



# APPLIED DATA SCIENCE CAPSTONE

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# OUTLINE

- Executive Summary
- Introduction
- Methodology
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusion

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- In this Capstone Project, data is collected from SpaceX API and SpaceX Wikipedia page.
- The main steps in this project includes :-
  - Data collection & formatting
  - Exploratory Data Analysis
  - Data Visualization
  - Prediction using Machine Learning Algorithms
- Our graph shows that some features of the rocket launches have a correlation with the outcome of the launches i.e. success or failure.
- It's also concluded that Decision Tree may be the best machine Learning Algorithm to predict the outcome.

# INTRODUCTION

- SpaceX (Falcon 9) has best pricing (\$62 million vs. upwards \$165 million)
- It's largely of its ability to recover part of rocket at Stage 1.
- Space Y wants to compete with Space X

Space Y asked us to :-

- Determine the price of each launch.
- Gather public Information about SpaceX and create Dashboard for the team.
- Train a machine learning model to Predict successful Stage 1 recovery.

# METHODOLOGY

- The overall methodology includes:
  1. Data collection, wrangling, and formatting, using:
    - SpaceX API
    - Web scraping
  2. Exploratory data analysis (EDA), using:
    - Pandas and NumPy
    - SQL
  3. Data visualization, using:
    - Matplotlib and Seaborn
    - Folium
    - Dash
  4. Machine learning prediction, using
    - Logistic regression
    - Support vector machine (SVM)
    - Decision tree
    - K-nearest neighbors (KNN)

# METHODOLOGY

## DATA COLLECTION, WRANGLING, AND FORMATTING

- SpaceX API
  - The API used is <https://api.spacexdata.com/v4/rockets/>.
  - The API provides data about many types of rocket launches done by SpaceX, the data is therefore filtered to include only Falcon 9 launches.
  - Every missing value in the data is replaced the mean the column that the missing value belongs to.
  - We end up with 90 rows or instances and 17 columns or features. The picture below shows the first few rows of the data:

# METHODOLOGY

## DATA COLLECTION, WRANGLING, AND FORMATTING

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```
Out[27]:
```

	FlightNumber	Date	BoosterVersion	PayloadMass	Orbit	LaunchSite	Outcome	Flights	GridFins	Reused	Legs	LandingPad	Block
0	1	2006-03-24	Falcon 1	20.0	LEO	Kwajalein Atoll	None None	1	False	False	False	None	NaN
1	2	2007-03-21	Falcon 1	NaN	LEO	Kwajalein Atoll	None None	1	False	False	False	None	NaN

# METHODOLOGY

## DATA COLLECTION, WRANGLING, AND FORMATTING

- The data is later processed so that there are no missing entries and categorical features are encoded using one-hot encoding.
- An extra column called 'Class' is also added to the data frame. The column 'Class' contains 0 if a given launch is failed and 1 if it is successful.
- In the end, we end up with 90 rows or instances and 83 columns or features.



# METHODOLOGY

## DATA COLLECTION, WRANGLING, AND FORMATTING

- Pandas and NumPy
  - Functions from the Pandas and NumPy libraries are used to derive basic information about the data collected, which includes:
    - The number of launches on each launch site
    - The number of occurrence of each orbit
    - The number and occurrence of each mission outcome
- SQL
  - The data is queried using SQL to answer several questions about the data such as:
    - The names of the 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

# METHODOLOGY

## DATA COLLECTION, WRANGLING, AND FORMATTING

- Matplotlib and Seaborn
  - Functions from the Matplotlib and Seaborn libraries are used to visualize the data through scatterplots, bar charts, and line charts.
  - The plots and charts are used to understand more about the relationships between several features, such as:
    - The relationship between flight number and launch site
    - The relationship between payload mass and launch site
    - The relationship between success rate and orbit type
- Folium
  - Functions from the Folium libraries are used to visualize the data through interactive maps.
  - The Folium library is used to:
    - Mark all launch sites on a map
    - Mark the succeeded launches and failed launches for each site on the map
    - Mark the distances between a launch site to its proximities such as the nearest city, railway, or highway/
- Dash
  - Functions from Dash are used to generate an interactive site where we can toggle the input using a dropdown menu and a range slider.
  - Using a pie chart and a scatterplot, the interactive site shows:
    - The total success launches from each launch site
    - The correlation between payload mass and mission outcome (success or failure) for each launch site

# METHODOLOGY

## MACHINE LEARNING PREDICTIONS

- Functions from the Scikit-learn library are used to create our machine learning models.
- The machine learning prediction phase include the following steps:
  - Standardizing the data
  - Splitting the data into training and test data
  - Creating machine learning models, which include:
    - Logistic regression
    - Support vector machine (SVM)
    - Decision tree
    - K nearest neighbors (KNN)
  - Fit the models on the training set
  - Find the best combination of hyperparameters for each model
  - Evaluate the models based on their accuracy scores and confusion matrix

# METHODOLOGY

## RESULTS

- The results are split into 5 sections:
  - SQL (EDA with SQL)
  - Matplotlib and Seaborn (EDA with Visualization)
  - Folium
  - Dash
  - Predictive Analysis
- In all of the graphs that follow, class 0 represents a failed launch outcome while class 1 represents a successful launch outcome.

# METHODOLOGY

## RESULTS - SQL (EDA WITH SQL)

- The names of the unique launch sites in the space mission

Launch\_Sites

CCAFS LC-40

CCAFS SLC-40

KSC LC-39A

VAFB SLC-4E

- 5 records where launch sites begin with 'CCA'

DATE	time__utc_	booster_version	launch_site	payload	payload_mass__kg_	orbit	customer	mission_outcome	landing__outcome
2010-06-04	18:45:00	F9 v1.0 B0003	CCAFS LC-40	Dragon Spacecraft Qualification Unit	0	LEO	SpaceX	Success	Failure (parachute)
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	Failure (parachute)
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
2012-10-08	00:35:00	F9 v1.0 B0006	CCAFS LC-40	SpaceX CRS-1	500	LEO (ISS)	NASA (CRS)	Success	No attempt
2013-03-01	15:10:00	F9 v1.0 B0007	CCAFS LC-40	SpaceX CRS-2	677	LEO (ISS)	NASA (CRS)	Success	No attempt

# METHODOLOGY

## RESULTS - MATPLOTLIB AND SEABORN (EDA)

- The total payload mass carried by boosters launched by NASA (CRS)

Total payload mass by NASA (CRS)

45596

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

Average payload mass by Booster Version F9 v1.1

2928

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

Date of first successful landing outcome in ground pad

2015-12-22

# RESULTS

## SQL (EDA with SQL)

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

booster\_version

F9 FT B1022

F9 FT B1026

F9 FT B1021.2

F9 FT B1031.2

- The total number of successful and failure mission outcomes

number_of_success_outcomes	number_of_failure_outcomes
100	1

# RESULTS

## ① SQL (EDA with SQL)

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

DATE	booster_version	launch_site
2015-01-10	F9 v1.1 B1012	CCAFS LC-40
2015-04-14	F9 v1.1 B1015	CCAFS LC-40

- The count of landing outcomes between the date 2010-06-04 and 2017-03-20, in descending order

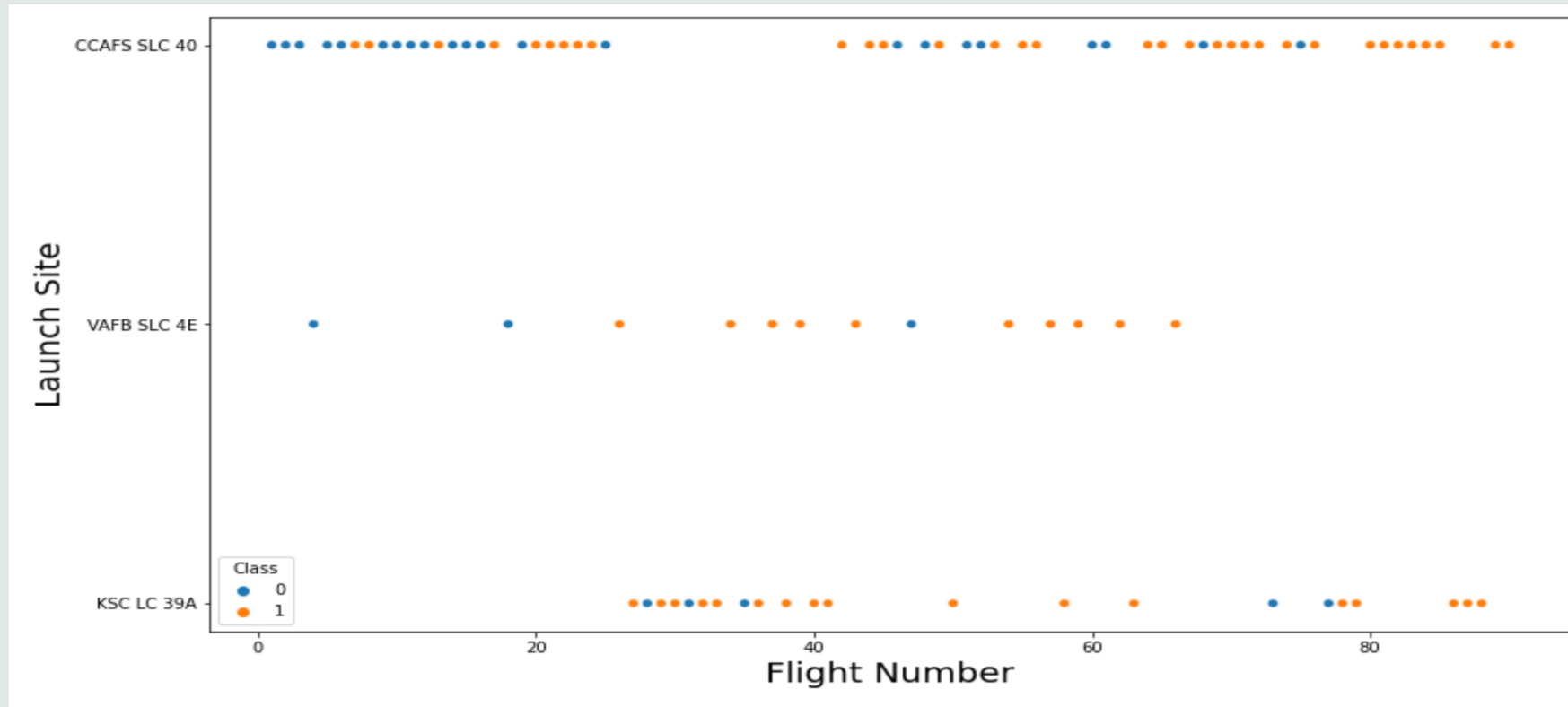
landing__outcome	landing_count
No attempt	10
Failure (drone ship)	5
Success (drone ship)	5
Controlled (ocean)	3
Success (ground pad)	3
Failure (parachute)	2
Uncontrolled (ocean)	2
Precluded (drone ship)	1



# RESULTS

## ② Matplotlib and Seaborn (EDA with Visualization)

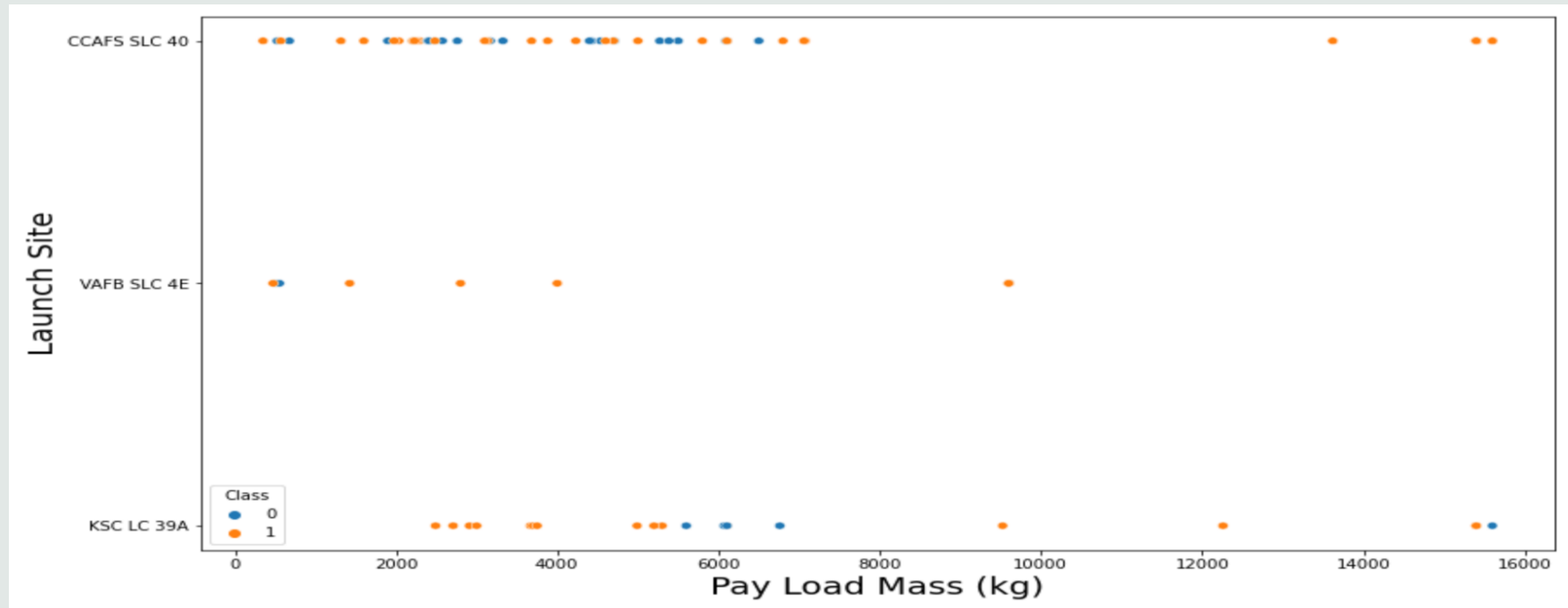
- The relationship between flight number and launch site



# RESULTS

## ② Matplotlib and Seaborn (EDA with Visualization)

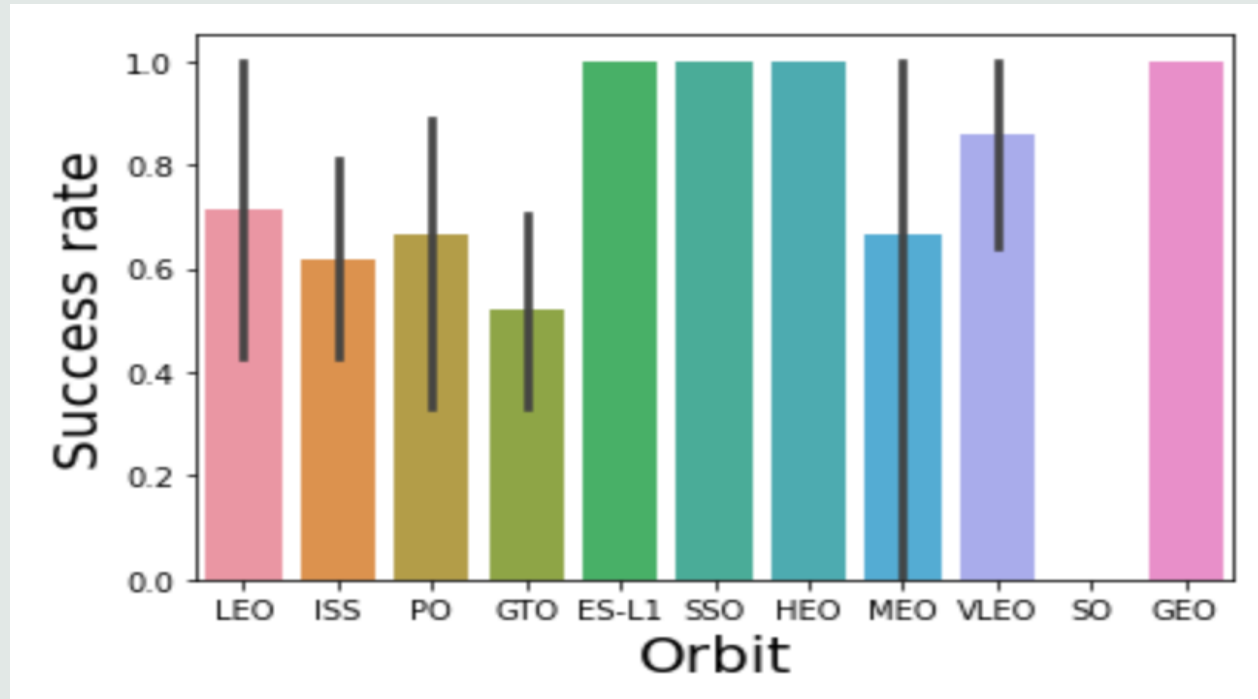
- The relationship between payload mass and launch site



# RESULTS

## ② Matplotlib and Seaborn (EDA with Visualization)

- The relationship between success rate and orbit type



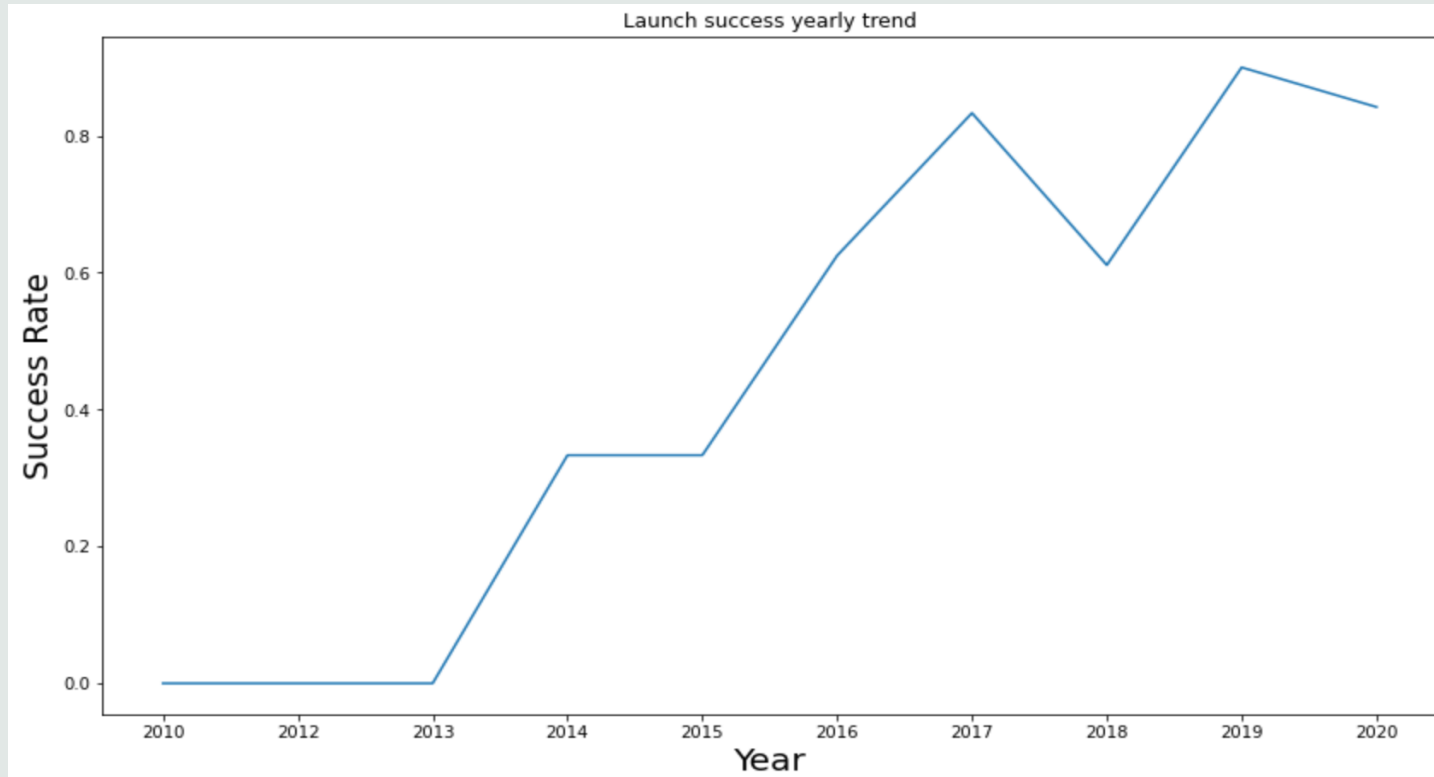
## 2 Matplotlib and Seaborn (EDA with Visualization)

- 
- A scatter plot showing the relationship between Orbit (Y-axis) and Flight Number (X-axis) for two classes, Class 0 (blue dots) and Class 1 (orange dots). The Y-axis lists orbits from GEO to LEO, and the X-axis ranges from 0 to 90. Class 0 points are concentrated in the lower orbits (LEO, ISS, PO, GTO) for flight numbers 0-60. Class 1 points are more widely distributed across all orbits, with a notable concentration in the upper orbits (SSO, HEO, MEO, VLEO) for flight numbers 60-90.
- | Orbit | Class 0 (Flight Number)  | Class 1 (Flight Number)   |
|-------|--|---|
| LEO   | 1, 2, 18, 30, 38, 45   | 8, 15, 22, 28, 35, 42   |
| ISS   | 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 48, 50  | 9, 20, 24, 29, 33, 37, 43, 62, 63, 65, 68, 75, 78                 |
| PO    | 3, 18, 47  | 26, 32, 36, 41, 53, 61  |
| GTO   | 5, 6, 10, 14, 19, 23, 27, 31, 34, 39, 44, 49, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57 | 7, 16, 21, 25, 29, 32, 38, 40, 44, 52, 64, 66, 67, 69, 70, 72, 74 |
| ES-L1 |  | 13  |
| SSO   |  | 37, 56, 58, 65, 83  |
| HEO   |  | 48  |
| MEO   | 60   | 82, 88  |
| VLEO  | 76, 77, 78, 79   | 65, 67, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 80, 81, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89            |
| SO    | 73   |   |
| GEO   |  | 83  |

# RESULTS

## ② Matplotlib and Seaborn (EDA with Visualization)

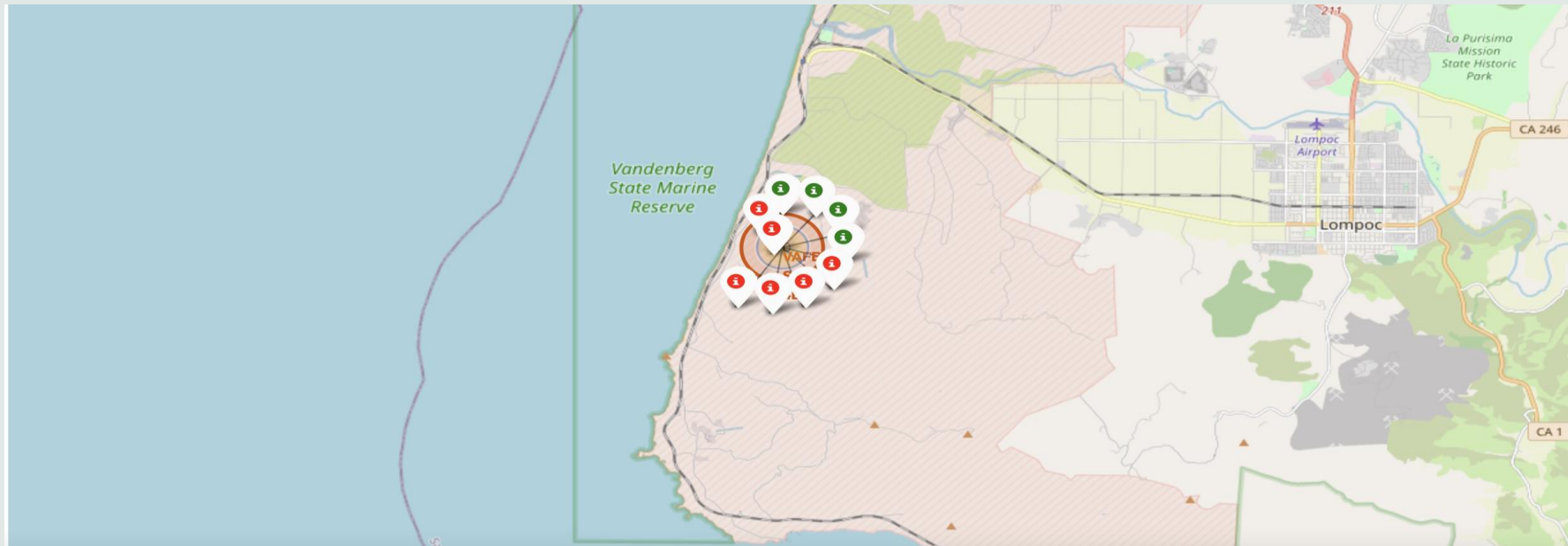
- The launch success yearly trend



# RESULTS

## 3 Folium

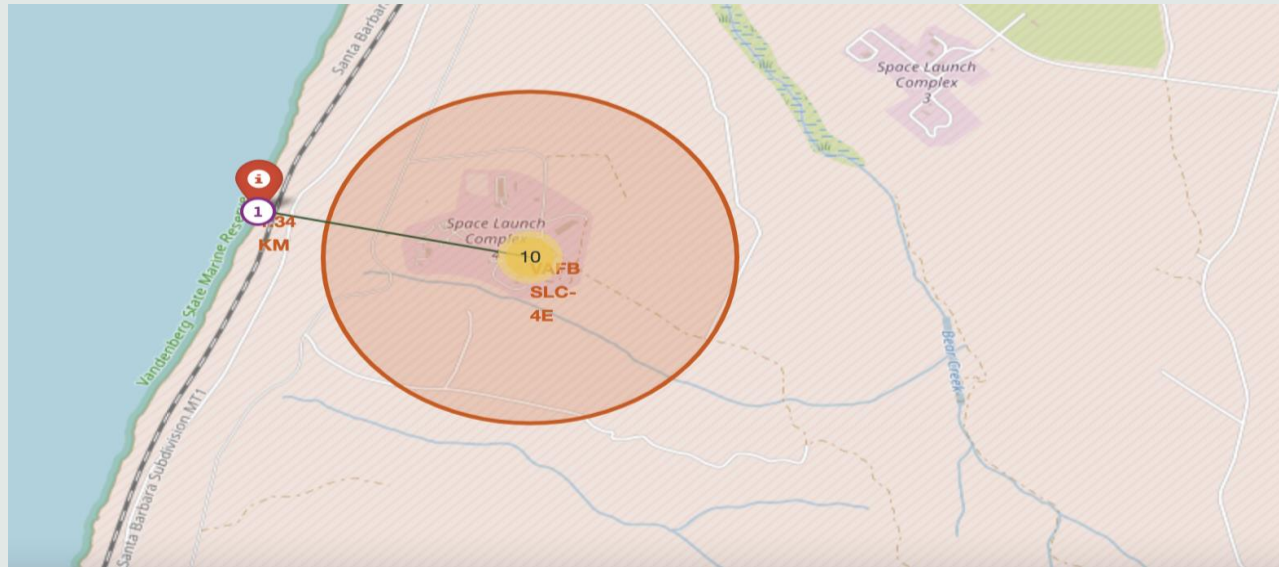
- The succeeded launches and failed launches for each site on map
  - If we zoom in on one of the launch site, we can see green and red tags. Each green tag represents a successful launch while each red tag represents a failed launch



# RESULTS

## 3 Folium

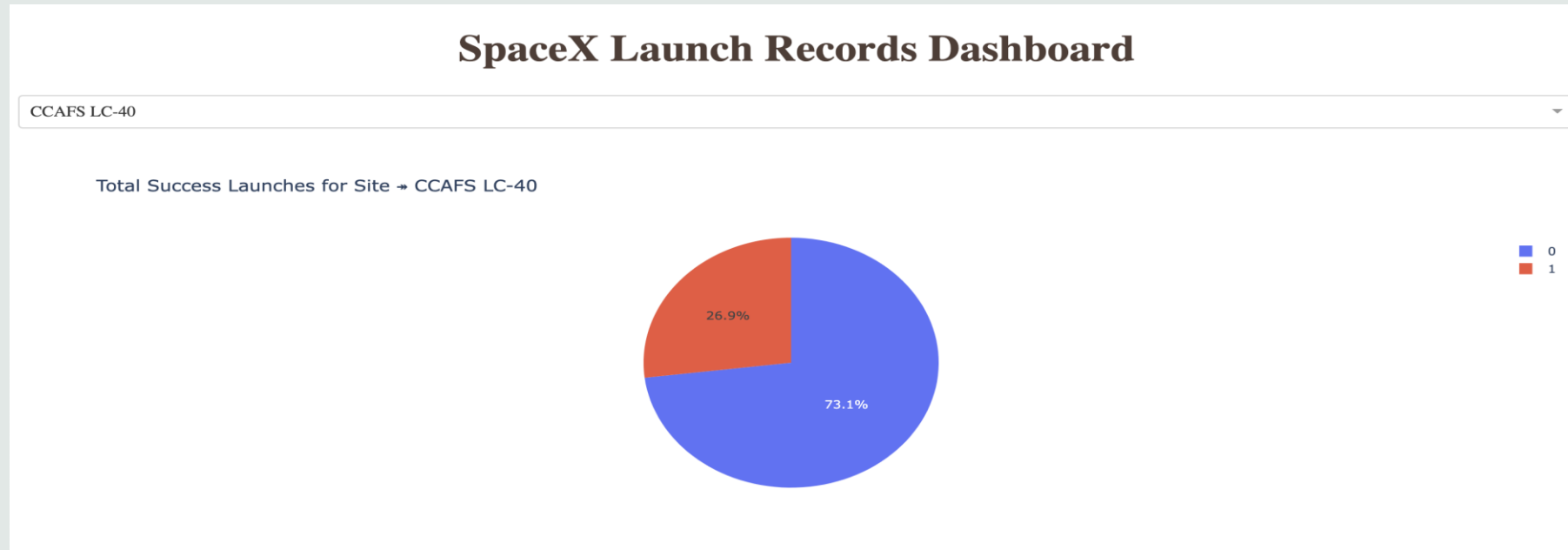
- The distances between a launch site to its proximities such as the nearest city, railway, or highway
  - The picture below shows the distance between the VAFB SLC-4E launch site and the nearest coastline



# RESULTS

## 4 Dash

- The picture below shows a pie chart when launch site CCAFS LC-40 is chosen.
- 0 represents failed launches while 1 represents successful launches. We can see that 73.1% of launches done at CCAFS LC-40 are failed launches.

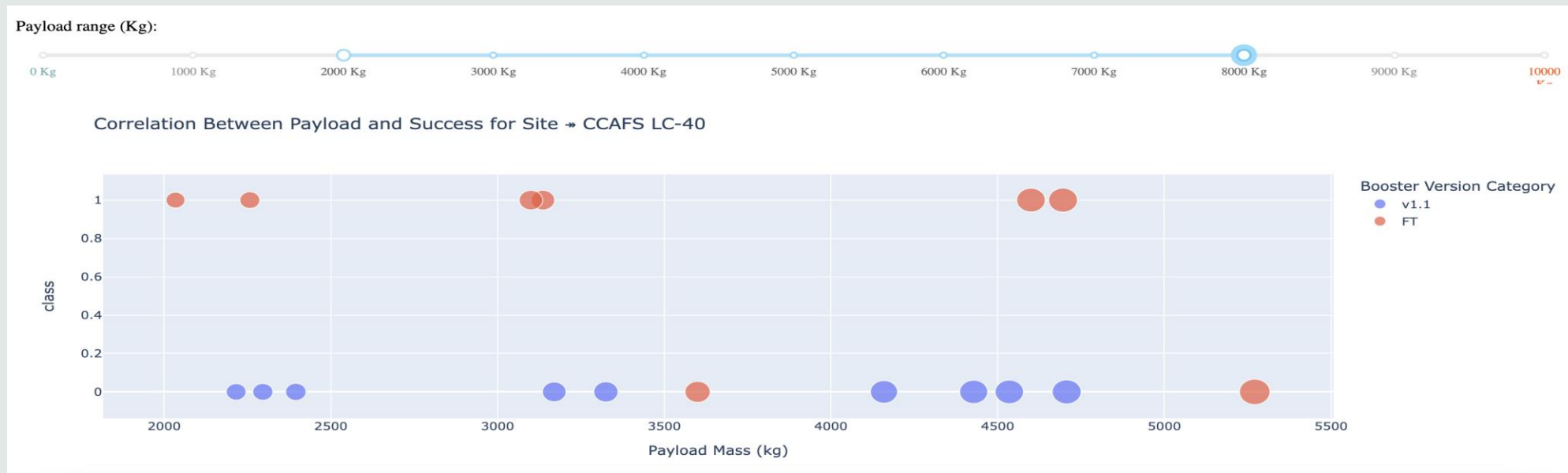




# RESULTS

## 4 Dash

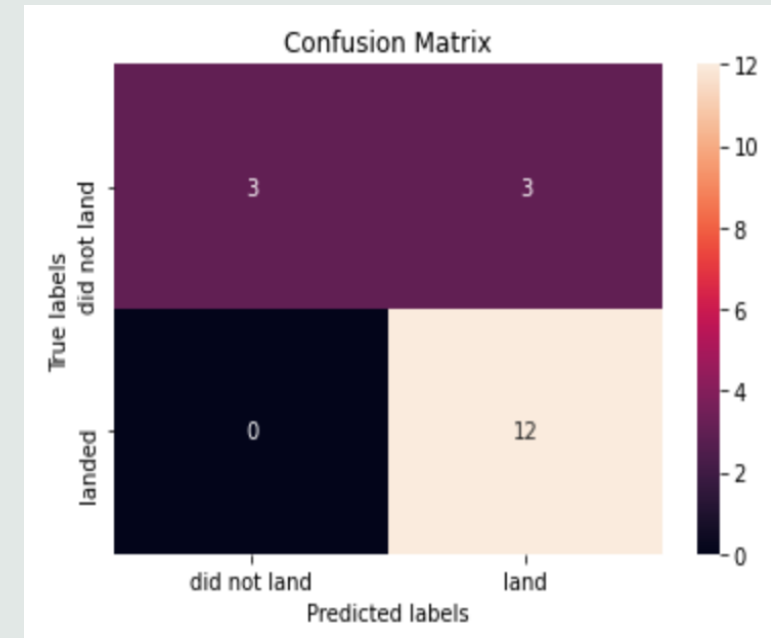
- The picture below shows a scatterplot when the payload mass range is set to be from 2000kg to 8000kg.
- Class 0 represents failed launches while class 1 represents successful launches.



# RESULTS

## 5 Predictive Analysis

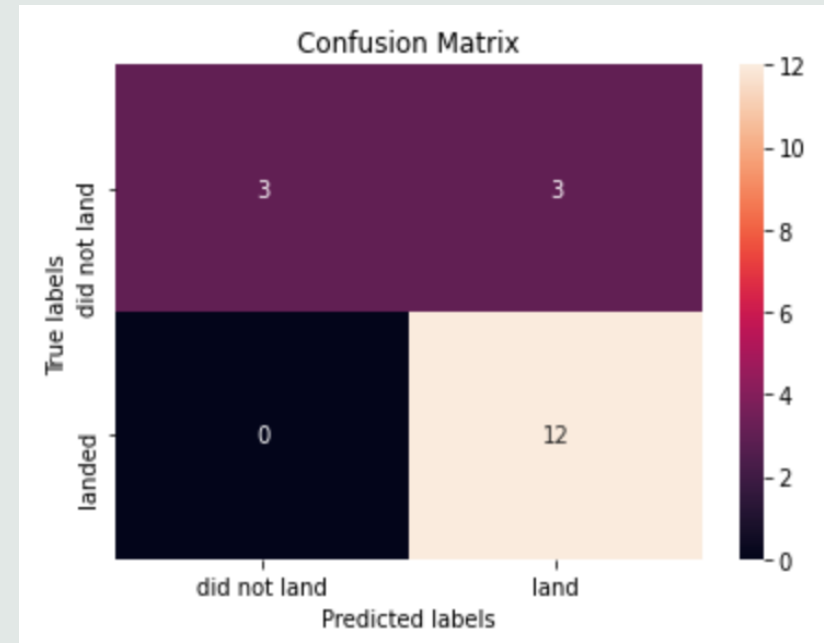
- Logistic regression
  - GridSearchCV best score: 0.8464285714285713
  - Accuracy score on test set: 0.8333333333333333
  - Confusion matrix:



# RESULTS

## 5 Predictive Analysis

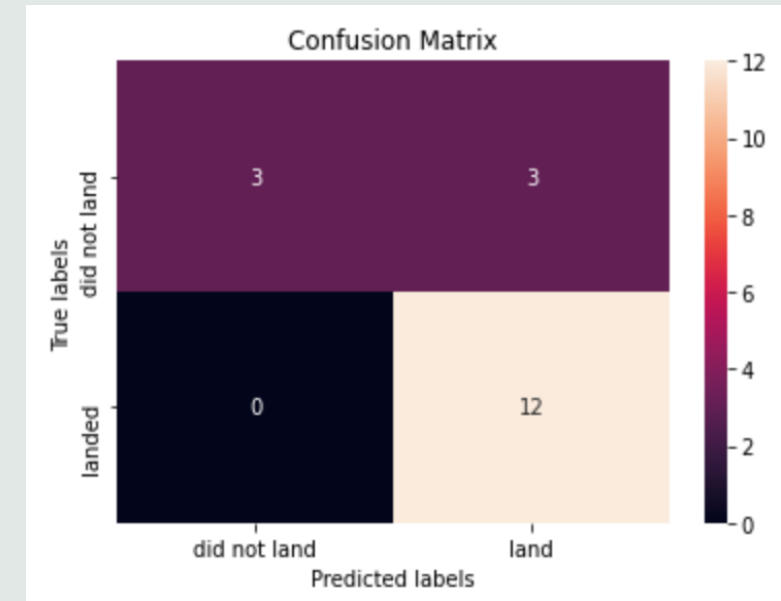
- Support vector machine (SVM)
  - GridSearchCV best score: 0.8482142857142856
  - Accuracy score on test set: 0.83333333333333334
  - Confusion matrix:



# RESULTS

## 5 Predictive Analysis

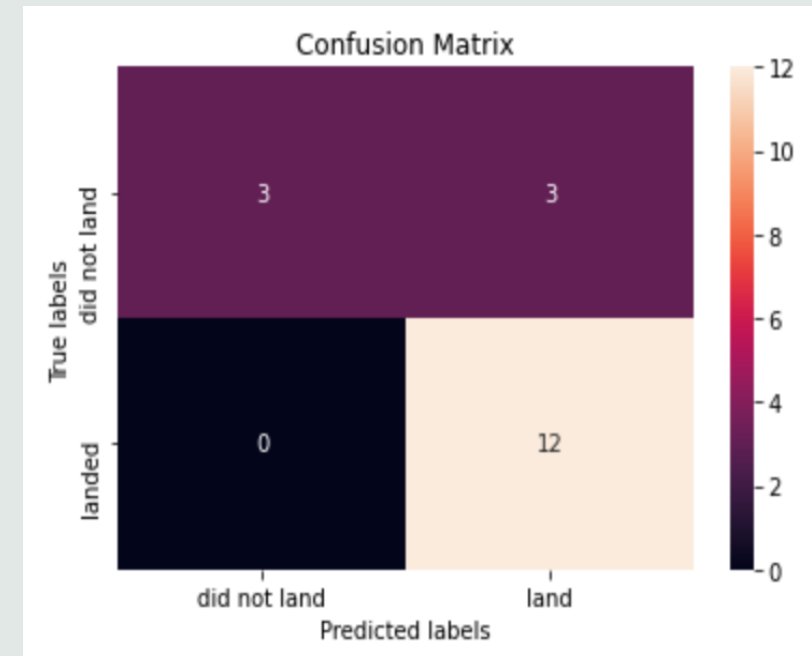
- Decision tree
  - GridSearchCV best score: 0.8892857142857142
  - Accuracy score on test set: 0.8333333333333333
  - Confusion matrix:



# RESULTS

## 5 Predictive Analysis

- K nearest neighbors (KNN)
  - GridSearchCV best score: 0.8482142857142858
  - Accuracy score on test set: 0.83333333333333334
  - Confusion matrix:



# RESULTS

## ⑤ Predictive Analysis

- Putting the results of all 4 models side by side, we can see that they all share the same accuracy score and confusion matrix when tested on the test set.
- Therefore, their GridSearchCV best scores are used to rank them instead. Based on the GridSearchCV best scores, the models are ranked in the following order with the first being the best and the last one being the worst:
  1. Decision tree (GridSearchCV best score: 0.8892857142857142)
  2. K nearest neighbors, KNN (GridSearchCV best score: 0.8482142857142858)
  3. Support vector machine, SVM (GridSearchCV best score: 0.8482142857142856)
  4. Logistic regression (GridSearchCV best score: 0.8464285714285713)

# DISCUSSION

- From the data visualization section, we can see that some features may have correlation with the mission outcome in several ways. For example, with heavy payloads the successful landing or positive landing rate are more for orbit types Polar, LEO and ISS. However, for GTO, we cannot distinguish this well as both positive landing rate and negative landing(unsuccesful mission) are both there here.
- Therefore, each feature may have a certain impact on the final mission outcome. The exact ways of how each of these features impact the mission outcome are difficult to decipher. However, we can use some machine learning algorithms to learn the pattern of the past data and predict whether a mission will be successful or not based on the given features.

# CONCLUSION

- In this project, we try to predict if the first stage of a given Falcon 9 launch will land in order to determine the cost of a launch.
- Each feature of a Falcon 9 launch, such as its payload mass or orbit type, may affect the mission outcome in a certain way.
- Several machine learning algorithms are employed to learn the patterns of past Falcon 9 launch data to produce predictive models that can be used to predict the outcome of a Falcon 9 launch.
- The predictive model produced by decision tree algorithm performed the best among the 4 machine learning algorithms employed.