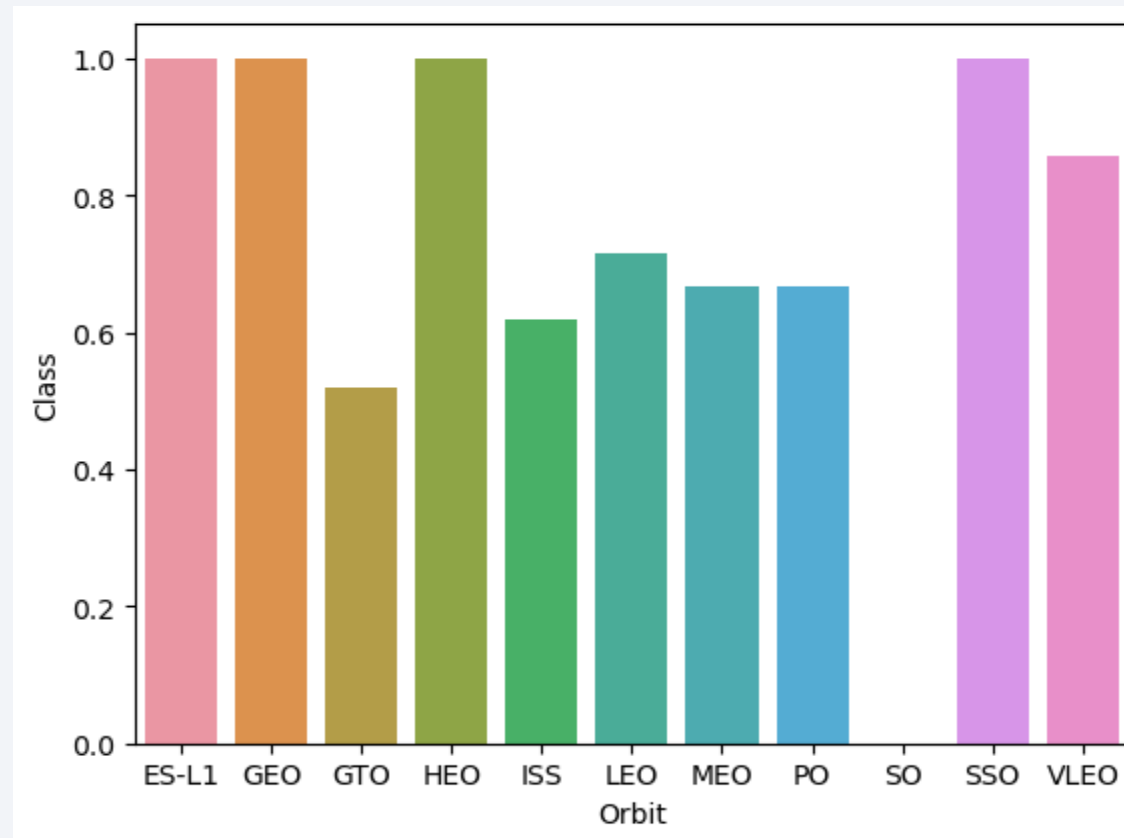




# Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

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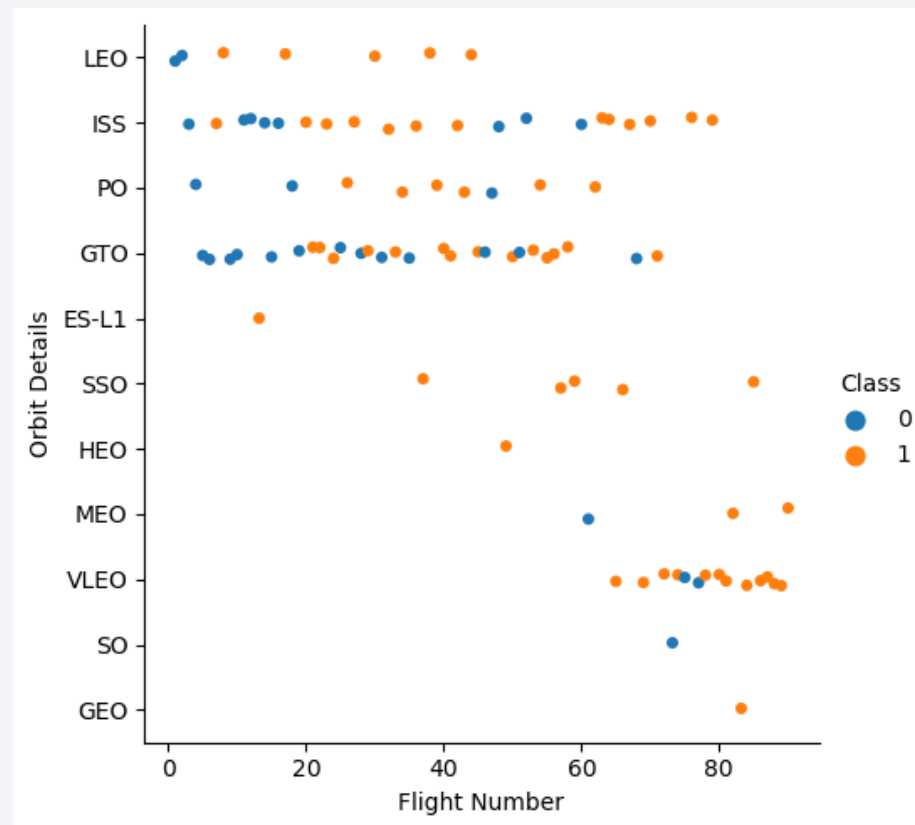
- From the graph ES-L1, GEO, HEO and SSO have the highest success rates.



# Flight Number vs. Orbit Type

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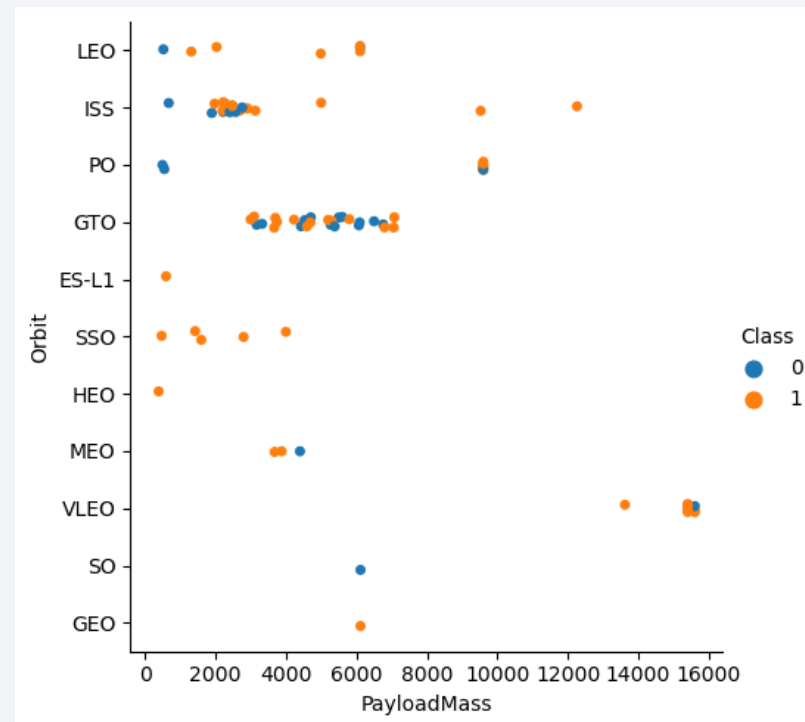
- In LEO succes rate increases with the increasing flight number



# Payload vs. Orbit Type

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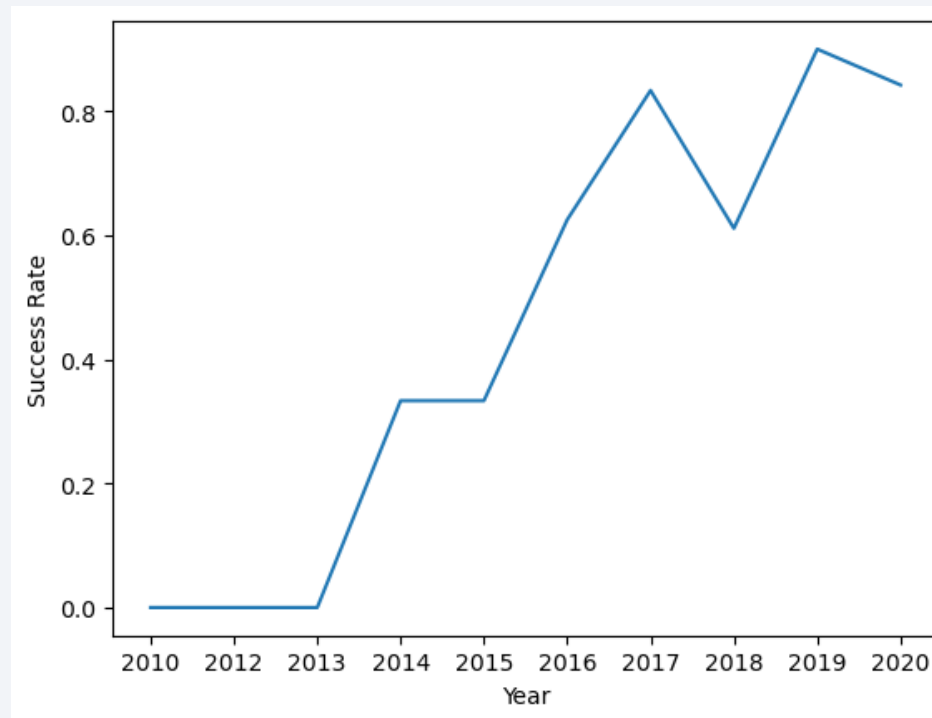
- Heavy loads have high succes rate in LEO



# Launch Success Yearly Trend

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- Success rate kept increasing after 2013



# All Launch Site Names

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## Launch\_Sites

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CCAFS LC-40

VAFB SLC-4E

KSC LC-39A

CCAFS SLC-40

# Launch Site Names Begin with 'CCA'

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



# Total Payload Mass

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## Total Payload Mass by NASA (CRS)

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45596

# Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

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Average Payload Mass by Booster Version F9 v1.1
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2928.4
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# First Successful Ground Landing Date

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**First Successful Landing Outcome in Ground Pad**

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01-05-2017

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

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### Booster\_Version

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F9 FT B1022

F9 FT B1026

F9 FT B1021.2

F9 FT B1031.2

# Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

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Successful Mission	Failure Mission
100	1

# Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

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## Booster Versions which carried the Maximum Payload Mass

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

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Month	Booster_Version	Launch_Site
01	F9 v1.1 B1012	CCAFS LC-40
04	F9 v1.1 B1015	CCAFS LC-40

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

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**Rank success count between 2010-06-04 and 2017-03-20**

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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.

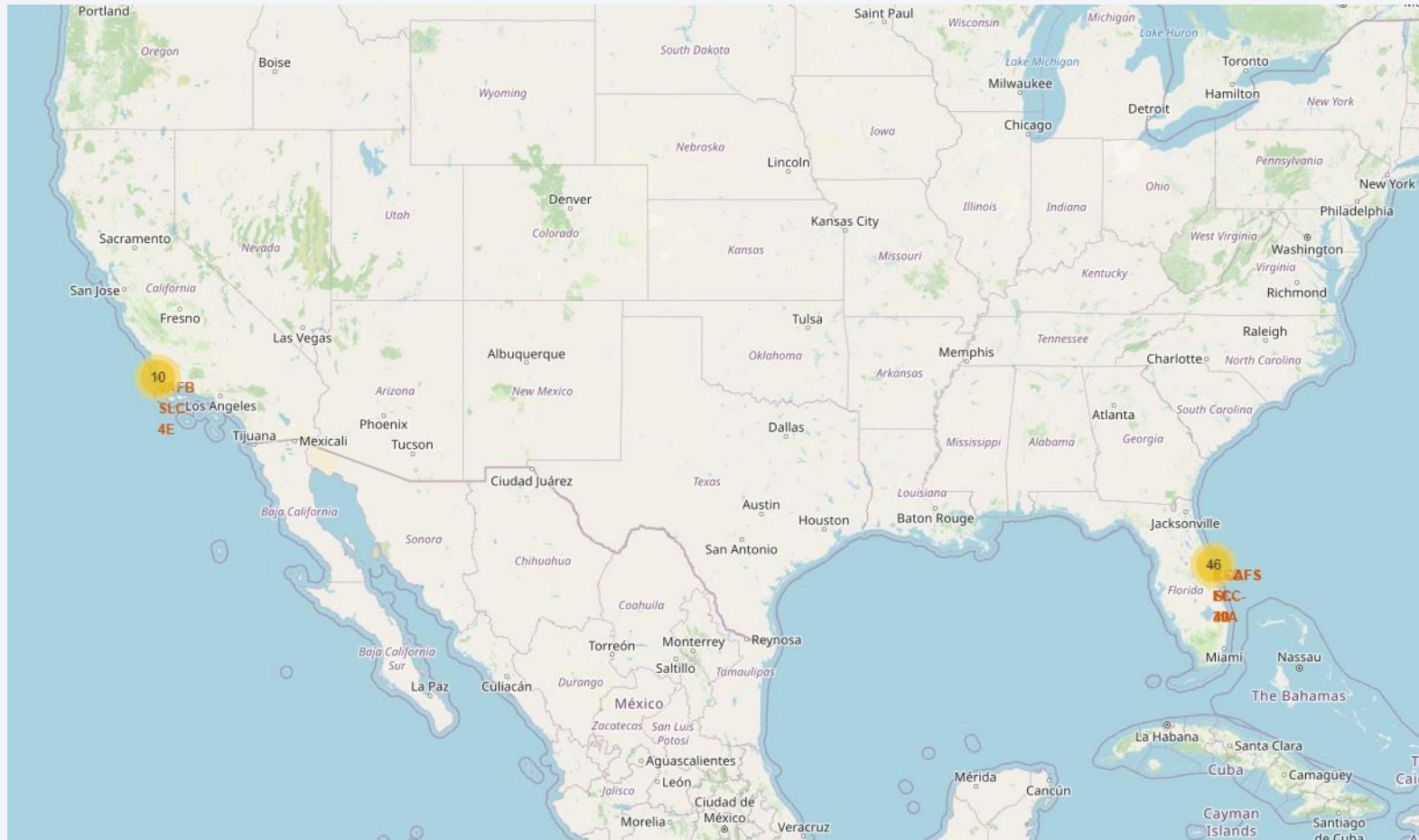
Section 3

# Launch Sites Proximities Analysis

# All Launch Sites

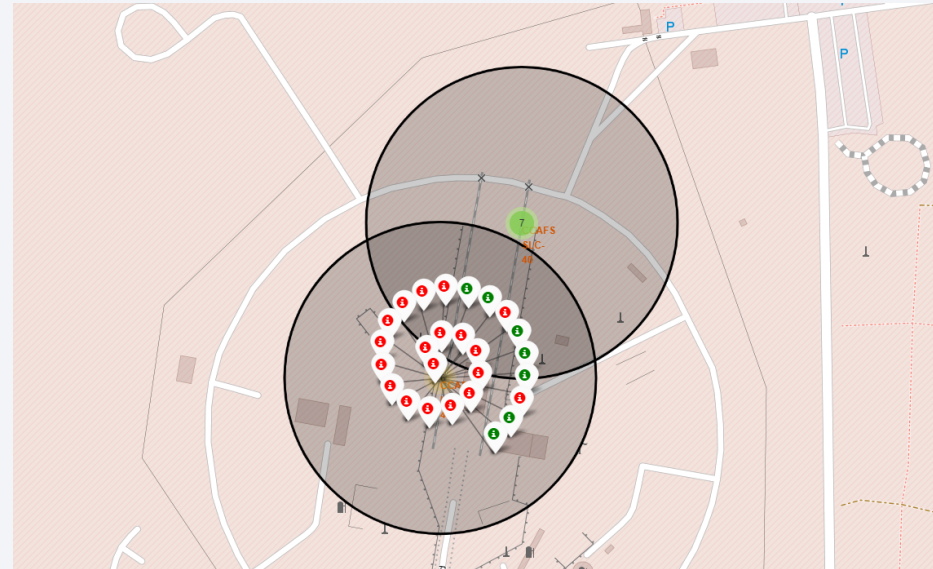
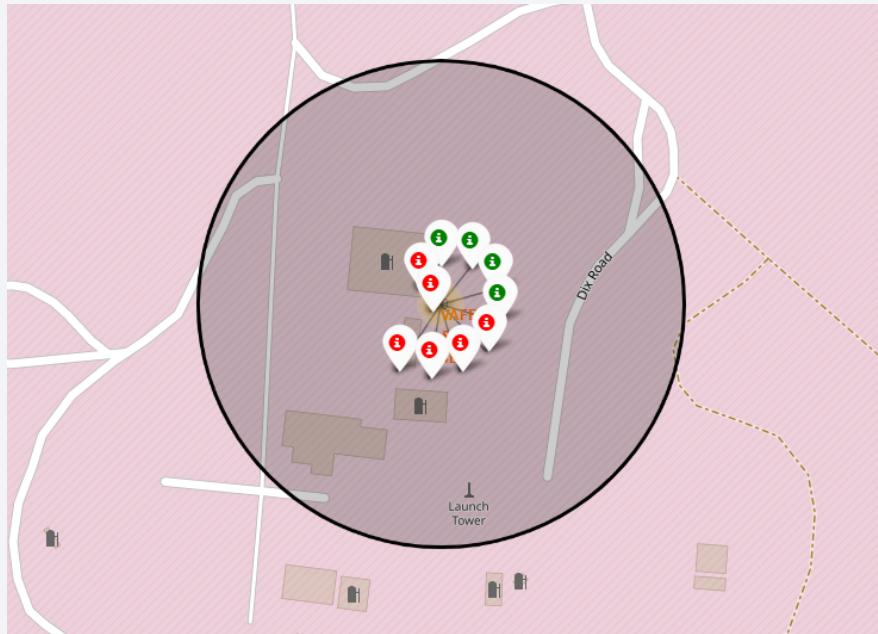
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- Wee can see that all launch sites in USA.



# Launch Records

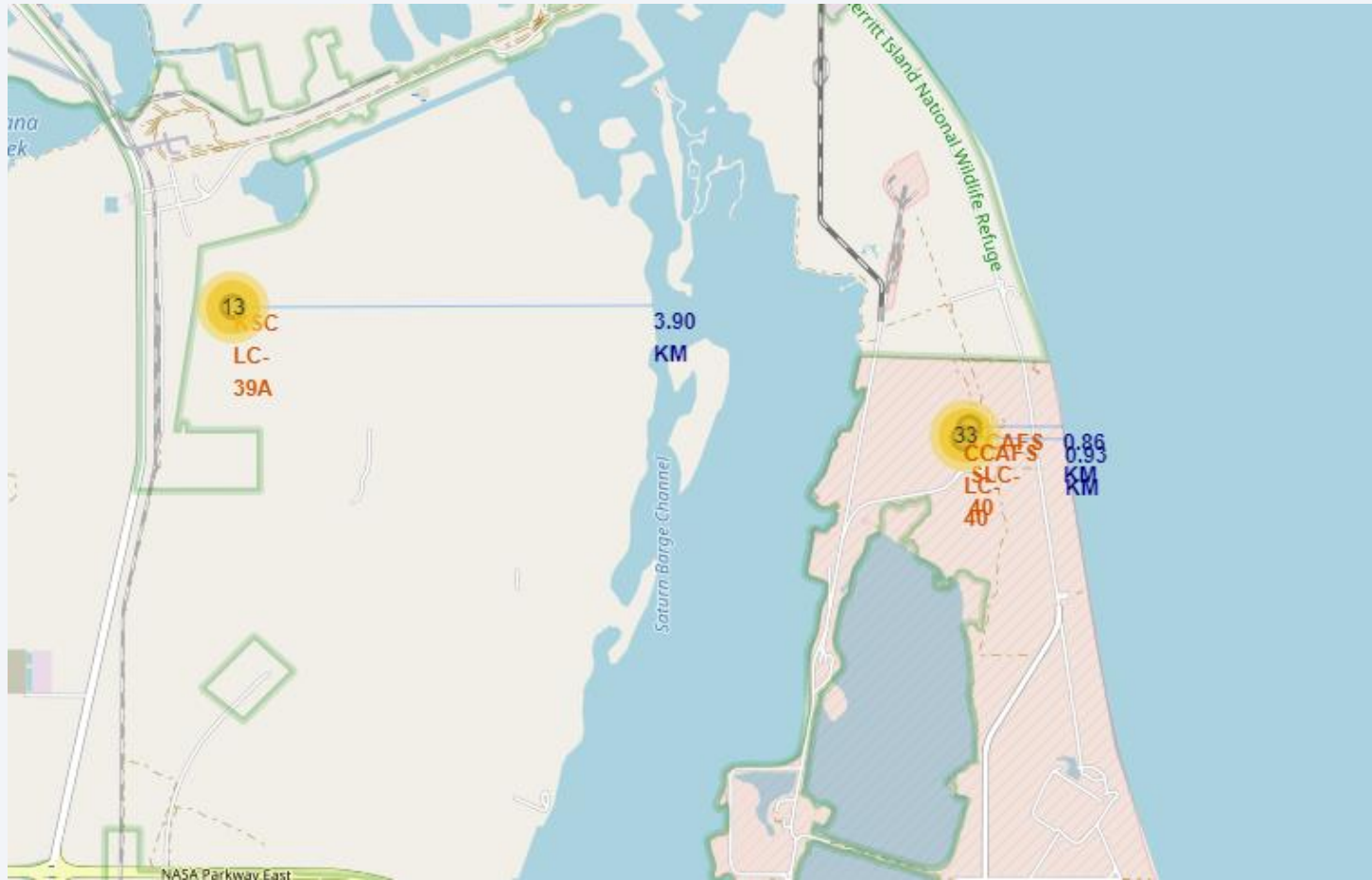
- Green ones are succesfull and red ones are failures





# Launch site distances to important locations

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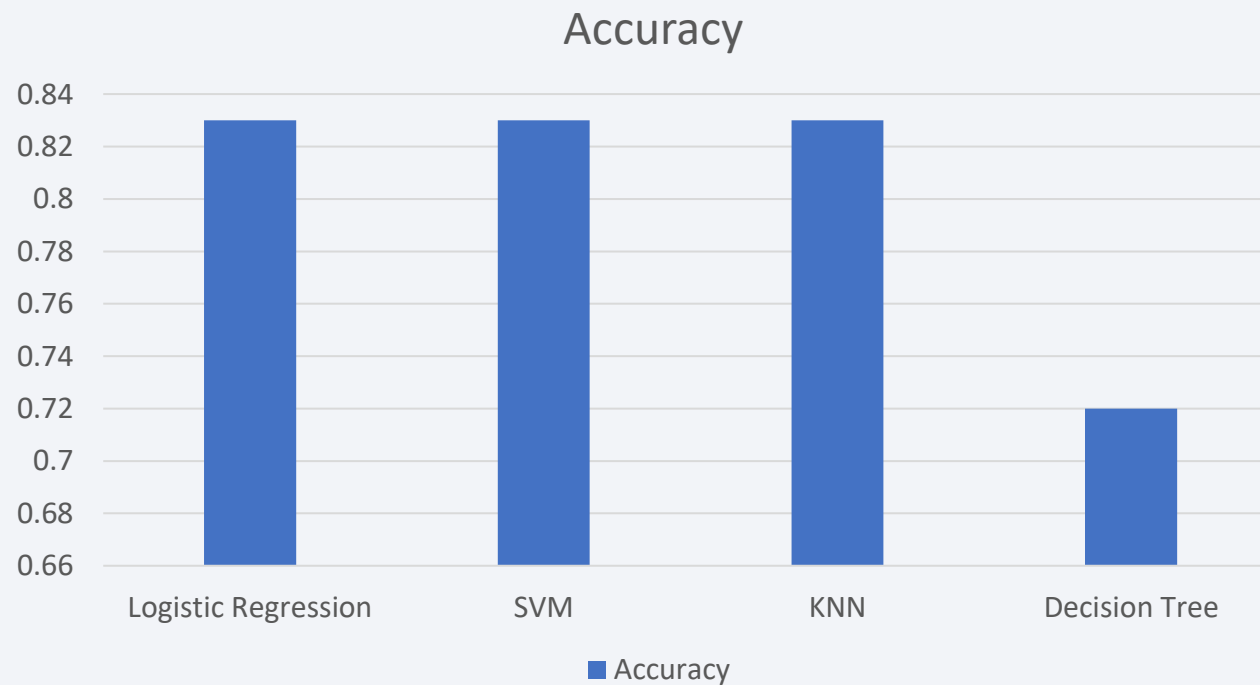
Section 4

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

# Classification Accuracy

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- Accuracy of Decision Tree less than the other trained models.

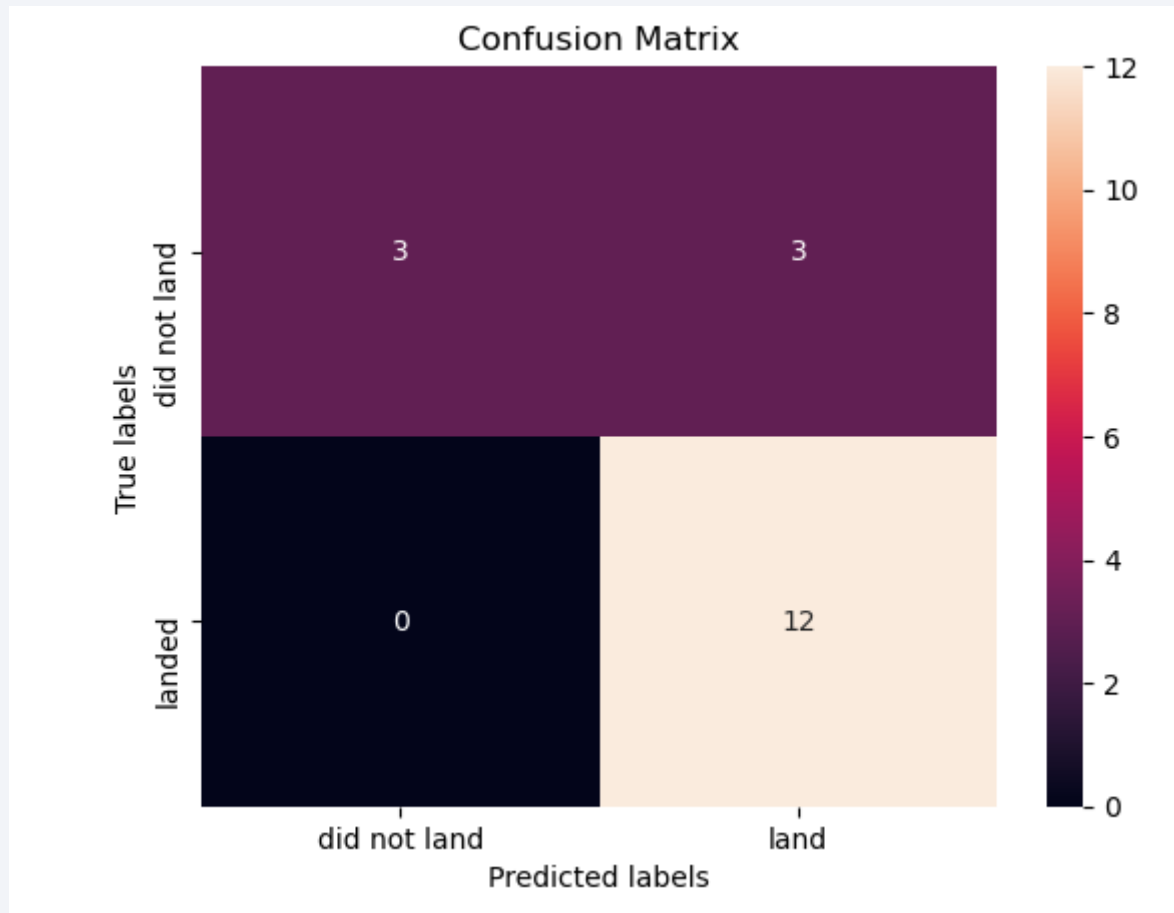




# Confusion Matrix

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- Confusion matrix is same for all models



# Conclusions

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- Success rate of launches increasing with passing years
- Other than decision tree other models quite satisfying
- Orbits ES-L1, GEO, HEO and SSO have high success rate

Thank you!

