Double-click (or enter) to edit

written material

going to grab this data from gh: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/stefanbund/py3100/main/ProductList_118.csv

The Ulta Beauty Problem

our work entails designing and delivering a business intelligence application that serves a major retail enterprise. The system ....

first, install the plotly visualization library.

```
!pip install plotly-geo
```

```
Collecting plotly-geo
  Downloading plotly_geo-1.0.0-py3-none-any.whl (23.7 MB)
     ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 23.7/23.7 MB 45.8 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Installing collected packages: plotly-geo
Successfully installed plotly-geo-1.0.0
```

our system depends on the use of the pandas and numpy libraries.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

Panda is used to acquire data sources from the github library. We can then load that into a specifc and chosen dataframe.

```
url ='https://raw.githubusercontent.com/stefanbund/py3100/main/ProductList_118.csv'
url_m = 'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/stefanbund/py3100/main/matrix.csv'
```

Database library similiar to a cloud of data to share and compare code and programs. Used to load into databases and matrixes as we did here.

```
df_m = pd.read_csv(url_m) #make a pandas dataframe
```

Reading a specifc or a csv file, downloading the github dataset into this data frame or matrix. Can use panda to read content in the csv file.

```
df_m
```

	City	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
0	Birmingham	8285	5343	6738	6635	5658	8118	4311	8535	3436	...	1340	6923	3082	5617	3555	1341	1756	7
1	Montgomery	1287	6585	8300	8874	8208	5363	3552	3387	2765	...	4424	8813	6655	3986	2805	4601	4449	5
2	Mobile	8035	5569	9492	5905	5024	1107	6937	5580	8044	...	5430	1601	9145	1493	9807	2652	9296	2
3	Huntsville	6280	2841	3399	5448	6173	5451	7488	9981	5236	...	9169	7829	6879	4166	7935	2605	9982	3
4	Tuscaloosa	4079	1066	3923	4177	4277	4219	9436	8160	4302	...	1556	5533	1884	2088	3657	2158	4469	2
5	Hoover	9741	7377	9410	9790	8864	2522	5347	9145	8402	...	6031	7673	8403	7588	9748	7224	4628	8
6	Dothan	7646	2060	4911	4976	7851	4277	7423	6183	6641	...	8253	1565	6052	5802	5650	4400	7842	4
7	Auburn	4326	2659	6928	4656	1828	5199	5331	6294	3076	...	6128	3737	7785	3281	4387	6890	2833	5
8	Decatur	3786	2891	8124	2469	3704	3623	2409	8287	2032	...	6622	9742	9382	8413	9305	6509	6848	5
9	Madison	1934	3628	9190	3275	9344	5778	1256	3523	1781	...	6619	6128	5325	9976	1746	4470	7054	6
10	Florence	8017	3187	1128	4706	9962	7547	4440	4530	9569	...	8306	1392	1363	5545	5929	1123	7306	8
11	Gadsden	2290	6402	8598	7547	5158	9731	8038	4435	7357	...	4488	3591	1683	7343	2549	5175	5997	9
12	Vestavia Hills	9471	9142	4419	3846	2016	5069	4853	6336	9062	...	4613	2942	7408	9484	5142	9619	9601	8
13	Prattville	6039	8003	6180	4610	3548	7115	6720	8512	9954	...	8225	7278	7358	2997	1591	4401	3457	4
14	Phenix City	8788	8269	6838	2863	6753	6608	4048	8774	4513	...	5704	8720	3386	1295	3520	7654	6845	7
15	Alabaster	1733	9767	3274	7125	7437	5748	5399	6513	3038	...	7351	9503	1081	7704	2479	9673	7478	7
16	Bessemer	6559	2453	1578	5158	3058	8075	7066	8530	8346	...	8921	3517	4121	5295	4810	7641	5365	3
17	Enterprise	8436	7800	7234	5063	4274	1948	7887	6647	1320	...	4840	6309	7334	9880	3461	2640	4375	8
18	Opelika	9998	8953	7923	6176	4369	9503	2126	1816	9224	...	3217	1170	9351	1453	5191	9304	2720	3
19	Homewood	2373	7188	9880	9236	5969	9998	8703	8440	4643	...	8144	8091	3869	4259	8787	5459	8389	5
20	Northport	3536	9231	8651	6374	4842	5704	8484	6322	2012	...	2154	8484	1742	8443	6947	5401	6681	9

M6 for matrix. Data acquired from pandas or github. The matrix is a data set shown as a table of two vectors. A list of continous data. There are columns and rows which are vectors.

23	Mountain	8433	9368	2141	2357	6566	1482	4787	3900	6615		4666	9227	2858	2083	5765	3653	5198	9

```
df_m.columns #dimensionality of the matrix
```

```
Index(['City', '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '10', '11', '12',
       '13', '14', '15', '16', '17', '18', '19', '20', '21', '22', '23', '24',
       '25', '26', '27', '28', '29', '30', '31', '32', '33', '34', '35', '36',
       '37', '38', '39', '40', '41'],
      dtype='object')
```

list all cities in the matrix dataframe

Makes columns rows and rows columns. Transpose to organize data for a statistical summary for managers to analyze date and make improvements.

```
df_m['City'] #explore a Series inside the dataframe
```

```
0         Birmingham
1         Montgomery
2             Mobile
3         Huntsville
4         Tuscaloosa
5             Hoover
6             Dothan
7             Auburn
8            Decatur
9            Madison
10          Florence
11           Gadsden
12    Vestavia Hills
13        Prattville
14       Phenix City
15         Alabaster
16          Bessemer
17        Enterprise
18           Opelika
19          Homewood
20         Northport
21            Pelham
22        Trussville
23    Mountain Brook
24           Fairhope
Name: City, dtype: object
```

investigate quartile as an analytic tool

Transpose,series of variables in a dataset. In an array these cities get variables that shows their sales and their store numbers.

```
df_m.dtypes
# df_m.columns
```

```
City    object
1        int64
2        int64
3        int64
4        int64
5        int64
6        int64
7        int64
8        int64
9        int64
10       int64
11       int64
12       int64
13       int64
14       int64
15       int64
16       int64
17       int64
18       int64
19       int64
20       int64
21       int64
22       int64
23       int64
```

```
24       int64
25       int64
26       int64
27       int64
28       int64
29       int64
30       int64
31       int64
32       int64
33       int64
34       int64
35       int64
36       int64
37       int64
38       int64
39       int64
40       int64
41       int64
dtype: object
```

Quantiles for each display, all stores

several displays and categories. All are integer values.

Creates and highlights columns for analyis of data. Array is not made into columns.

displays and where they fall into the quartiles, types of data for displays.

```
df_3 = df_m.quantile([0.25, 0.5, 0.75], numeric_only=True, axis=1)
df_3
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...	15	16	17	18	
0.25	3082.0	3633.0	2236.0	3473.0	3657.0	4628.0	4254.0	3588.0	3704.0	3451.0	...	3449.0	4246.0	4375.0	3217.0	42
0.50	5343.0	5431.0	5311.0	5771.0	5131.0	7588.0	5156.0	5331.0	6589.0	5875.0	...	6478.0	5944.0	6315.0	5341.0	64
0.75	7242.0	8074.0	7508.0	7935.0	7490.0	9145.0	6840.0	7606.0	8221.0	7783.0	...	7437.0	8331.0	8436.0	8472.0	83

3 rows × 25 columns

different percentals. Meaning finding sales below a certain percentage like 25 and 75. Highlights stores that are underperforming and overperforming based on sales of the dislays. Shines lights on stores that need help. Quantile is when you establish numeric values.

per store, the quartile values

When you establish numeric values for variables analyized. These are cities or index of cities with the quantiles for each number which is a store index.

```
l = df_3.T.columns  #transpose, T
l
```

```
Float64Index([0.25, 0.5, 0.75], dtype='float64')
```

puts specified data in columns? so defines the mean of 25 50 and 75 percentiles and puts them into columns for each store by city.

Different columns

```
df_3.T.mean()
```

```
0.25    3535.24
0.50    5826.36
0.75    7953.00
dtype: float64
```

define the global quartile boundary, per q

qaurtiles for displays.

Mean of all variables in the quartiles. Borders of percentiles and opposing stats. Used to classify stores.

```
df_3.T[0.25].mean()
```

```
3535.24
```

Shows stats of underperforming stores by shwoing percenatge of low selling displays, so low percent is better then highpercent. Mean of bottom boundry is defined and highlighted here.

```
df_3.T[0.5].mean()
```

```
5826.36
```

50th percentile for underperforming displays. The three being the third axis or column to organize the data for each store or row.

```
df_3.T[0.75].mean()
```

```
7953.0
```

stores in 75th quartile for underperforming displays. The column or classifcation put into the matrix for quantile.

```
kk = df_3.T.mean()
kk #series
```

```
0.25    3535.24
0.50    5826.36
0.75    7953.00
dtype: float64
```

The mean or average of underperforming displays and their sales per quantile so 25 percent of underperforming displays per store or average of all stores cumulative.

what percentage of displays are at or below the 25th quartile, per store? exercise

```
# n =
((df_m.iloc[:, 1:] <= kk[0.25]).sum(axis=1) / df_m.shape[1]) * 100
# print(round(n))
```

```
0     28.571429
1     21.428571
2     38.095238
3     26.190476
4     21.428571
5     16.666667
6     19.047619
7     23.809524
8     21.428571
9     28.571429
10    26.190476
11    19.047619
12    26.190476
13    23.809524
14    28.571429
15    28.571429
16    14.285714
17    19.047619
18    28.571429
19    19.047619
20    28.571429
21    23.809524
22    33.333333
23    19.047619
24    33.333333
dtype: float64
```

Data or variables that are wanted to be classifed in the quantiles are converted to percentages. The axis one is indicative of the 0.25 percentile of underperforming displays at a store.

```
la = df_m['25qt'] = round(((df_m.iloc[:, 1:] <= kk[0.25]).sum(axis=1) / df_m.shape[1]) * 100,1)
ll = df_m['50qt'] = round(((df_m.iloc[:, 1:] <= kk[0.50]).sum(axis=1) / df_m.shape[1]) * 100,1)
lll = df_m['75qt'] = round(((df_m.iloc[:, 1:] <= kk[0.75]).sum(axis=1) / df_m.shape[1]) * 100,1)
print(la, ll, lll)
```

```
3     51.2
4     60.5
5     34.9
6     55.8
7     51.2
8     46.5
9     48.8
10    48.8
11    41.9
12    53.5
13    44.2
14    48.8
15    41.9
16    46.5
17    41.9
18    55.8
19    41.9
20    53.5
21    51.2
22    48.8
23    53.5
24    67.4
dtype: float64 0     77.3
1     70.5
2     79.5
3     77.3
4     79.5
5     59.1
6     90.9
7     79.5
8     70.5
9     75.0
10    63.6
11    68.2
12    70.5
13    75.0
14    75.0
15    84.1
16    70.5
17    72.7
18    72.7
19    68.2
20    75.0
21    72.7
22    75.0
23    70.5
24    86.4
dtype: float64
```

Data for quantiles and multiplied by 100 for the percentage to be analyzed. Numbers are stores by not classided by city names yet. Each number represents a store. And each data type is a different quantile so data type 1 is basically quantile 0.25

```
# df_m
```

datafram defined by a matrix. Pandas data frame with the m being the matrix for the data.

```
end_set = ['City','25qt','50qt','75qt']
df_m[end_set]
```

	City	25qt	50qt	75qt
0	Birmingham	28.6	55.8	77.3
1	Montgomery	21.4	55.8	70.5
2	Mobile	38.1	60.5	79.5
3	Huntsville	26.2	51.2	77.3
4	Tuscaloosa	21.4	60.5	79.5
5	Hoover	16.7	34.9	59.1
6	Dothan	19.0	55.8	90.9
7	Auburn	23.8	51.2	79.5
8	Decatur	21.4	46.5	70.5
9	Madison	28.6	48.8	75.0
10	Florence	26.2	48.8	63.6
11	Gadsden	19.0	41.9	68.2
12	Vestavia Hills	26.2	53.5	70.5
13	Prattville	23.8	44.2	75.0
14	Phenix City	28.6	48.8	75.0
15	Alabaster	28.6	41.9	84.1
16	Bessemer	14.3	46.5	70.5
17	Enterprise	19.0	41.9	72.7
18	Opelika	28.6	55.8	72.7
19	Homewood	19.0	41.9	68.2
20	Northport	28.6	53.5	75.0
21	Pelham	23.8	51.2	72.7
22	Trussville	33.3	48.8	75.0
23	Mountain Brook	19.0	53.5	70.5
24	Fairhope	33.3	67.4	86.4

Percentage of displays that fit within bounadries and score of the stores. Point of system is to find stores with displays that will show the weaker sales, lower percengatges of low performing shops etc. This is to find which stores are underperforming. Now cities are specified with the quantiles.

create a choropleth for each store

a map that is representative of a variable or quantile

```
#choropleth:
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Create a sample dataframe
data = {'City': ['Birmingham', 'Montgomery', 'Mobile', 'Huntsville', 'Tuscaloosa', 'Hoover', 'Dothan', 'Auburn', 'Decatur', 'Madison', 'Florence', 'Gadsden', 'Vestavia Hills', 'Pra
        'Zip Code': ['35201','36101','36601','35801','35401','35216','36301','36830','35601','35756','35630','35901','35216','36066','36867','35007','35020','36330','36801','35209

df = pd.DataFrame(data)

# Create a list of zip codes
zip_codes = ['35201', '36101', '36601', '35801', '35401', '35216',
             '36301', '36830', '35601', '35756', '35630', '35901',
             '35216', '36066', '36867', '35007', '35020',
             '36330', 36801, 35209, 35473, 35124, 35173, 35213, 36532]

# Add the list of zip codes as a new column to the dataframe
# df = df.assign(Zip_Codes=zip_codes)
df_m = df_m.assign(zip=zip_codes)


print(df_m)
```

```
                City     1     2     3     4     5     6     7     8     9  ...  \
0         Birmingham  8285  5343  6738  6635  5658  8118  4311  8535  3436  ...
1         Montgomery  1287  6585  8300  8874  8208  5363  3552  3387  2765  ...
2             Mobile  8035  5569  9492  5905  5024  1107  6937  5580  8044  ...
3         Huntsville  6280  2841  3399  5448  6173  5451  7488  9981  5236  ...
4         Tuscaloosa  4079  1066  3923  4177  4277  4219  9436  8160  4302  ...
5             Hoover  9741  7377  9410  9790  8864  2522  5347  9145  8402  ...
6             Dothan  7646  2060  4911  4976  7851  4277  7423  6183  6641  ...
7             Auburn  4326  2659  6928  4656  1828  5199  5331  6294  3076  ...
8            Decatur  3786  2891  8124  2469  3704  3623  2409  8287  2032  ...
9            Madison  1934  3628  9190  3275  9344  5778  1256  3523  1781  ...
10          Florence  8017  3187  1128  4706  9962  7547  4440  4530  9569  ...
11           Gadsden  2290  6402  8598  7547  5158  9731  8038  4435  7357  ...
12  Vestavia Hills  9471  9142  4419  3846  2016  5069  4853  6336  9062  ...
13       Prattville  6039  8003  6180  4610  3548  7115  6720  8512  9954  ...
14      Phenix City  8788  8269  6838  2863  6753  6608  4048  8774  4513  ...
15        Alabaster  1733  9767  3274  7125  7437  5748  5399  6513  3038  ...
16          Bessemer  6559  2453  1578  5158  3058  8075  7066  8530  8346  ...
17       Enterprise  8436  7800  7234  5063  4274  1948  7887  6647  1320  ...
18          Opelika  9998  8953  7923  6176  4369  9503  2126  1816  9224  ...
19          Homewood  2373  7188  9880  9236  5969  9998  8703  8440  4643  ...
20        Northport  3536  9231  8651  6374  4842  5704  8484  6322  2012  ...
21            Pelham  6830  3736  2734  6443  8494  6206  7290  8518  6176  ...
22       Trussville  2794  8273  9174  2850  8351  3978  5995  4632  7693  ...
23  Mountain Brook  8433  9368  2141  2357  6566  1482  4787  3900  6615  ...
24         Fairhope  8114  1464  2811  3090  4686  7995  7676  1304  7332  ...

      36    37    38    39    40    41  25qt  50qt  75qt    zip
0   3555  1341  1756  7598  1509  1861  28.6  55.8  77.3  35201
1   2805  4601  4449  5727  2315  8822  21.4  55.8  70.5  36101
2   9807  2652  9296  2815  4886  7458  38.1  60.5  79.5  36601
3   7935  2605  9982  3338  9116  3875  26.2  51.2  77.3  35801
4   3657  2158  4469  2513  8135  6963  21.4  60.5  79.5  35401
5   9748  7224  4628  8107  6143  1671  16.7  34.9  59.1  35216
6   5650  4400  7842  4006  9335  3571  19.0  55.8  90.9  36301
7   4387  6890  2833  5083  9707  2116  23.8  51.2  79.5  36830
8   9305  6509  6848  5408  3707  8744  21.4  46.5  70.5  35601
9   1746  4470  7054  6573  3556  1374  28.6  48.8  75.0  35756
10  5929  1123  7306  8746  4000  6943  26.2  48.8  63.6  35630
11  2549  5175  5997  9608  7230  9731  19.0  41.9  68.2  35901
```

```
12  5142  9619  9601  8099  1391  6276  26.2  53.5  70.5  35216
13  1591  4401  3457  4245  4341  2573  23.8  44.2  75.0  36066
14  3520  7654  6845  7738  3828  1202  28.6  48.8  75.0  36867
15  2479  9673  7478  7207  7006  3523  28.6  41.9  84.1  35007
16  4810  7641  5365  3545  6812  9483  14.3  46.5  70.5  35020
17  3461  2640  4375  8634  4917  2830  19.0  41.9  72.7  36330
18  5191  9304  2720  3100  3912  1548  28.6  55.8  72.7  36801
19  8787  5459  8389  5242  2224  6025  19.0  41.9  68.2  35209
20  6947  5401  6681  9018  1668  8307  28.6  53.5  75.0  35473
21  2777  4045  7309  4745  4284  2640  23.8  51.2  72.7  35124
22  1650  9470  6356  4700  3344  8743  33.3  48.8  75.0  35173
23  5765  3653  5198  9266  4945  3935  19.0  53.5  70.5  35213
24  3457  4808  7227  5482  6355  4553  33.3  67.4  86.4  36532

[25 rows x 46 columns]
```

Stores and cities with along with choropleths of zip codes along with the different quantiles for classification. Zip codes are now added to the dataframe and the matrix or array of data.

```
df_m.columns
```

```
Index(['City', '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '10', '11', '12',
       '13', '14', '15', '16', '17', '18', '19', '20', '21', '22', '23', '24',
       '25', '26', '27', '28', '29', '30', '31', '32', '33', '34', '35', '36',
       '37', '38', '39', '40', '41', '25qt', '50qt', '75qt', 'zip'],
      dtype='object')
```

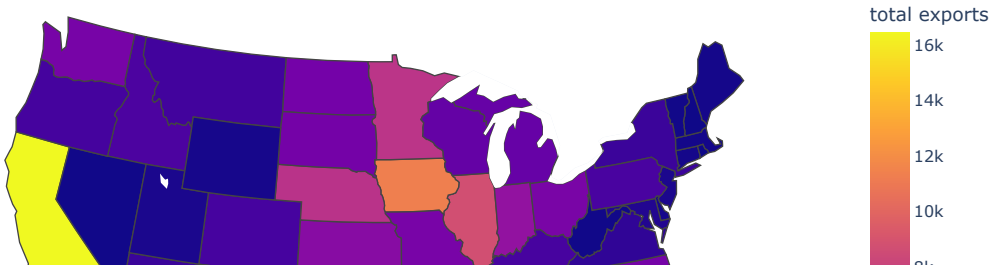
Choropleth of data is now integrated into the columns along with the data types or quantiles, so now choropleth and quantiles can be distinguished by store type or city to analyze deeper by under or over performance.

```
import plotly.express as px
import pandas as pd

# Load data
df_demo = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/plotly/datasets/master/2011_us_ag_exports.csv')

# Create choropleth map
fig = px.choropleth(df_demo, locations='code', locationmode='USA-states', color='total exports', scope='usa')

# Show map
fig.show()
```



Map or visual representation of choropleth data. This math is specifically looking at exports in the USA and exports per state. The different colors indicate levels of exportation, California being the highest in yellow and states like Nevada being dark purple with the lowest.

```
df_demo
```

	code	state	category	total exports	beef	pork	poultry	dairy	fruits fresh	fruits proc	total fruits	veggies fresh	veggies proc	total veggies	corn	wheat	cotton
0	AL	Alabama	state	1390.63	34.4	10.6	481.0	4.06	8.0	17.1	25.11	5.5	8.9	14.33	34.9	70.0	317.61
1	AK	Alaska	state	13.31	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.19	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.6	1.0	1.56	0.0	0.0	0.00
2	AZ	Arizona	state	1463.17	71.3	17.9	0.0	105.48	19.3	41.0	60.27	147.5	239.4	386.91	7.3	48.7	423.95
3	AR	Arkansas	state	3586.02	53.2	29.4	562.9	3.53	2.2	4.7	6.88	4.4	7.1	11.45	69.5	114.5	665.44
4	CA	California	state	16472.88	228.7	11.1	225.4	929.95	2791.8	5944.6	8736.40	803.2	1303.5	2106.79	34.6	249.3	1064.95
5	CO	Colorado	state	1851.33	261.4	66.0	14.0	71.94	5.7	12.2	17.99	45.1	73.2	118.27	183.2	400.5	0.00
6	CT	Connecticut	state	259.62	1.1	0.1	6.9	9.49	4.2	8.9	13.10	4.3	6.9	11.16	0.0	0.0	0.00
7	DE	Delaware	state	282.19	0.4	0.6	114.7	2.30	0.5	1.0	1.53	7.6	12.4	20.03	26.9	22.9	0.00

Sample of a choropleth of exports and produce per state. Different codes which defines states and then different columns for types of produce like beef. Export numbers are generated into the rows for each state. Data frame demo, pandas data frame.

```
df_demo.columns
```

```
Index(['code', 'state', 'category', 'total exports', 'beef', 'pork', 'poultry',
       'dairy', 'fruits fresh', 'fruits proc', 'total fruits', 'veggies fresh',
       'veggies proc', 'total veggies', 'corn', 'wheat', 'cotton'],
      dtype='object')
```

14	IA	Iowa	state	11273.76	289.8	1895.6	155.6	107.00	1.0	2.2	3.24	2.7	4.4	7.10	2529.8	3.1	0.00

Now we are now defining the city index into columns based on the object which in this case is produce and exports and cotton. Expanding into different items now.

map demo #2: state of AL

20	MA	Massachusetts	state	248.65	0.6	0.5	0.6	5.81	25.8	55.0	80.83	8.1	13.1	21.13	0.0	0.0	0.00

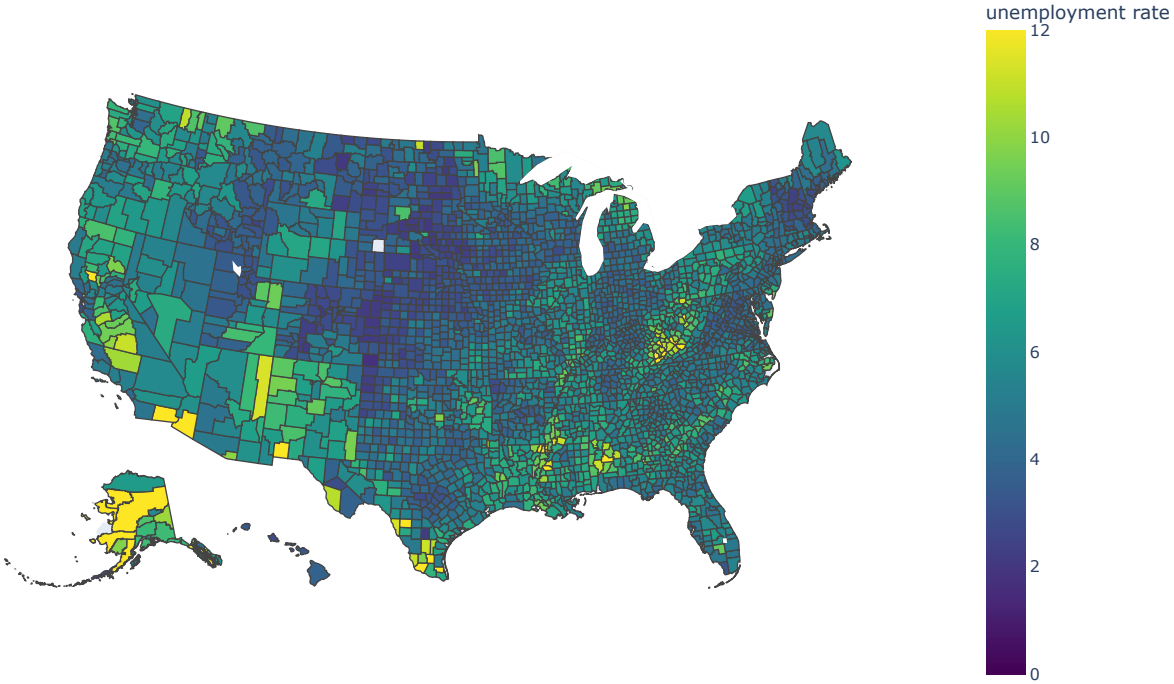
Map or visual demonstration on the state of Alabama.

```
from urllib.request import urlopen
import json
with urlopen('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/plotly/datasets/master/geojson-counties-fips.json') as response:
    counties = json.load(response)

import pandas as pd
df_us = pd.read_csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/plotly/datasets/master/fips-unemp-16.csv",
                    dtype={"fips": str})

import plotly.express as px

fig = px.choropleth(df_us, geojson=counties, locations='fips', color='unemp',
                           color_continuous_scale="Viridis",
                           range_color=(0, 12),
                           scope="usa",
                           labels={'unemp':'unemployment rate'})
fig.update_layout(margin={"r":0,"t":0,"l":0,"b":0})
fig.show()
```



Using raw data from a github library to insert as a choropleth and displays as a interactive map that also includes unemployment data based on counties with parameters that show color changes based on data. For instance the brighter the color the higher te employment rate in that area.

```
df_us.columns
```

```
Index(['fips', 'unemp'], dtype='object')
```

Index of counties and two columns that are specifying fedeal and governnment info and employment rate as the data type. The main datatypes or objects are the FIPS and unemplpoyment rate.

```
df_us
```

	fips	unemp
0	01001	5.3
1	01003	5.4
2	01005	8.6
3	01007	6.6

Each number here is a county related to the federal info and enemployment info. The data frame is including just that in the US but not county by name...yet.

3214	72145	13.9

documentation here, with more discusssion here, and specifially to do counties, here

3216	72149	20.2

county **list** for ulta stores in Alabama, by FIPS code

Focus on alabama counties with federlal info.

```
al_fips =[
    {'County': 'Autauga', 'FIPS Code': '01001'},
    {'County': 'Baldwin', 'FIPS Code': '01003'},
    {'County': 'Barbour', 'FIPS Code': '01005'},
    {'County': 'Bibb', 'FIPS Code': '01007'},
    {'County': 'Blount', 'FIPS Code': '01009'},
    {'County': 'Bullock', 'FIPS Code': '01011'},
    {'County': 'Butler', 'FIPS Code': '01013'},
    {'County': 'Calhoun', 'FIPS Code': '01015'},
    {'County': 'Chambers', 'FIPS Code': '01017'},
    {'County': 'Cherokee', 'FIPS Code': '01019'},
    {'County': 'Chilton', 'FIPS Code': '01021'},
    {'County': 'Choctaw', 'FIPS Code': '01023'},
    {'County': 'Clarke', 'FIPS Code': '01025'},
    {'County': 'Clay', 'FIPS Code': '01027'},
    {'County': 'Cleburne', 'FIPS Code': '01029'},
    {'County': 'Coffee', 'FIPS Code': '01031'},
    {'County': 'Colbert', 'FIPS Code': '01033'},
    {'County': 'Conecuh', 'FIPS Code': '01035'},
    {'County':'Greene', 'FIPS Code' : '28073'},
    {'County':'Hale', 'FIPS Code' : '28065'},
    {'County':'Henry','FIPS Code' : '28067'},
    {'County':'Houston', 'FIPS Code' : '28069'},
    {'County':'Jackson', 'FIPS Code' : '28071'},
    {'County':'Jefferson', 'FIPS Code' : '28073'},
    {'County':'Lamar', 'FIPS Code' : '28073'}]
len(al_fips)
```

```
25
```

Data with each County in Alabama with their correlating FIPS codes, for instance Clay County with a FIPS code of 01027.

```
df_m.columns
```

```
Index(['City', '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '10', '11', '12',
       '13', '14', '15', '16', '17', '18', '19', '20', '21', '22', '23', '24',
       '25', '26', '27', '28', '29', '30', '31', '32', '33', '34', '35', '36',
       '37', '38', '39', '40', '41', '25qt', '50qt', '75qt', 'zip'],
      dtype='object')
```

The data is now put into the data frame matrix so it comes out on the array and now is being organized into columns to be easier analyzed and criqtiqued.

```
df_m
```

	City	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...	36	37	38	39	40	41	25qt	5
0	Birmingham	8285	5243	6728	6625	5659	8118	4211	8525	3426		2555	1241	1756	7598	1509	1861	28.6	5

The raw data is now displayed as a data frame matrix so its not just the obeject code but shown. Direct display of code for instance we can now see the City with quantiles and FIPS info.

```
df_m.shape[0]
```

```
25
```

5	Hoover	9741	7377	9410	9790	8804	2922	5347	9145	8402	...	9748	7224	4628	8107	6145	1671	16.7	3

this defining the number of rows as shape, so the number of rows is 25.

7	Auburn	4326	2659	6928	4656	1828	5199	5331	6294	3076	...	4387	6890	2833	5083	9707	2116	23.8	5

transform al_fips, the list of county fps codes, into a pandas dataframe

```
print(len(al_fips))
df_counties = pd.DataFrame(al_fips)
df_counties.size
```

```
25
50
```

This is now indexing the counties and county sizes with relation of number of rows and so on.

```
print(df_counties.columns)
```

```
Index(['County', 'FIPS Code'], dtype='object')
```

17	Enterprise	8430	7800	7254	5003	4274	1948	7887	6047	1520	...	5401	2040	4375	8034	4917	2830	19.0	4

Now specifing the fips into the columns per county so each county row has a column to show their specifc fips.

19	Homewood	2373	7188	9880	9236	5969	9998	8703	8440	4643	...	8787	5459	8389	5242	2224	6025	19.0	4

df_m: all display data, per store

21	Pelham	6820	2726	2724	6442	8404	6206	7290	8518	6176	...	2777	4045	7290	4745	4284	2640	22.8	5

data which is FIPS defined per store instead of county or city now

```
df_m.shape[0]
```

```
25
```

25 rows × 46 columns

how many fips defined per county.

fips codes per county

Again shapes can be defined into rows or columns and the amount but as this is fips its how much data per county.

```
df_counties.shape[0]
```

```
25
```

now defining how many counties in data frame so 25 is specified.

```
df_counties.columns
```

```
Index(['County', 'FIPS Code'], dtype='object')
```

Now organizing county indexes with their fips codes and their quantiles, cities, unempoloyment rates, and even zip code so it easy to analyze.

merge the county fips codes with the stores sales results (df_m)

combining the fips code data with store results of quantiles and other data inserted.

```
merged_df = pd.concat([df_m, df_counties], axis=1)
merged_df.head()
```

	City	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...	38	39	40	41	25qt	50qt	75qt	
0	Birmingham	8285	5343	6738	6635	5658	8118	4311	8535	3436	...	1756	7598	1509	1861	28.6	55.8	77.3	35
1	Montgomery	1287	6585	8300	8874	8208	5363	3552	3387	2765	...	4449	5727	2315	8822	21.4	55.8	70.5	36
2	Mobile	8035	5569	9492	5905	5024	1107	6937	5580	8044	...	9296	2815	4886	7458	38.1	60.5	79.5	36
3	Huntsville	6280	2841	3399	5448	6173	5451	7488	9981	5236	...	9982	3338	9116	3875	26.2	51.2	77.3	35
4	Tuscaloosa	4079	1066	3923	4177	4277	4219	9436	8160	4302	...	4469	2513	8135	6963	21.4	60.5	79.5	35

5 rows × 48 columns

merging both data tables basically so combing data frame matrixes and their data so fips codes, zip codes, cities and their corespondiong counties. Along with the displays.

use the merged_df as data source for the choropleth

```
merged_df.columns
```

```
Index(['City', '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '10', '11', '12',
       '13', '14', '15', '16', '17', '18', '19', '20', '21', '22', '23', '24',
       '25', '26', '27', '28', '29', '30', '31', '32', '33', '34', '35', '36',
       '37', '38', '39', '40', '41', '25qt', '50qt', '75qt', 'zip', 'County',
       'FIPS Code'],
      dtype='object')
```

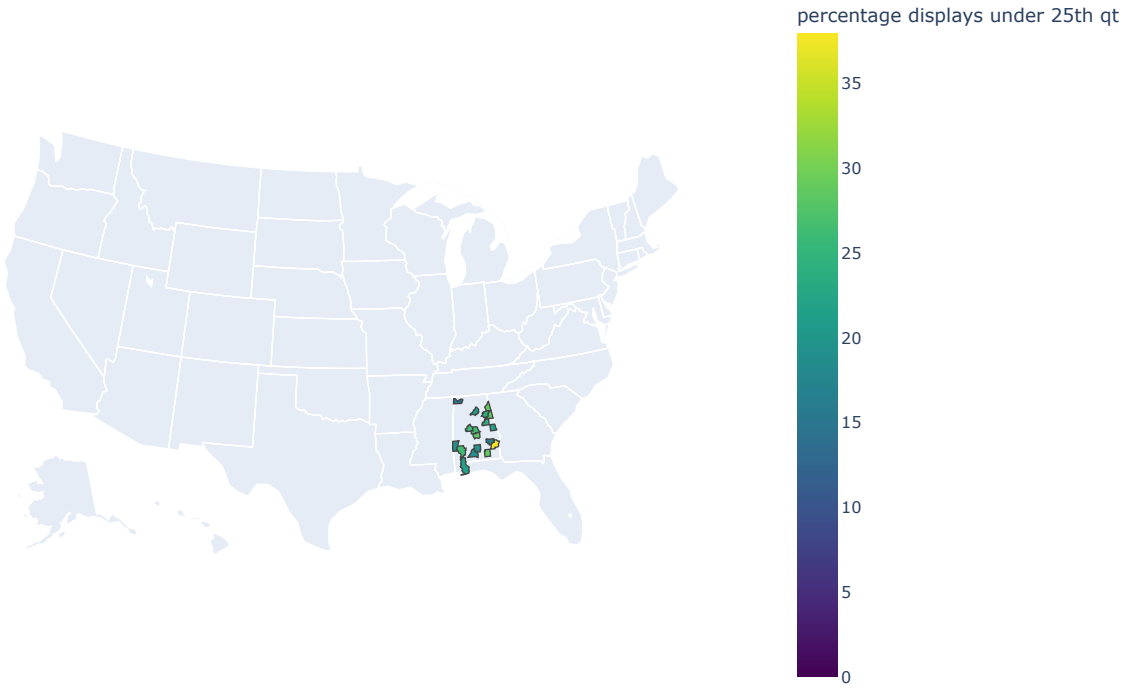
Now were merging the columns or actually were making a new column category that has included merged data.

use the plotly api, feed it the merged_df information to do a map, with encoded quantile values

we are creating a interactive display or map that will show the merged info and quantile values combined. So the map is very specific to a quantile and merged column info.

```
import plotly.express as px

fig = px.choropleth(merged_df, geojson=counties, locations='FIPS Code', color='25qt',
                           color_continuous_scale="Viridis",
                           range_color=(0, 38),
                           scope="usa",
                     hover_name="City",
                     hover_data=["City"],
                           labels={'25qt':'percentage displays under 25th qt'}  #
                          )
fig.update_layout(margin={"r":0,"t":0,"l":0,"b":0})
fig.show()
```



We are setting the parameters for the choropleth interactive map. For instance labels under the 25th percentile quantile. With counties and country specifed so map is interactive but shown only to a specifc region with specifc parameters.

```
import plotly.express as px
import requests
import json
import pandas as pd

# Load the geojson data for Alabama's counties
r = requests.get('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/plotly/datasets/master/geojson-counties-fips.json')
```

```
counties = json.loads(r.text)

# Filter the geojson data to only include Alabama's counties
target_states = ['01']
counties['features'] = [f for f in counties['features'] if f['properties']['STATE'] in target_states]

# Load the sample data for Alabama's counties
df = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/plotly/datasets/master/fips-unemp-16.csv', dtype={'fips': str})
```

Release notes ×

Please follow our blog to see more information about new features, tips and tricks, and featured notebooks such as Analyzing a Bank Failure with Colab.

2023-11-27

- Removed warning when calling `await` to make it render as code
- Added "Run selection" to the cell context menu
- Added highlighting for the `%%python` cell magic
- Launched AI coding features for Pro/Pro+ users in more locales
- Python package upgrades
  - bigframes 0.12.0 -> 0.13.0
- Python package inclusions
  - transformers 4.35.2
  - google-generativeai 0.2.2

2023-11-08

- Launched Secrets, for safe storage of private keys on Colab (tweet)
- Fixed issue where TensorBoard would not load (#3990)
- Python package upgrades
  - lightgbm 4.0.0 -> 4.1.0
  - bigframes 0.10.0 -> 0.12.0
  - bokeh 3.2.2 -> 3.3.0
  - duckdb 0.8.1 -> 0.9.1
  - numba 0.56.4 -> 0.58.1
  - tweepy 4.13.0 -> 4.14.0
  - jax 0.4.16 -> 0.4.20
  - jaxlib 0.4.16 -> 0.4.20

2023-10-23

- Updated the **Open notebook** dialog for better usability and support for smaller screen sizes
- Added smart paste support for data from Google Sheets for R notebooks
- Enabled showing release notes in a tab
- Launched AI coding features for Pro/Pro+ users in Australia 🇦🇺 Canada 🇨🇦 India 🇮🇳 and Japan 🇯🇵 (tweet)
- Python package upgrades
  - earthengine-api 0.1.357 -> 0.1.375
  - flax 0.7.2 -> 0.7.4
  - geemap 0.27.4 -> 0.28.2
  - jax 0.4.14 -> 0.4.16
  - jaxlib 0.4.14 -> 0.4.16
  - keras 2.13.1 -> 2.14.0
  - tensorboard 2.13.0 -> 2.14.1
  - tensorflow 2.13.0 -> 2.14.0
  - tensorflow-gcs-config 2.13.0 -> 2.14.0
  - tensorflow-hub 0.14.0 -> 0.15.0
  - tensorflow-probability 0.20.1 -> 0.22.0
  - torch 2.0.1 -> 2.1.0

  - torchaudio 2.0.2 -> 2.1.0
  - torchtext 0.15.2 -> 0.16.0
  - torchvision 0.15.2 -> 0.16.0
  - xgboost 1.7.6 -> 2.0.0
- Python package inclusions
  - bigframes 0.10.0
  - malloy 2023.1056

2023-09-22

- Added the ability to scope an AI generated suggestion to a specific Pandas dataframe (tweet)
- Added Colab link previews to Docs (tweet)
- Added smart paste support for data from Google Sheets
- Increased font size of dropdowns in interactive forms
- Improved rendering of the notebook when printing
- Python package upgrades
  - tensorflow 2.12.0 -> 2.13.0
  - tensorboard 2.12.3 -> 2.13.0
  - keras 2.12.0 -> 2.13.1
  - tensorflow-gcs-config 2.12.0 -> 2.13.
  - scipy 1.10.1-> 1.11.2
  - cython 0.29.6 -> 3.0.2
- Python package inclusions
  - geemap 0.26.0

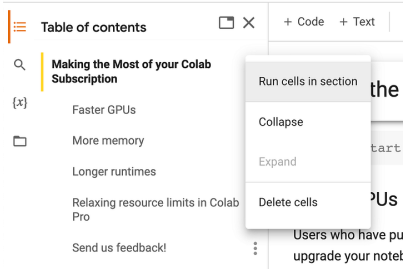
2023-08-18

- Added "Change runtime type" to the menu in the connection button
- Improved auto-reconnection to an already running notebook (#3764)
- Increased the specs of our highmem machines for Pro users
- Fixed `add-apt-repository` command on Ubuntu 22.04 runtime (#3867)
- Python package upgrades
  - bokeh 2.4.3 -> 3.2.2
  - cmake 3.25.2 -> 3.27.2
  - cryptography 3.4.8 -> 41.0.3
  - dask 2022.12.1 -> 2023.8.0
  - distributed 2022.12.1 -> 2023.8.0
  - earthengine-api 0.1.358 -> 0.1.364
  - flax 0.7.0 -> 0.7.2
  - ipython-sql 0.4.0 -> 0.5.0
  - jax 0.4.13 -> 0.4.14
  - jaxlib 0.4.13 -> 0.4.14
  - lightgbm 3.3.5 -> 4.0.0
  - mkl 2019.0 -> 2023.2.0
  - notebook 6.4.8 -> 6.5.5
  - numpy 1.22.4 -> 1.23.5
  - opencv-python 4.7.0.72 -> 4.8.0.76
  - pillow 8.4.0 -> 9.4.0
  - plotly 5.13.1 -> 5.15.0
  - prettytable 0.7.2 -> 3.8.0
  - pytensor 2.10.1 -> 2.14.2
  - spacy 3.5.4 -> 3.6.1
  - statsmodels 0.13.5 -> 0.14.0
  - xarray 2022.12.0 -> 2023.7.0
- Python package inclusions
  - PyDrive2 1.6.3

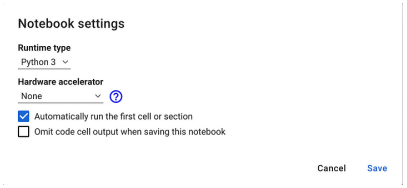
2023-07-21

- Launched auto-plotting for dataframes, available using the chart button that shows up alongside datatables (post)

- Added a menu to the table of contents to support running a section or collapsing/expanding sections (post)



- Added an option to automatically run the first cell or section, available under Edit -> Notebook settings (post)



- Launched Pro/Pro+ to Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, and Ukraine (tweet)
- Added a command, "Toggle tab moves focus" for toggling tab trapping in the editor (Tools -> Command palette, "Toggle tab moves focus")
- Fixed issue where `files.upload()` was sometimes returning an incorrect filename (#1550)
- Fixed f-string syntax highlighting bug (#3802)
- Disabled ambiguous characters highlighting for commonly used LaTeX characters (#3648)
- Upgraded Ubuntu from 20.04 LTS to 22.04 LTS
- Updated the Colab Marketplace VM image
- Python package upgrades:
  - autograd 1.6.1 -> 1.6.2
  - drivefs 76.0 -> 77.0
  - flax 0.6.11 -> 0.7.0
  - earthengine-api 0.1.357 -> 0.1.358
  - GDAL 3.3.2->3.4.3
  - google-cloud-bigquery-storage 2.20.0 -> 2.22.2
  - gspread-dataframe 3.0.8 -> 3.3.1
  - holidays 0.27.1 -> 0.29
  - jax 0.4.10 -> jax 0.4.13
  - jaxlib 0.4.10 -> jax 0.4.13
  - jupyterlab-widgets 3.0.7 -> 3.0.8
  - nbformat 5.9.0 -> 5.9.1
  - opencv-python-headless 4.7.0.72 -> 4.8.0.74
  - pygame 2.4.0 -> 2.5.0
  - spacy 3.5.3 -> 3.5.4
  - SQLAlchemy 2.0.16 -> 2.0.19
  - tabulate 0.8.10 -> 0.9.0
  - tensorflow-hub 0.13.0 -> 0.14.0

2023-06-23

- Launched AI coding features to subscribed users starting with Pro+ users in the US (tweet, post)
- Added the Kernel Selector in the Notebook Settings (tweet)
- Fixed double space trimming issue in markdown #3766
- Fixed run button indicator not always centered #3609
- Fixed inconsistencies for automatic indentation on multi-line #3697
- Upgraded Python from 3.10.11 to 3.10.12
- Python package updates:
  - duckdb 0.7.1 -> 0.8.1
  - earthengine-api 0.1.350 -> 0.1.357

  - flax 0.6.9 -> 0.6.11
  - google-cloud-bigquery 3.9.0 -> 3.10.0
  - google-cloud-bigquery-storage 2.19.1 -> 2.20.0
  - grpcio 1.54.0 -> 1.56.0
  - holidays 0.25 -> 0.27.1
  - nbformat 5.8.0 -> 5.9.0
  - prophet 1.1.3 -> 1.1.4
  - pydata-google-auth 1.7.0 -> 1.8.0
  - spacy 3.5.2 -> 3.5.3
  - tensorboard 2.12.2 -> 2.12.3
  - xgboost 1.7.5 -> 1.7.6
- Python package inclusions:
  - gcsfs 2023.6.0
  - geopandas 0.13.2
  - google-cloud-bigquery-connection 1.12.0
  - google-cloud-functions 1.13.0
  - grpc-google-iam-v1 0.12.6
  - multidict 6.0.4
  - tensorboard-data-server 0.7.1

2023-06-02

- Released the new site colab.google
- Published Colab's Docker runtime image to us-docker.pkg.dev/colab-images/public/runtime (tweet, instructions)
- Launched support for Google children accounts (tweet)
- Launched DagsHub integration (tweet, post)
- Upgraded to Monaco Editor Version 0.37.1
- Fixed various Vim keybinding bugs
- Fixed issue where the N and P letters sometimes couldn't be typed (#3664)
- Fixed rendering support for compositional inputs (#3660, #3679)
- Fixed lag in notebooks with lots of cells (#3676)
- Improved support for R by adding a Runtime type notebook setting (Edit -> Notebook settings)
- Improved documentation for connecting to a local runtime (Connect -> Connect to a local runtime)
- Python package updates:
  - holidays 0.23 -> 0.25
  - jax 0.4.8 -> 0.4.10
  - jaxlib 0.4.8 -> 0.4.10
  - pip 23.0.1 -> 23.1.2
  - tensorflow-probability 0.19.0 -> 0.20.1
  - torch 2.0.0 -> 2.0.1
  - torchaudio 2.0.1 -> 2.0.2
  - torchdata 0.6.0 -> 0.6.1
  - torchtext 0.15.1 -> 0.15.2
  - torchvision 0.15.1 -> 0.15.2
  - tornado 6.2 -> 6.3.1

2023-05-05

- Released GPU type selection for paid users, allowing them to choose a preferred NVidia GPU
- Upgraded R from 4.2.3 to 4.3.0
- Upgraded Python from 3.9.16 to 3.10.11
- Python package updates:
  - attrs 22.2.0 -> attrs 23.1.0
  - earthengine-api 0.1.349 -> earthengine-api 0.1.350
  - flax 0.6.8 -> 0.6.9
  - grpcio 1.53.0 -> 1.54.0
  - nbclient 0.7.3 -> 0.7.4
  - tensorflow-datasets 4.8.3 -> 4.9.2
  - termcolor 2.2.0 -> 2.3.0
  - zict 2.2.0 -> 3.0.0

2023-04-14

- Python package updates:

- google-api-python-client 2.70.0 -> 2.84.0
- google-auth-oauthlib 0.4.6 -> 1.0.0
- google-cloud-bigquery 3.4.2 -> 3.9.0
- google-cloud-datastore 2.11.1 -> 2.15.1
- google-cloud-firestore 2.7.3 -> 2.11.0
- google-cloud-language 2.6.1 -> 2.9.1
- google-cloud-storage 2.7.0 -> 2.8.0
- google-cloud-translate 3.8.4 -> 3.11.1
- networkx 3.0 -> 3.1
- notebook 6.3.0 -> 6.4.8
- jax 0.4.7 -> 0.4.8
- pandas 1.4.4 -> 1.5.3
- spacy 3.5.1 -> 3.5.2
- SQLAlchemy 1.4.47 -> 2.0.9
- xgboost 1.7.4 -> 1.7.5

2023-03-31

- Improve bash ! syntax highlighting (GitHub issue)
- Fix bug where VIM keybindings weren't working in the file editor
- Upgraded R from 4.2.2 to 4.2.3
- Python package updates:
  - arviz 0.12.1 --> 0.15.1
  - astropy 4.3.1 --> 5.2.2
  - dopamine-rl 1.0.5 --> 4.0.6
  - gensim 3.6.0 --> 4.3.1
  - ipykernel 5.3.4 -> 5.5.6
  - ipython 7.9.0 -> 7.34.0
  - jax 0.4.4 -> 0.4.7
  - jaxlib 0.4.4 -> 0.4.7
  - jupyter_core 5.2.0 -> 5.3.0
  - keras 2.11.0 -> 2.12.0
  - lightgbm 2.2.3 -> 3.3.5
  - matplotlib 3.5.3 -> 3.7.1
  - nltk 3.7 -> 3.8.1
  - opencv-python 4.6.0.66 -> 4.7.0.72
  - plotly 5.5.0 -> 5.13.1
  - pymc 4.1.4 -> 5.1.2
  - seaborn 0.11.2 -> 0.12.2
  - spacy 3.4.4 -> 3.5.1
  - sympy 1.7.1 -> 1.11.1
  - tensorboard 2.11.2 -> 2.12.0
  - tensorflow 2.11.0 -> 2.12.0
  - tensorflow-estimator 2.11.0 -> 2.12.0
  - tensorflow-hub 0.12.0 -> 0.13.0
  - torch 1.13.1 -> 2.0.0
  - torchaudio 0.13.1 -> 2.0.1
  - torchtext 0.14.1 -> 0.15.1
  - torchvision 0.14.1 -> 0.15.1

2023-03-10

- Added the Colab editor shortcuts example notebook
- Fixed triggering of @-mention and email autocomplete for large comments (GitHub issue)
- Added View Resources to the Runtime menu
- Made file viewer images fit the view by default, resizing to original size on click
- When in VIM mode, enable copy as well as allowing propagation to monaco-vim to escape visual mode (GitHub issue)
- Upgraded CUDA 11.6.2 -> 11.8.0 and cuDNN 8.4.0.27 -> 8.7.0.84
- Upgraded Nvidia drivers 525.78.01 -> 530.30.02
- Upgraded Python 3.8.10 -> 3.9.16
- Python package updates:
  - beautifulsoup4 4.6.3 -> 4.9.3
  - bokeh 2.3.3 -> 2.4.3
  - debugpy 1.0.0 -> 1.6.6

- Flask 1.1.4 -> 2.2.3
- jax 0.3.25 -> 0.4.4
- jaxlib 0.3.25 -> 0.4.4
- Jinja2 2.11.3 -> 3.1.2
- matplotlib 3.2.2 -> 3.5.3
- nbconvert 5.6.1 -> 6.5.4
- pandas 1.3.5 -> 1.4.4
- pandas-datareader 0.9.0 -> 0.10.0
- pandas-profiling 1.4.1 -> 3.2.0
- Pillow 7.1.2 -> 8.4.0
- plotnine 0.8.0 -> 0.10.1
- scikit-image 0.18.3 -> 0.19.3
- scikit-learn 1.0.2 -> 1.2.2
- scipy 1.7.3 -> 1.10.1
- setuptools 57.4.0 -> 63.4.3
- sklearn-pandas 1.8.0 -> 2.2.0
- statsmodels 0.12.2 -> 0.13.5
- urllib3 1.24.3 -> 1.26.14
- Werkzeug 1.0.1 -> 2.2.3
- wrapt 1.14.1 -> 1.15.0
- xgboost 0.90 -> 1.7.4
- xlrd 1.2.0 -> 2.0.1

2023-02-17

- Show graphs of RAM and disk usage in notebook toolbar
- Copy cell links directly to the clipboard instead of showing a dialog when clicking on the link icon in the cell toolbar
- Updated the Colab Marketplace VM image
- Upgraded CUDA to 11.6.2 and cuDNN to 8.4.0.27
- Python package updates:
  - tensorflow 2.9.2 -> 2.11.0
  - tensorboard 2.9.1 -> 2.11.2
  - keras 2.9.0 -> 2.11.0
  - tensorflow-estimator 2.9.0 -> 2.11.0
  - tensorflow-probability 0.17.0 -> 0.19.0
  - tensorflow-gcs-config 2.9.0 -> 2.11.0
  - earthengine-api 0.1.339 -> 0.1.341
  - flatbuffers 1.12 -> 23.1.21
  - platformdirs 2.6.2 -> 3.0.0
  - pydata-google-auth 1.6.0 -> 1.7.0
  - python-utils 3.4.5 -> 3.5.2
  - tenacity 8.1.0 -> 8.2.1
  - tifffile 2023.1.23.1 -> 2023.2.3
  - notebook 5.7.16 -> 6.3.0
  - tornado 6.0.4 -> 6.2
  - aiohttp 3.8.3 -> 3.8.4
  - charset-normalizer 2.1.1 -> 3.0.1
  - fastai 2.7.0 -> 2.7.1
  - soundfile 0.11.0 -> 0.12.1
  - typing-extensions 4.4.0 -> 4.5.0
  - widgetsnbextension 3.6.1 -> 3.6.2
  - pydantic 1.10.4 -> 1.10.5
  - zipp 3.12.0 -> 3.13.0
  - numpy 1.21.6 -> 1.22.4
  - drivefs 66.0 -> 69.0
  - gdal 3.0.4 -> 3.3.2 GitHub issue
- Added libudunits2-dev for smoother R package installs GitHub issue

2023-02-03

- Improved tooltips for pandas series to show common statistics about the series object
- Made the forms dropdown behave like an autocomplete box when it allows input
- Updated the nvidia driver from 460.32.03 to 510.47.03
- Python package updates:

- absl-py 1.3.0 -> 1.4.0
- bleach 5.0.1 -> 6.0.0
- cachetools 5.2.1 -> 5.3.0
- cmdstanpy 1.0.8 -> 1.1.0
- dnspython 2.2.1 -> 2.3.0
- fsspec 2022.11.0 -> 2023.1.0
- google-cloud-bigquery-storage 2.17.0 -> 2.18.1
- holidays 0.18 -> 0.19
- jupyter-core 5.1.3 -> 5.2.0
- packaging 21.3 -> 23.0
- prometheus-client 0.15.0 -> 0.16.0
- pyct 0.4.8 -> 0.5.0
- pydata-google-auth 1.5.0 -> 1.6.0
- python-slugify 7.0.0 -> 8.0.0
- sqlalchemy 1.4.46 -> 2.0.0
- tensorflow-io-gcs-filesystem 0.29.0 -> 0.30.0
- tifffile 2022.10.10 -> 2023.1.23.1
- zipp 3.11.0 -> 3.12.0
- Pinned sqlalchemy to version 1.4.46

2023-01-12

- Added support for @-mention and email autocomplete in comments
- Improved errors when GitHub notebooks can't be loaded
- Increased color contrast for colors used for syntax highlighting in the code editor
- Added terminal access for custom GCE VM runtimes
- Upgraded Ubuntu from 18.04 LTS to 20.04 LTS (GitHub issue)
- Python package updates:
  - GDAL 2.2.2 -> 2.2.3.
  - NumPy from 1.21.5 to 1.21.6.
  - attrs 22.1.0 -> 22.2.0
  - chardet 3.0.4 -> 4.0.0
  - cloudpickle 1.6.0 -> 2.2.0
  - filelock 3.8.2 -> 3.9.0
  - google-api-core 2.8.2 -> 2.11.0
  - google-api-python-client 1.12.11 -> 2.70.0
  - google-auth-httplib2 0.0.3 -> 0.1.0
  - google-cloud-bigquery 3.3.5 -> 3.4.1
  - google-cloud-datastore 2.9.0 -> 2.11.0
  - google-cloud-firestore 2.7.2 -> 2.7.3
  - google-cloud-storage 2.5.0 -> 2.7.0
  - holidays 0.17.2 -> holidays 0.18
  - importlib-metadata 5.2.0 -> 6.0.0
  - networkx 2.8.8 -> 3.0
  - opencv-python-headless 4.6.0.66 -> 4.7.0.68
  - pip 21.1.3 -> 22.04
  - pip-tools 6.2.0 -> 6.6.2
  - prettytable 3.5.0 -> 3.6.0
  - requests 2.23.0 -> 2.25.1
  - termcolor 2.1.1 -> 2.2.0
  - torch 1.13.0 -> 1.13.1
  - torchaudio 0.13.0 -> 0.13.1
  - torchtext 0.14.0-> 0.14.1
  - torchvision 0.14.0 -> 0.14.1

2022-12-06

- Made fallback runtime version available until mid-December (GitHub issue)
- Upgraded to Python 3.8 (GitHub issue)
- Python package updates:
  - jax from 0.3.23 to 0.3.25, jaxlib from 0.3.22 to 0.3.25
  - pyarrow from 6.0.1 to 9.0.0
  - torch from 1.12.1 to 1.13.0
  - torchaudio from 0.12.1 to 0.13.0

  - torchvision from 0.13.1 to 0.14.0
  - torchtext from 0.13.1 to 0.14.0
  - xlrd from 1.1.0 to 1.2.0
  - DriveFS from 62.0.1 to 66.0.3
- Made styling of markdown tables in outputs match markdown tables in text cells
- Improved formatting for empty interactive table rows
- Fixed syntax highlighting for variables with names that contain Python keywords (GitHub issue)

2022-11-11

- Added more dark editor themes for Monaco (when in dark mode, "Editor colorization" appears as an option in the Editor tab of the Tools → Settings dialog)
- Fixed bug where collapsed forms were deleted on mobile GitHub issue
- Python package updates:
  - rpy2 from 3.4.0 to 3.5.5 (GitHub issue)
  - notebook from 5.5.0 to 5.7.16
  - tornado from 5.1.1 to 6.0.4
  - tensorflow_probability from 0.16.0 to 0.17.0
  - pandas-gbq from 0.13.3 to 0.17.9
  - protobuf from 3.17.3 to 3.19.6
  - google-api-core[grpc] from 1.31.5 to 2.8.2
  - google-cloud-bigquery from 1.21.0 to 3.3.5
  - google-cloud-core from 1.0.1 to 2.3.2
  - google-cloud-datastore from 1.8.0 to 2.9.0
  - google-cloud-firestore from 1.7.0 to 2.7.2
  - google-cloud-language from 1.2.0 to 2.6.1
  - google-cloud-storage from 1.18.0 to 2.5.0
  - google-cloud-translate from 1.5.0 to 3.8.4

2022-10-21

- Launched a single-click way to get from BigQuery to Colab to further explore query results (announcement)
- Launched Pro, Pro+, and Pay As You Go to 19 additional countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Sweden (tweet)
- Updated jax from 0.3.17 to 0.3.23, jaxlib from 0.3.15 to 0.3.22, TensorFlow from 2.8.2 to 2.9.2, CUDA from 11.1 to 11.2, and cuDNN from 8.0 to 8.1 (backend-info)
- Added a `readonly` option to `drive.mount`
- Fixed bug where Xarray was not working (GitHub issue)
- Modified Markdown parsing to ignore block quote symbol within MathJax (GitHub issue)

2022-09-30

- Launched Pay As You Go, allowing premium GPU access without requiring a subscription
- Added vim and tcllib to our runtime image
- Fixed bug where open files were closed on kernel disconnect (GitHub issue)
- Fixed bug where the play button/execution indicator was not clickable when scrolled into the cell output (GitHub issue)
- Updated the styling for form titles so that they avoid obscuring the code editor
- Created a GitHub repo, backend-info, with the latest apt-list.txt and pip-freeze.txt files for the Colab runtime (GitHub issue)
- Added `files.upload_file(filename)` to upload a file from the browser to the runtime with a specified filename

2022-09-16

- Upgraded pymc from 3.11.0 to 4.1.4, jax from 0.3.14 to 0.3.17, jaxlib from 0.3.14 to 0.3.15, fsspec from 2022.8.1 to 2022.8.2
- Modified our save flow to avoid persisting Drive filenames as titles in notebook JSON
- Updated our Terms of Service
- Modified the `Jump to Cell` command to locate the cursor at the end of the command palette input (`Jump to cell` in Tools → Command palette in a notebook with section headings)
- Updated the styling of the Drive notebook comment UI
- Added support for terminating your runtime from code: `python from google.colab import runtime runtime.unassign()`
- Added regex filter support to the Recent notebooks dialog
- Inline google.colab.files.upload JS to fix `files.upload()` not working (GitHub issue)

2022-08-26

- Upgraded PyYAML from 3.13 to 6.0 (GitHub issue), drivefs from 61.0.3 to 62.0.1
- Upgraded TensorFlow from 2.8.2 to 2.9.1 and ipywidgets from 7.7.1 to 8.0.1 but rolled both back due to a number of user reports (GitHub issue, GitHub issue)
- Stop persisting inferred titles in notebook JSON (GitHub issue)
- Fix bug in background execution which affected some Pro+ users (GitHub issue)
- Fix bug where `Download as .py` incorrectly handled text cells ending in a double quote

- Fix bug for Pro and Pro+ users where we weren't honoring the preference (Tools → Settings) to use a temporary scratch notebook as the default landing page
- Provide undo/redo for scratch cells
- When writing ipynb files, serialize empty multiline strings as `[]` for better consistency with JupyterLab

2022-08-11

- Upgraded ipython from 5.5.0 to 7.9.0, fbprophet 0.7 to prophet 1.1, tensorflow-datasets from 4.0.1 to 4.6.0, drivefs from 60.0.2 to 61.0.3, pytorch from 1.12.0 to 1.12.1, numba from 0.51 to 0.56, and lxml from 4.2.0 to 4.9.1
- Loosened our `requests` version requirement (GitHub issue)
- Removed support for TensorFlow 1
- Added Help → Report Drive abuse for Drive notebooks
- Fixed indentation for Python lines ending in `[`
- Modified styling of tables in Markdown to left-align them rather than centering them
- Fixed special character replacement when copying interactive tables as Markdown
- Fixed ansi 8-bit color parsing (GitHub issue)
- Configured logging to preempt transitive imports and other loading from implicitly configuring the root logger
- Modified forms to use a value of `None` instead of causing a parse error when clearing raw and numeric-typed form fields

2022-07-22

- Update scipy from 1.4.1 to 1.7.3, drivefs from 59.0.3 to 60.0.2, pytorch from 1.11 to 1.12, jax & jaxlib from 0.3.8 to 0.3.14, opencv-python from 4.1.2.30 to 4.6.0.66, spaCy from 3.3.1 to 3.4.0, and dlib from 19.18.0 to 19.24.0
- Fix `Open in tab` doc link which was rendering incorrectly (GitHub issue)
- Add a preference for the default tab orientation to the Site section of the settings menu under Tools → Settings
- Show a warning for `USE_AUTH_EPHEM` usage when running authenticate_user on a TPU runtime (code)

2022-07-01

- Add a preference for code font to the settings menu under Tools → Settings
- Update drivefs from 58.0.3 to 59.0.3 and spacy from 2.2.4 to 3.3.1
- Allow display_data and execute_result text outputs to wrap, matching behavior of JupyterLab (does not affect stream outputs/print statements).
- Improve LSP handling of some magics, esp. %%writefile (GitHub issue).
- Add a FAQ entry about the mount Drive button behavior and include link buttons for each FAQ entry.
- Fix bug where the notebook was sometimes hidden behind other tabs on load when in single pane view.
- Fix issue with inconsistent scrolling when an editor is in multi-select mode.
- Fix bug where clicking on a link in a form would navigate away from the notebook
- Show a confirmation dialog before performing Replace all from the Find and replace pane.

2022-06-10

- Update drivefs from 57.0.5 to 58.0.3 and tensorflow from 2.8.0 to 2.8.2
- Support more than 100 repos in the GitHub repo selector shown in the open dialog and the clone to GitHub dialog
- Show full notebook names on hover in the open dialog
- Improve the color contrast for links, buttons, and the `ipywidgets.Accordion` widget in dark mode

2022-05-20

- Support URL params for linking to some common pref settings: force_theme=dark, force_corgi_mode=1, force_font_size=14. Params forced by URL are not persisted unless saved using Tools → Settings.
- Add a class `markdown-google-sans` to allow Markdown to render in Google Sans
- Update monaco-vim from 0.1.19 to 0.3.4
- Update drivefs from 55.0.3 to 57.0.5, jax from 0.3.4 to 0.3.8, and jaxlib from 0.3.2 to 0.3.7

2022-04-29

- Added 🦀 mode (under Miscellaneous in Tools → Settings)
- Added "Disconnect and delete runtime" option to the menu next to the Connect button
- Improved rendering of filter options in an interactive table
- Added git-lfs to the base image
- Updated torch from 1.10.0 to 1.11.0, jupyter-core from 4.9.2 to 4.10.0, and cmake from 3.12.0 to 3.22.3
- Added more details to our FAQ about unsupported uses (using proxies, downloading torrents, etc.)
- Fixed issue with apt-get dependencies

2022-04-15

- Add an option in the file browser to show hidden files.
- Upgrade gdown from 4.2.0 to 4.4.0, google-api-core[grpc] from 1.26.0 to 1.31.5, and pytz from 2018.4 to 2022.1

2022-03-25

- Launched Pro/Pro+ to 12 additional countries: Australia, Bangladesh, Colombia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, and Vietnam

- Added `google.colab.auth.authenticate_service_account()` to support using Service Account keys
- Update jax from 0.3.1 to 0.3.4 & jaxlib from 0.3.0 to 0.3.2
- Fixed an issue with Twitter previews of notebooks shared as Github Gists

2022-03-10

- Launched Pro/Pro+ to 10 new countries: Ireland, Israel, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates
- Launched support for scheduling notebooks for Pro+ users
- Fixed bug in interactive datatables where filtering by number did not work
- Finished removing the python2 kernelspec

2022-02-25

- Made various accessibility improvements to the header
- Fix bug with forms run:auto where a form field change would trigger multiple runs
- Minor updates to the bigquery example notebook and snippet
- Include background execution setting in the sessions dialog for Pro+ users
- Update tensorflow-probability from 0.15 to 0.16
- Update jax from 0.2.25 to 0.3.1 & jaxlib from 0.1.71 to 0.3.0

2022-02-11

- Improve keyboard navigation for the open dialog
- Fix issue where nvidia-smi stopped reporting resource utilization for some users who were modifying the version of nvidia used
- Update tensorflow from 2.7 to 2.8, keras from 2.7 to 2.8, numpy from 1.19.5 to 1.21.5, tables from 3.4.4 to 3.7.0

2022-02-04

- Improve UX for opening content alongside your notebook, such as files opened from the file browser. This includes a multi-pane view and drag-drop support
- Better Twitter previews when sharing example Colab notebooks and notebooks opened from GitHub Gists
- Update pandas from 1.1.5 to 1.3.5
- Update openpyxl from 2.5.9 to 3.0.0 and pyarrow from 3.0.0 to 6.0.0
- Link to the release notes from the Help menu

2022-01-28

- Add a copy button to data tables
- Python LSP support for better completions and code diagnostics. This can be configured in the Editor Settings (Tools → Settings)
- Update gspread examples in our documentation
- Update gdown from 3.6 to 4.2

2022-01-21

- New documentation for the `google.colab` package
- Show GPU RAM in the resource usage tab
- Improved security for mounting Google Drive which disallows mounting Drive from accounts other than the one currently executing the notebook

2022-01-14

- Add a preference (Tools → Settings) to use a temporary scratch notebook as the default landing page