



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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- SPCAEX advertises Falcon9 launches for \$62 million whereas other companies provide a cost of \$165 millions.
- Point2
  - Data was collected from SPACEX public API and Wikipedia.
  - Data wrangling included extracting launch outcome information to serve as a dependent variable.
  - SQL queries and Data Visualizations were created to discover insights about data set .
- Predictive Analysis were performed using Machine learning models such as Logistic Regression, SVM(Support Vector Machine), Decision Tree and KNN(K Nearest Neighbor).
- All models performed well on this data set.
- Launch data include information about flight number, date of launch, payload mass, orbit type, launch site, mission outcome and other variables.

# Introduction

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- In competition with SpaceX, a rival rocket launch company wants to make predictions about the success/failures of SpaceX Falcon9 rocket first stage landings.
- Which Machine learning model would work best or would have high accuracy to predict the outcome of Falcon9 first stage landing from a future launch?
- Will a future Falcon9 landing be successful?
- The interaction amongst various features that determine the success rate of a successful landing.
- What operating conditions needs to be in place to ensure a successful landing program.



Section 1

# Methodology

# Methodology

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## Executive Summary

- SpaceX API and Wikipedia launch table data was collected.
- Data was cleaned in preparation for visualizations, queries and machine learning model creation.
- Exploratory Data Analysis was done using visualization and SQL.
- Interactive visual analytics were created using Folium and Plotly Dash.
- Predictive Analysis using classification models was done.

# Data Collection

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- The data was collected using various methods:
  - Data collection was done using get request to the SpaceX API.
  - Next, we decoded the response content as a Json using `.json()` function call and turn it into a pandas dataframe using `.json_normalize()`.
  - We then cleaned the data, checked for missing values and fill in missing values where necessary.
  - In addition, we performed web scraping from Wikipedia for Falcon 9 launch records with BeautifulSoup.
  - The objective was to extract the launch records as HTML table, parse the table and convert it to a pandas dataframe for future analysis.

# Data Collection – SpaceX API

- The data was collected using various methods
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  - Next, we decoded the response content as a Json using `.json()` function call and turn it into a pandas dataframe using `.json_normalize()`.
  - We then cleaned the data, checked for missing values and fill in missing values where necessary.
  - In addition, we performed web scraping from Wikipedia for Falcon 9 launch records with BeautifulSoup.
  - The objective was to extract the launch records as HTML table, parse the table and convert it to a pandas dataframe for future analysis.
- <https://github.com/vanitamehra/IBM-Data-Science-Professional-Certificate>

```
1. Get request for rocket launch data using API

In [6]: spacex_url="https://api.spacexdata.com/v4/launches/past"

In [7]: response = requests.get(spacex_url)

2. Use json_normalize method to convert json result to dataframe

In [12]: # Use json_normalize method to convert the json result into a dataframe
          # decode response content as json
          static_json_df = res.json()

In [13]: # apply json_normalize
          data = pd.json_normalize(static_json_df)

3. We then performed data cleaning and filling in the missing values

In [30]: rows = data_falcon9['PayloadMass'].values.tolist()[0]

          df_rows = pd.DataFrame(rows)
          df_rows = df_rows.replace(np.nan, PayloadMass)

          data_falcon9['PayloadMass'][0] = df_rows.values
          data_falcon9
```



# Data Collection - Scraping

- We applied web scrapping to webscrap Falcon 9 launch records with BeautifulSoup
- We parsed the table and converted it into a pandas dataframe.

<https://github.com/vanitamehra/IBM-Data-Science-Professional-Certificate>

1. Apply HTTP Get method to request the Falcon 9 rocket launch page

```
In [4]: static_url = "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Falcon_9_and_Falcon_Heavy_launches&oldid=1027686922"
```

```
In [5]: # use requests.get() method with the provided static_url
# assign the response to a object
html_data = requests.get(static_url)
html_data.status_code
```

```
Out[5]: 200
```

2. Create a BeautifulSoup object from the HTML response

```
In [6]: # Use BeautifulSoup() to create a BeautifulSoup object from a response text content
soup = BeautifulSoup(html_data.text, 'html.parser')
```

Print the page title to verify if the BeautifulSoup object was created properly

```
In [7]: # Use soup.title attribute
soup.title
```

```
Out[7]: <title>List of Falcon 9 and Falcon Heavy launches - Wikipedia</title>
```

3. Extract all column names from the HTML table header

```
In [10]: 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

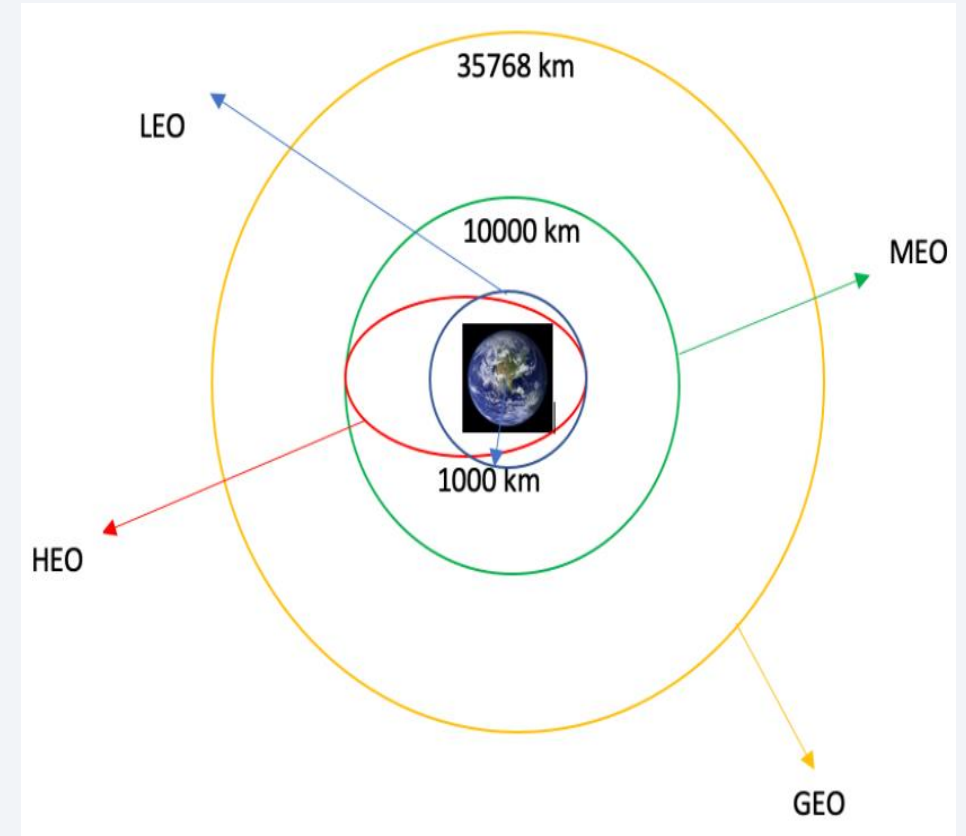
element = soup.find_all('th')
for row in range(len(element)):
    try:
        name = extract_column_from_header(element[row])
        if (name is not None and len(name) > 0):
            column_names.append(name)
    except:
        pass
```

4. Create a dataframe by parsing the launch HTML tables

5. Export data to csv

# Data Wrangling

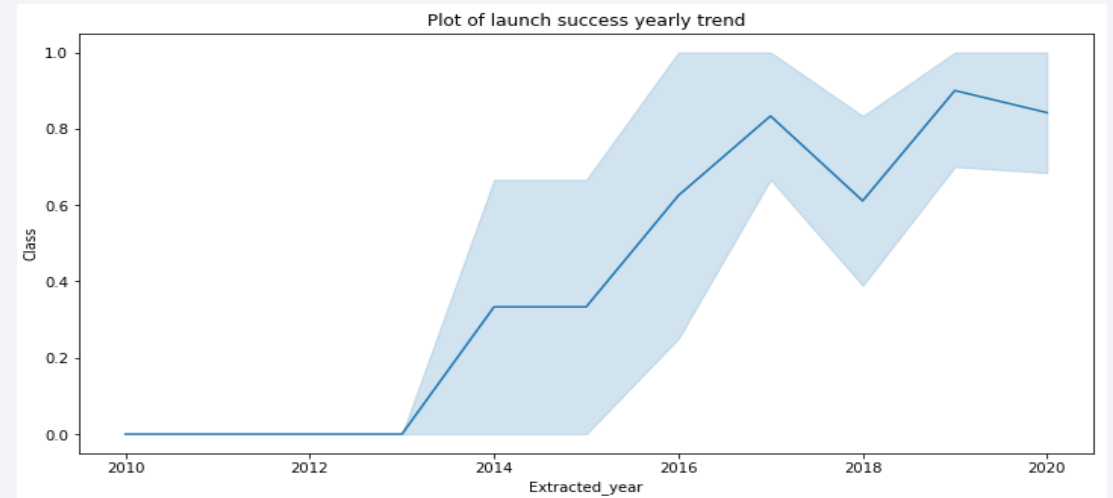
- We performed exploratory data analysis and determined the training labels.
- We calculated the number of launches at each site, and the number and occurrence of each orbits
- We created landing outcome label from outcome column and exported the results to csv.
- <https://github.com/vanitamehra/IBM-Data-Science-Professional-Certificate>



# EDA with Data Visualization

We explored the data by visualizing the relationship between flight number and launch Site, payload and launch site, success rate of each orbit type, flight number and orbit type, the launch success yearly trend.

- <https://github.com/vanitam ehra/IBM-Data-Science-Professional-Certificate>



# EDA with SQL

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- We loaded the SpaceX dataset into a PostgreSQL database without leaving the jupyter notebook.
- We applied EDA with SQL to get insight from the data. We wrote queries to find out for instance:
  - The names of unique launch sites in the space mission.
  - The total payload mass carried by boosters launched by NASA (CRS)
  - The average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1
  - The total number of successful and failure mission outcomes
  - The failed landing outcomes in drone ship, their booster version and launch site names.
- <https://github.com/vanitamehra/IBM-Data-Science-Professional-Certificate>

# Build an Interactive Map with Folium

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- We marked all launch sites, and added map objects such as markers, circles, lines to mark the success or failure of launches for each site on the folium map.
- We assigned the feature launch outcomes (failure or success) to class 0 and 1.i.e., 0 for failure, and 1 for success.
- Using the color-labeled marker clusters, we identified which launch sites have relatively high success rate.
- We calculated the distances between a launch site to its proximities. We answered some question for instance:
  - Are launch sites near railways, highways and coastlines.
  - Do launch sites keep certain distance away from cities.
- <https://github.com/vanitamehra/IBM-Data-Science-Professional-Certificate>



# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

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- We built an interactive dashboard with Plotly dash
- We plotted pie charts showing the total launches by a certain sites
- We plotted scatter graph showing the relationship with Outcome and Payload Mass (Kg) for the different booster version.

<https://github.com/vanitamehra/IBM-Data-Science-Professional-Certificate>

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)

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- We loaded the data using numpy and pandas, transformed the data, split our data into training and testing.
- We built different machine learning models and tune different hyperparameters using GridSearchCV.
- We used accuracy as the metric for our model, improved the model using feature engineering and algorithm tuning.
- We found the best performing classification model.
- <https://github.com/vanitamehra/IBM-Data-Science-Professional-Certificate>

# 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.

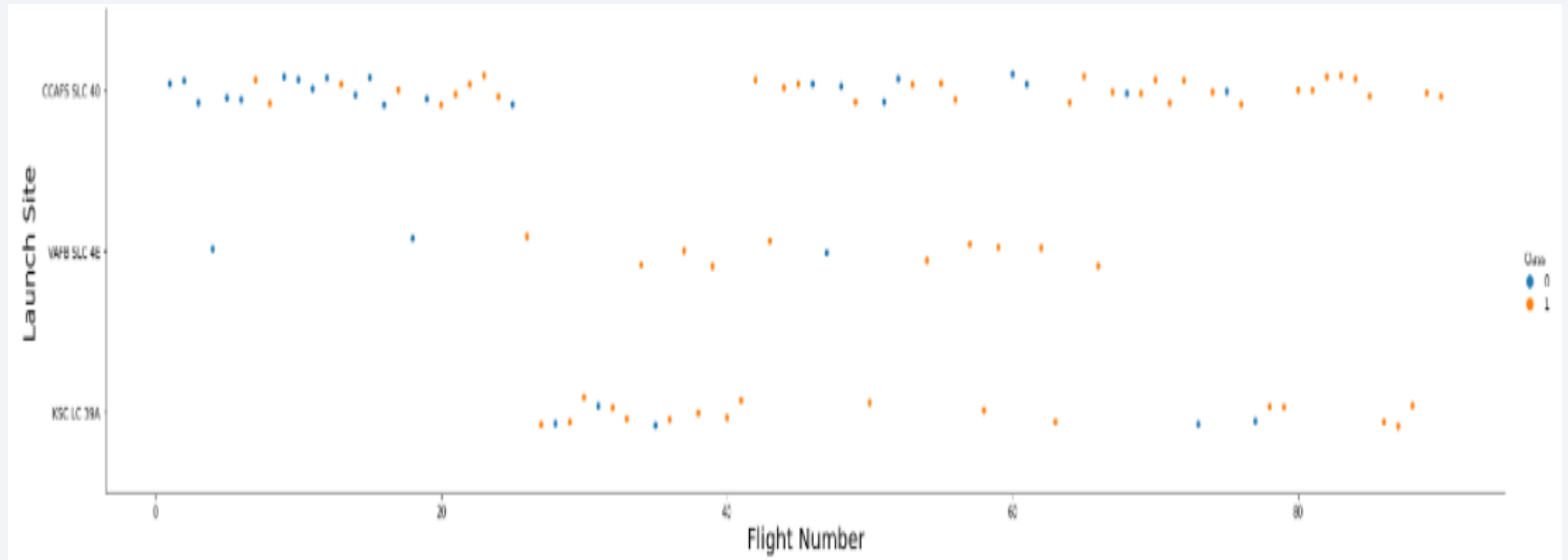
Section 2

# Insights drawn from EDA



# Flight Number vs. Launch Site

- From the plot, we found that the larger the flight amount at a launch site, the greater the success rate at a launch site.

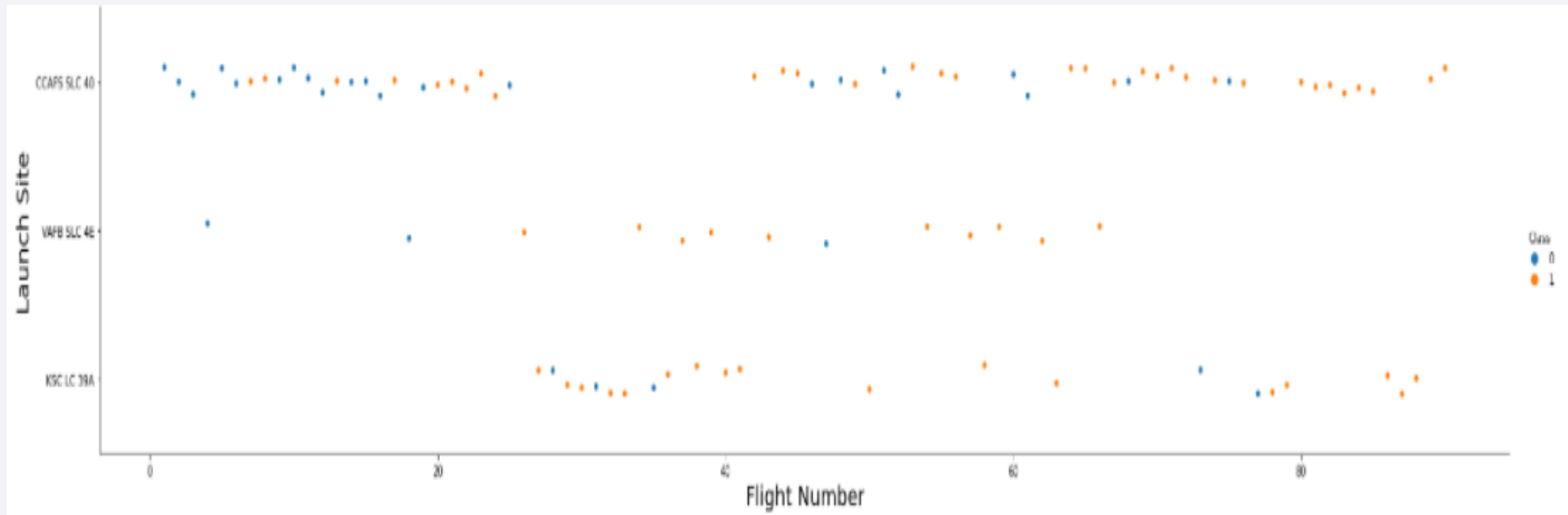




# Payload vs. Launch Site

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The greater the Payload mass for launch site CCAFS SLC 40, the higher the success rate for the rocket.



# Success Rate vs. Orbit Type

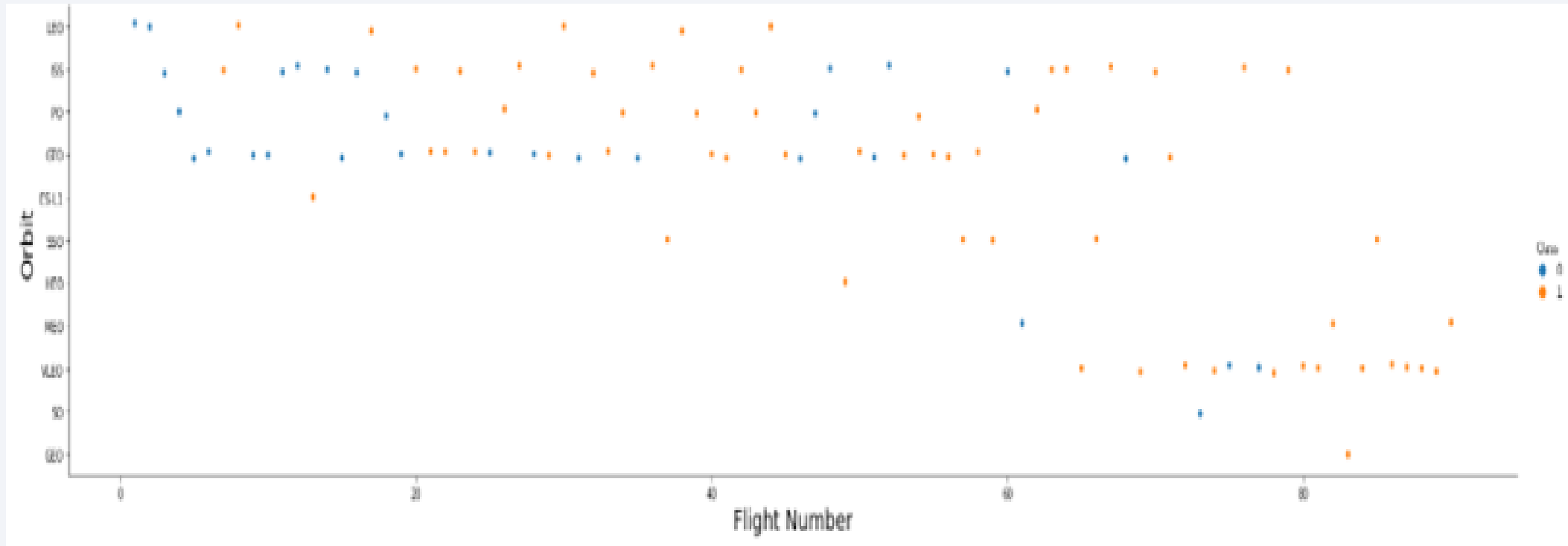
---

From the plot, we can see that ES-L1, GEO, HEO, SSO, VLEO had the most success rate.



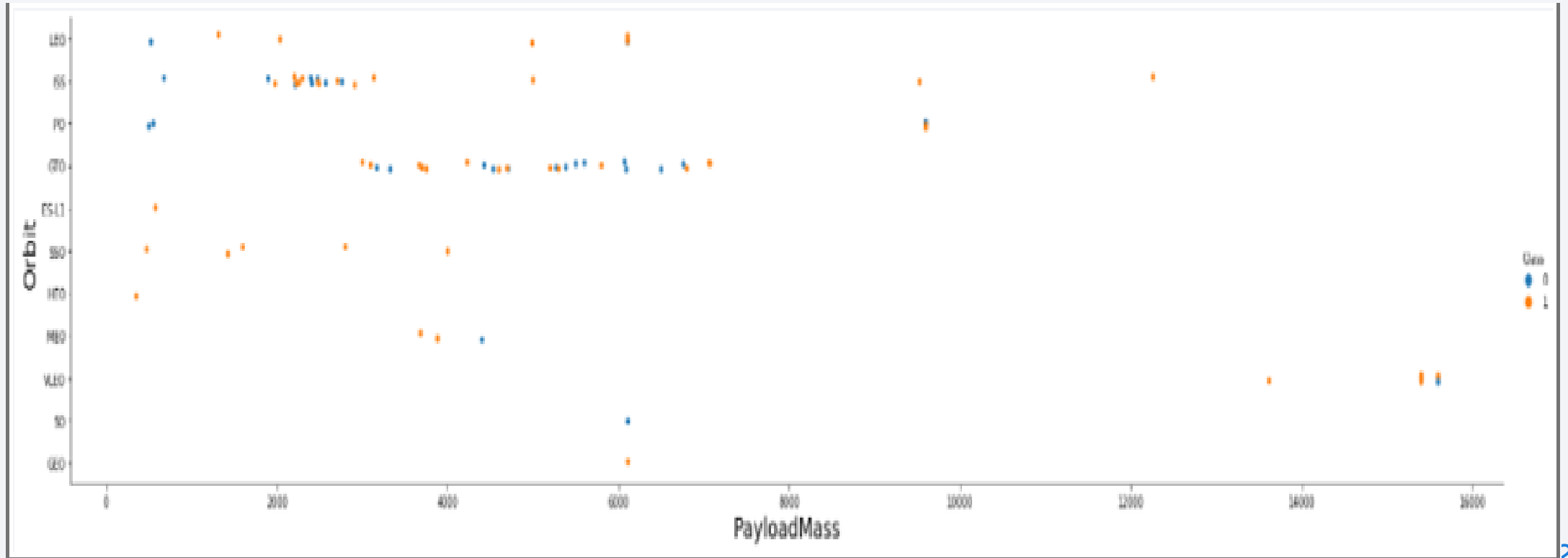
# Flight Number vs. Orbit Type

- The plot below shows the Flight Number vs. Orbit type. We observe that in the LEO orbit, success is related to the number of flights whereas in the GTO orbit, there is no relationship between flight number and the orbit.



# Payload vs. Orbit Type

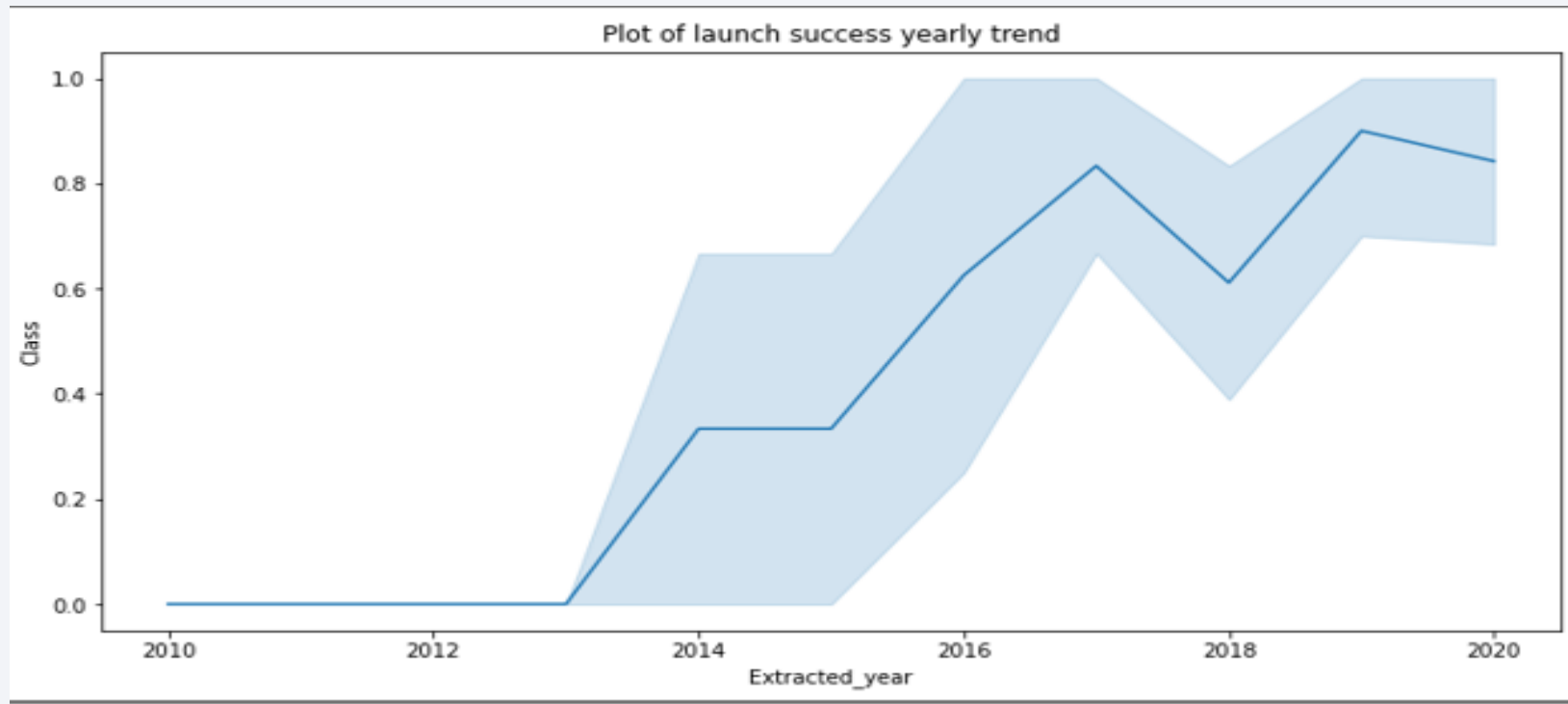
We can observe that with heavy payloads, the successful landing are more for PO, LEO and ISS orbits.



# Launch Success Yearly Trend

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From the plot, we can observe that success rate since 2013 kept on increasing till 2020.





# All Launch Site Names

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- We used the key word **DISTINCT** to show only unique launch sites from the SpaceX data.

Display the names of the unique launch sites in the space mission

```
In [10]: task_1 = '''
          SELECT DISTINCT LaunchSite
          FROM SpaceX
          ...
          create_pandas_df(task_1, database=conn)
```

```
Out[10]:
```

	launchsite
0	KSC LC-39A
1	CCAFS LC-40
2	CCAFS SLC-40
3	VAFB SLC-4E

# Launch Site Names Begin with 'CCA'

We used the query to display 5 records where launch sites begin with 'CCA'

Display 5 records where launch sites begin with the string 'CCA'

In [11]:

```
task_2 = '''
    SELECT *
    FROM SpaceX
    WHERE LaunchSite LIKE 'CCA%'
    LIMIT 5
    '''

create_pandas_df(task_2, database=conn)
```

Out[11]:

	date	time	boosterversion	launchsite	payload	payloadmasskg	orbit	customer	missionoutcome	landingoutcome
0	2010-04-06	18:45:00	F9 v1.0 B0003	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon Spacecraft Qualification Unit	0	LEO	SpaceX	Success	Failure (parachute)
1	2010-08-12	15:43:00	F9 v1.0 B0004	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon demo flight C1, two CubeSats, barrel of...	0	LEO (ISS)	NASA (COTS) NRO	Success	Failure (parachute)
2	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
3	2012-08-10	00:35:00	F9 v1.0 B0006	CCAFS LC-40	SpaceX CRS-1	500	LEO (ISS)	NASA (CRS)	Success	No attempt
4	2013-01-03	15:10:00	F9 v1.0 B0007	CCAFS LC-40	SpaceX CRS-2	677	LEO (ISS)	NASA (CRS)	Success	No attempt

# Total Payload Mass

---

We calculated the total payload carried by boosters from NASA as 45596 using the query below.

Display the total payload mass carried by boosters launched by NASA (CRS)

In [12]:

```
task_3 = '''
    SELECT SUM(PayloadMassKG) AS Total_PayloadMass
    FROM SpaceX
    WHERE Customer LIKE 'NASA (CRS)'
    '''

create_pandas_df(task_3, database=conn)
```

Out[12]:

	total_payloadmass
0	45596

# Average Payload Mass by F9 v1.1

---

We calculated the average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1 as 2928.4

```
Display average payload mass carried by booster version F9 v1.1

In [13]: task_4 = '''
          SELECT AVG(PayloadMassKG) AS Avg_PayloadMass
          FROM SpaceX
          WHERE BoosterVersion = 'F9 v1.1'
          '''

          create_pandas_df(task_4, database=conn)

Out[13]:
```

	avg_payloadmass
0	2928.4

# First Successful Ground Landing Date

---

We observed that the dates of the first successful landing outcome on ground pad was 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2015

In [14]:

```
task_5 = '''
    SELECT MIN(Date) AS FirstSuccessfull_landing_date
    FROM SpaceX
    WHERE LandingOutcome LIKE 'Success (ground pad)'
    '''

create_pandas_df(task_5, database=conn)
```

Out[14]:

	<u>firstsuccessfull_landing_date</u>
0	2015-12-22



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

---

We used the **WHERE** clause to filter for boosters which have successfully landed on drone ship and applied the **AND** condition to determine successful landing with payload mass greater than 4000 but less than 6000

```
In [15]: task_6 = '''
          SELECT BoosterVersion
          FROM SpaceX
          WHERE LandingOutcome = 'Success (drone ship)'
              AND PayloadMassKG > 4000
              AND PayloadMassKG < 6000
          ...
          create_pandas_df(task_6, database=conn)
```

```
Out[15]:
```

	boosterversion
0	F9 FT B1022
1	F9 FT B1026
2	F9 FT B1021.2
3	F9 FT B1031.2

# Total Number of Successful and Failure Mission Outcomes

---

We used wildcard like '%' to filter for **WHERE** MissionOutcome was a success or a failure.

```
In [16]: List the total number of successful and failure mission outcomes

task_7a = '''
SELECT COUNT(MissionOutcome) AS SuccessOutcome
FROM SpaceX
WHERE MissionOutcome LIKE 'Success%'
'''

task_7b = '''
SELECT COUNT(MissionOutcome) AS FailureOutcome
FROM SpaceX
WHERE MissionOutcome LIKE 'Failure%'
'''

print('The total number of successful mission outcome is:')
display(create_pandas_df(task_7a, database=conn))
print()
print('The total number of failed mission outcome is:')
create_pandas_df(task_7b, database=conn)

The total number of successful mission outcome is:
  successoutcome
0              100

The total number of failed mission outcome is:
  failureoutcome
0               1

Out[16]:
```

# Boosters Carried Maximum Payload

We determined the booster that have carried the maximum payload using a subquery in the **WHERE** clause and the **MAX()** function.

List the names of the booster\_versions which have carried the maximum payload mass. Use a subquery

```
In [17]: task_8 = '''
          SELECT BoosterVersion, PayloadMassKG
          FROM SpaceX
          WHERE PayloadMassKG = (
                                SELECT MAX(PayloadMassKG)
                                FROM SpaceX
                                )
          ORDER BY BoosterVersion
          ...
          create_pandas_df(task_8, database=conn)
          '''
```

Out[17]:

	boosterversion	payloadmasskg
0	F9 B5 B1048.4	15600
1	F9 B5 B1048.5	15600
2	F9 B5 B1049.4	15600
3	F9 B5 B1049.5	15600
4	F9 B5 B1049.7	15600
5	F9 B5 B1051.3	15600
6	F9 B5 B1051.4	15600
7	F9 B5 B1051.6	15600
8	F9 B5 B1056.4	15600
9	F9 B5 B1058.3	15600
10	F9 B5 B1060.2	15600
11	F9 B5 B1060.3	15600

# 2015 Launch Records

---

We used a combinations of the **WHERE** clause, **LIKE**, **AND**, and **BETWEEN** conditions to filter for failed landing outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions, and launch site names for year 2015

List the failed landing\_outcomes in drone ship, their booster versions, and launch site names for in year 2015

```
In [18]: task_9 = '''
          SELECT BoosterVersion, LaunchSite, LandingOutcome
          FROM SpaceX
          WHERE LandingOutcome LIKE 'Failure (drone ship)'
          AND Date BETWEEN '2015-01-01' AND '2015-12-31'
          '''
          create_pandas_df(task_9, database=conn)
```

```
Out[18]:
```

	boosterversion	launchsite	landingoutcome
0	F9 v1.1 B1012	CCAFS LC-40	Failure (drone ship)
1	F9 v1.1 B1015	CCAFS LC-40	Failure (drone ship)

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

- We selected Landing outcomes and the **COUNT** of landing outcomes from the data and used the **WHERE** clause to filter for landing outcomes **BETWEEN** 2010-06-04 to 2017-03-20.
- We applied the **GROUP BY** clause to group the landing outcomes and the **ORDER BY** clause to order the grouped landing outcome in descending order.

Rank the count of landing outcomes (such as Failure (drone ship) or Success (ground pad))

```
In [19]: task_10 = '''
          SELECT LandingOutcome, COUNT(LandingOutcome)
          FROM SpaceX
          WHERE DATE BETWEEN '2010-06-04' AND '2017-03-20'
          GROUP BY LandingOutcome
          ORDER BY COUNT(LandingOutcome) DESC
          '''

          create_pandas_df(task_10, database=conn)
```

Out[19]:

	landingoutcome	count
0	No attempt	10
1	Success (drone ship)	6
2	Failure (drone ship)	5
3	Success (ground pad)	5
4	Controlled (ocean)	3
5	Uncontrolled (ocean)	2
6	Precluded (drone ship)	1
7	Failure (parachute)	1

A satellite view of Earth from space, showing the curvature of the planet and the glowing city lights of the Eastern United States and parts of Canada at night. The background is a deep blue gradient.

Section 3

# Launch Sites Proximities Analysis



## All launch sites global map markers

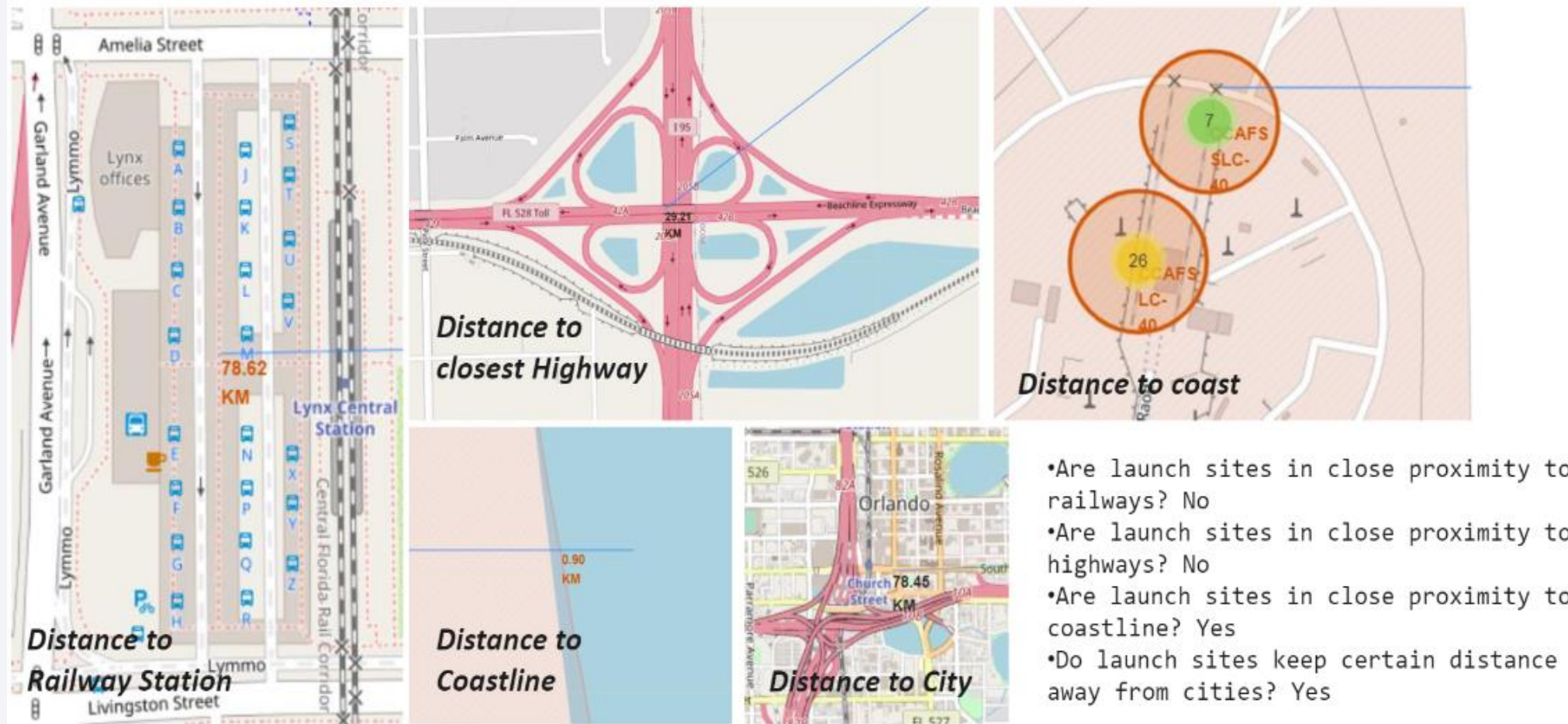




## Markers showing launch sites with color labels



# Launch Site distance to landmarks







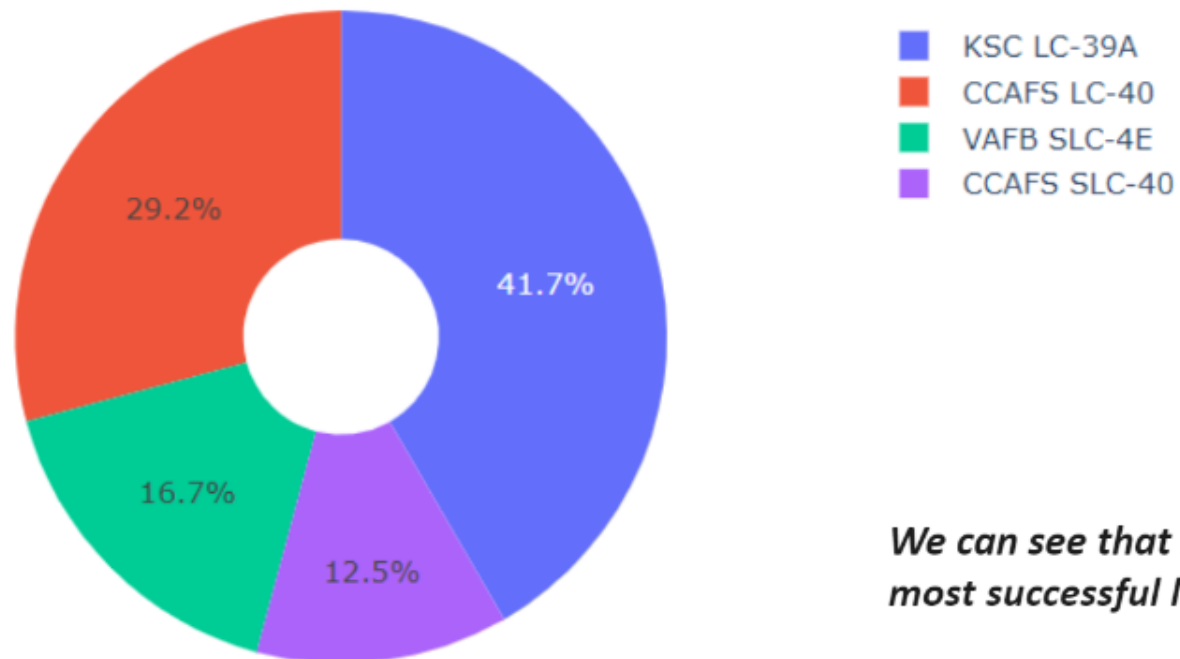
Section 4

# Build a Dashboard with Plotly Dash

## Pie chart showing the success percentage achieved by each launch site

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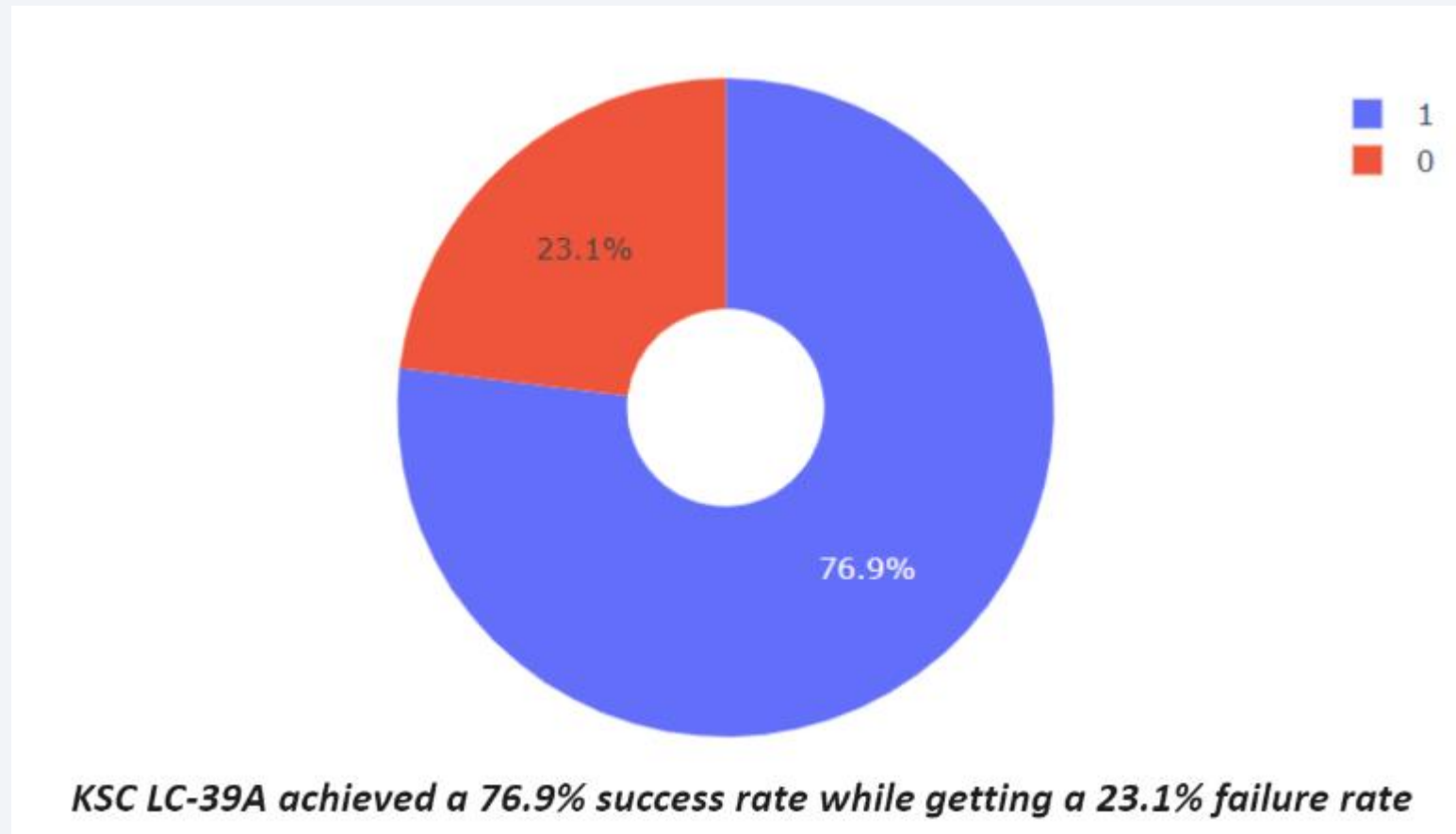
Total Success Launches By all sites



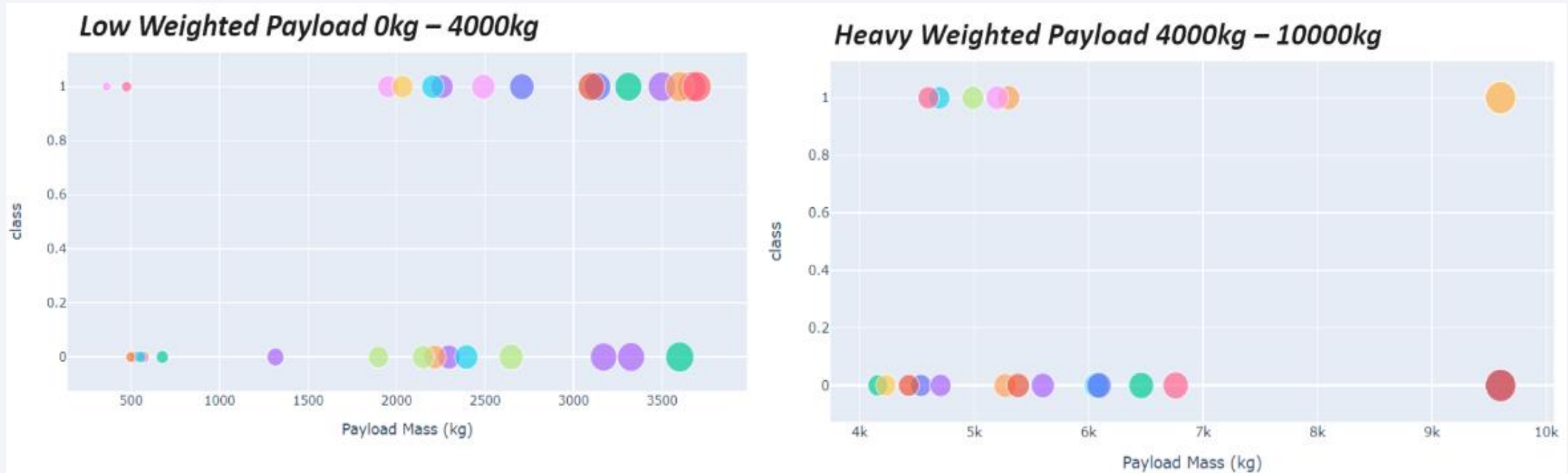
*We can see that KSC LC-39A had the most successful launches from all the sites*

## Pie chart showing the Launch site with the highest launch success ratio

---



## Scatter plot of Payload vs Launch Outcome for all sites, with different payload selected in the range slider



*We can see the success rates for low weighted payloads is higher than the heavy weighted payloads*



Section 5

# Predictive Analysis (Classification)



# Classification Accuracy

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- The decision tree classifier is the model with the highest classification accuracy

```
models = {'KNeighbors': knn_cv.best_score_,
          'DecisionTree': tree_cv.best_score_,
          'LogisticRegression': logreg_cv.best_score_,
          'SupportVector': svm_cv.best_score_}

bestalgorithm = max(models, key=models.get)
print('Best model is', bestalgorithm, 'with a score of', models[bestalgorithm])
if bestalgorithm == 'DecisionTree':
    print('Best params is:', tree_cv.best_params_)
if bestalgorithm == 'KNeighbors':
    print('Best params is:', knn_cv.best_params_)
if bestalgorithm == 'LogisticRegression':
    print('Best params is:', logreg_cv.best_params_)
if bestalgorithm == 'SupportVector':
    print('Best params is:', svm_cv.best_params_)
```

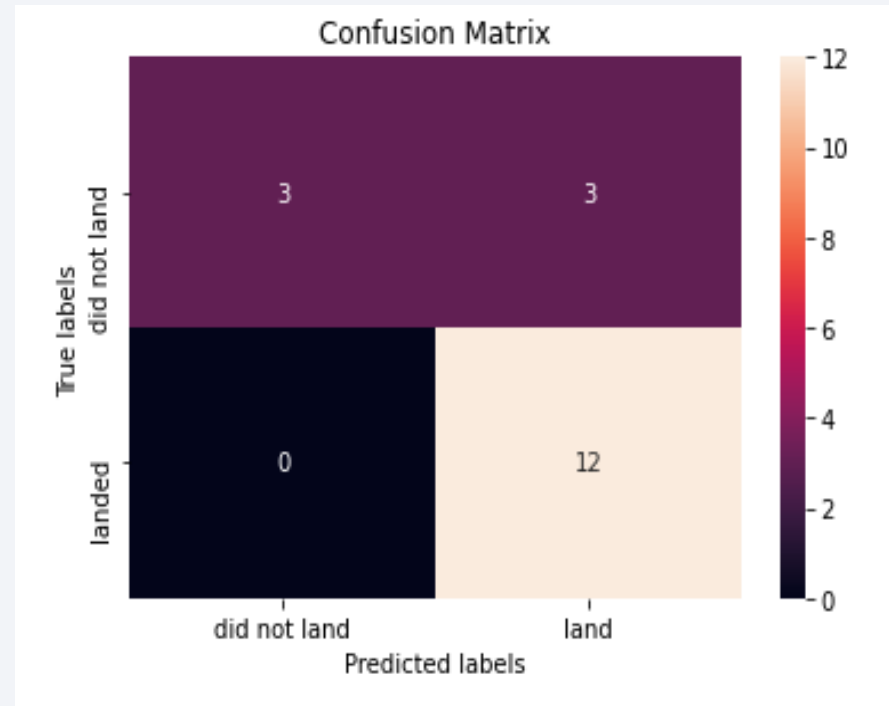
Best model is DecisionTree with a score of 0.8732142857142856

Best params is : {'criterion': 'gini', 'max\_depth': 6, 'max\_features': 'auto', 'min\_samples\_leaf': 2, 'min\_samples\_split': 5, 'splitter': 'random'}

# Confusion Matrix

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The confusion matrix for the decision tree classifier shows that the classifier can distinguish between the different classes. The major problem is the false positives .i.e., unsuccessful landing marked as successful landing by the classifier.



# Conclusions

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We can conclude that:

- The larger the flight amount at a launch site, the greater the success rate at a launch site.
- Launch success rate started to increase in 2013 till 2020.
- Orbits ES-L1, GEO, HEO, SSO, VLEO had the most success rate.
- KSC LC-39A had the most successful launches of any sites.
- The Decision tree classifier is the best machine learning algorithm for this task.

# 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!

