Welcome to Colab!

Explore the Gemini API

The Gemini API gives you access to Gemini models created by Google DeepMind. Gemini models are built from the ground up to be multimodal, so you can reason seamlessly across text, images, code, and audio.

How to get started

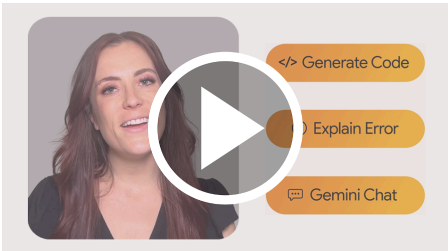
1. Go to Google AI Studio and log in with your Google account.
2. Create an API key.
3. Use a quickstart for Python, or call the REST API using curl.

Explore use cases

- Create a marketing campaign
- Analyze audio recordings
- Use System instructions in chat

To learn more, check out the Gemini cookbook or visit the Gemini API documentation.

Colab now has AI features powered by Gemini. The video below provides information on how to use these features, whether you're new to Python, or a seasoned veteran.




```
Start coding or generate with AI.
```

What is Colab?

Colab, or "Colaboratory", allows you to write and execute Python in your browser, with

- Zero configuration required
- Access to GPUs free of charge
- Easy sharing

Whether you're a **student**, a **data scientist** or an **AI researcher**, Colab can make your work easier. Watch Introduction to Colab or Colab Features You May Have Missed to learn more, or just get started below!

Getting started

The document you are reading is not a static web page, but an interactive environment called a **Colab notebook** that lets you write and execute code.

For example, here is a **code cell** with a short Python script that computes a value, stores it in a variable, and prints the result:

```
seconds_in_a_day = 24 * 60 * 60
seconds_in_a_day
```

```
86400
```

To execute the code in the above cell, select it with a click and then either press the play button to the left of the code, or use the keyboard shortcut "Command/Ctrl+Enter". To edit the code, just click the cell and start editing.

Variables that you define in one cell can later be used in other cells:

```
seconds_in_a_week = 7 * seconds_in_a_day
seconds_in_a_week
```

```
604800
```

Colab notebooks allow you to combine **executable code** and **rich text** in a single document, along with **images**, **HTML**, **LaTeX** and more. When you create your own Colab notebooks, they are stored in your Google Drive account. You can easily share your Colab notebooks with co-workers or friends, allowing them to comment on your notebooks or even edit them. To learn more, see Overview of Colab. To create a new Colab notebook you can use the File menu above, or use the following link: create a new Colab notebook.

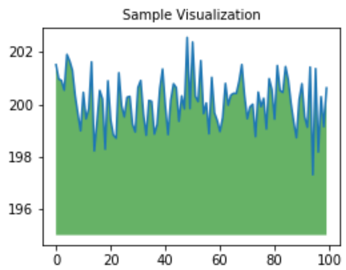
Colab notebooks are Jupyter notebooks that are hosted by Colab. To learn more about the Jupyter project, see jupyter.org.

Data science

With Colab you can harness the full power of popular Python libraries to analyze and visualize data. The code cell below uses **numpy** to generate some random data, and uses **matplotlib** to visualize it. To edit the code, just click the cell and start editing.

You can import your own data into Colab notebooks from your Google Drive account, including from spreadsheets, as well as from Github and many other sources. To learn more about importing data, and how Colab can be used for data science, see the links below under Working with Data.

```
import numpy as np
import IPython.display as display
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import io
import base64

ys = 200 + np.random.randn(100)
x = [x for x in range(len(ys))]

fig = plt.figure(figsize=(4, 3), facecolor='w')
plt.plot(x, ys, '-')
plt.fill_between(x, ys, 195, where=(ys > 195), facecolor='g', alpha=0.6)
plt.title("Sample Visualization", fontsize=10)

data = io.BytesIO()
plt.savefig(data)
image = F"data:image/png;base64,{base64.b64encode(data.getvalue()).decode()}"
alt = "Sample Visualization"
display.display(display.Markdown(F"""![{alt}]({image})"""))
plt.close(fig)
```



Colab notebooks execute code on Google's cloud servers, meaning you can leverage the power of Google hardware, including GPUs and TPUs, regardless of the power of your machine. All you need is a browser.

For example, if you find yourself waiting for **pandas** code to finish running and want to go faster, you can switch to a GPU Runtime and use libraries like RAPIDS cuDF that provide zero-code-change acceleration.

To learn more about accelerating pandas on Colab, see the 10 minute guide or US stock market data analysis demo.

Machine learning

With Colab you can import an image dataset, train an image classifier on it, and evaluate the model, all in just a few lines of code.

Colab is used extensively in the machine learning community with applications including:

- Getting started with TensorFlow
- Developing and training neural networks
- Experimenting with TPUs
- Disseminating AI research
- Creating tutorials

To see sample Colab notebooks that demonstrate machine learning applications, see the [machine learning examples]() below.

More Resources

Working with Notebooks in Colab

- Overview of Colab
- Guide to Markdown
- Importing libraries and installing dependencies
- Saving and loading notebooks in GitHub
- Interactive forms
- Interactive widgets

Working with Data

- Loading data: Drive, Sheets, and Google Cloud Storage
- Charts: visualizing data
- Getting started with BigQuery

Machine Learning Crash Course

These are a few of the notebooks from Google's online Machine Learning course. See the full course website for more.

- Intro to Pandas DataFrame
- Intro to RAPIDS cuDF to accelerate pandas
- Linear regression with tf.keras using synthetic data

Using Accelerated Hardware

- TensorFlow with GPUs
- TensorFlow with TPUs

Featured examples

- Retraining an Image Classifier: Build a Keras model on top of a pre-trained image classifier to distinguish flowers.
- Text Classification: Classify IMDB movie reviews as either *positive* or *negative*.
- Style Transfer: Use deep learning to transfer style between images.
- Multilingual Universal Sentence Encoder Q&A: Use a machine learning model to answer questions from the SQuAD dataset.
- Video Interpolation: Predict what happened in a video between the first and the last frame.

```
# لاب 2 تحليل


import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.datasets import make_classification
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.discriminant_analysis import LinearDiscriminantAnalysis, QuadraticDiscriminantAnalysis
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, classification_report



# Generate synthetic data
X, y = make_classification(n_samples=1000, n_features=2, n_informative=2, n_redundant=0,
                           n_clusters_per_class=1, n_classes=3, random_state=42)
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42)


# Initialize and train the LDA model
lda = LinearDiscriminantAnalysis()
lda.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred_lda = lda.predict(X_test)

print("LDA Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_lda))
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_lda))
print("Classification Report:\n", classification_report(y_test, y_pred_lda))
```

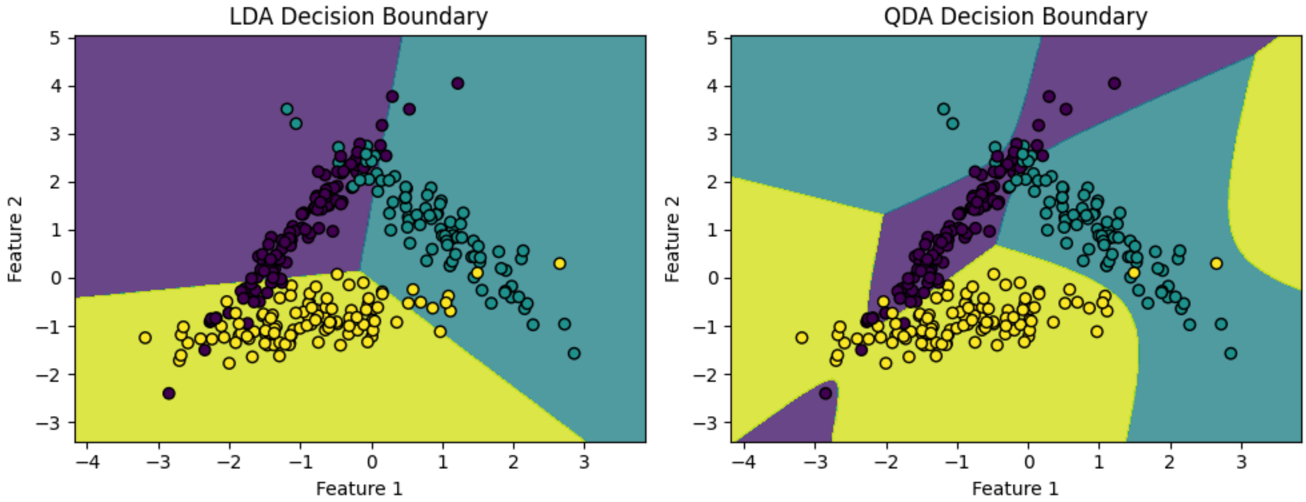
```
LDA Accuracy: 0.8266666666666667
Confusion Matrix:
 [[ 75   4  22]
 [ 16  71   0]
```

```
 [  0  10 102]]
Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.82      0.74      0.78       101
           1       0.84      0.82      0.83        87
           2       0.82      0.91      0.86       112

    accuracy                           0.83       300
   macro avg       0.83      0.82      0.82       300
weighted avg       0.83      0.83      0.83       300
```

```
# Initialize and train the QDA model
qda = QuadraticDiscriminantAnalysis()
qda.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Make predictions
y_pred_qda = qda.predict(X_test)

# Evaluate the model
print("QDA Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_qda))
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_qda))
print("Classification Report:\n", classification_report(y_test, y_pred_qda))
```

```
QDA Accuracy: 0.93
Confusion Matrix:
 [[ 96   2   3]
 [ 10  77   0]
 [  4   2 106]]
Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.87      0.95      0.91       101
           1       0.95      0.89      0.92        87
           2       0.97      0.95      0.96       112

    accuracy                           0.93       300
   macro avg       0.93      0.93      0.93       300
weighted avg       0.93      0.93      0.93       300
```

```
def plot_decision_boundaries(X, y, model, title, subplot_index):
    plt.subplot(subplot_index)
    x_min, x_max = X[:, 0].min() - 1, X[:, 0].max() + 1
    y_min, y_max = X[:, 1].min() - 1, X[:, 1].max() + 1
    xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.arange(x_min, x_max, 0.01),
                         np.arange(y_min, y_max, 0.01))
    Z = model.predict(np.c_[xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()])
    Z = Z.reshape(xx.shape)
    plt.contourf(xx, yy, Z, alpha=0.8)
    plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=y, edgecolors='k', marker='o')
    plt.title(title)
    plt.xlabel('Feature 1')
    plt.ylabel('Feature 2')


plt.figure(figsize=(10, 4))
# Plot decision boundaries for LDA
plot_decision_boundaries(X_test, y_test, lda, "LDA Decision Boundary", 121)

# Plot decision boundaries for QDA
plot_decision_boundaries(X_test, y_test, qda, "QDA Decision Boundary", 122)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



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