

# The Notebook:

[Python] has always been enough

*A love letter, or rather, 365 love letters to the Python Notebook.*

```
[2]: import datetime

print(f"""
A presentation by Jordan Carmona, GISP
Washington GIS Conference, Room 407-408
{datetime.datetime.now():%A, %B %d, %Y %H:%M}
""")
```

```
A presentation by Jordan Carmona, GISP
Washington GIS Conference, Room 407-408
Wednesday, May 20, 2026 14:40
```



```
[1]: import urllib3
import pandas as pd
import arcgis
import arcpy
urllib3.disable_warnings(urllib3.exceptions.InsecureRequestWarning)
pd.options.display.max_columns = 10
```

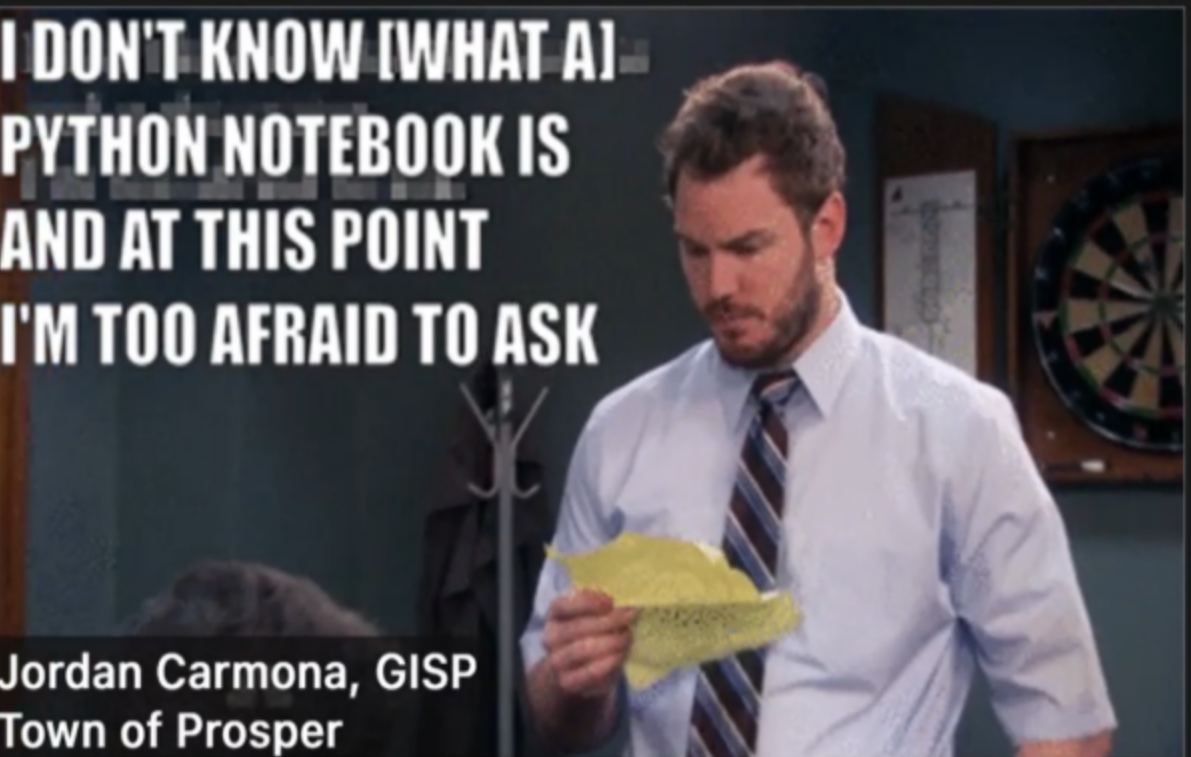
```
[ ]:
```



SHOW TASKBAR    DISPLAY SETTINGS ▼    END SLIDE SHOW

0:07:30    9:01 AM

**I DON'T KNOW [WHAT A] PYTHON NOTEBOOK IS AND AT THIS POINT I'M TOO AFRAID TO ASK**



Jordan Carmona, GISP  
Town of Prosper

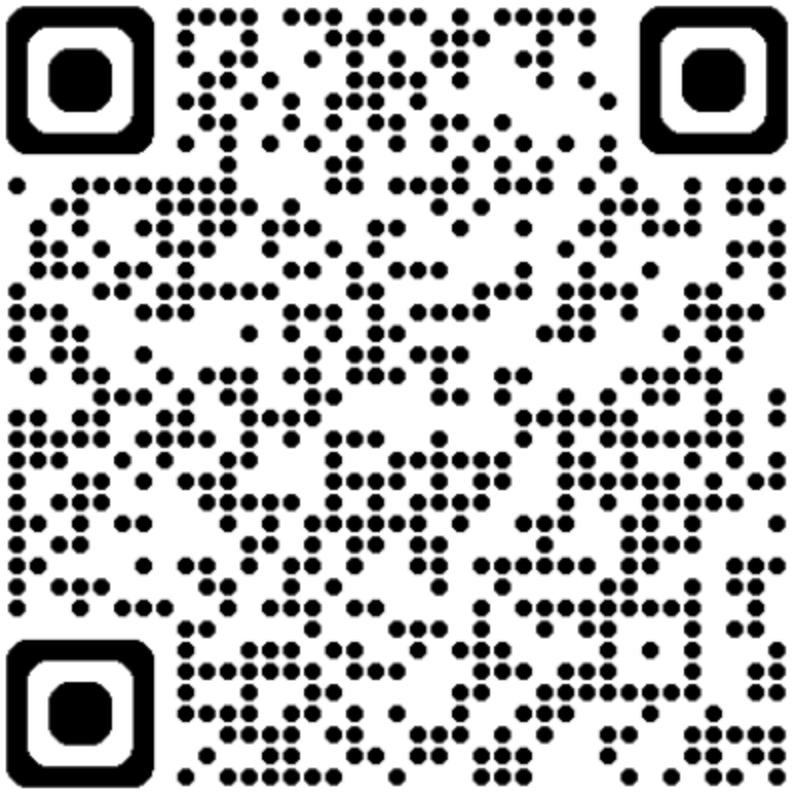
Next slide

This presentation covers:

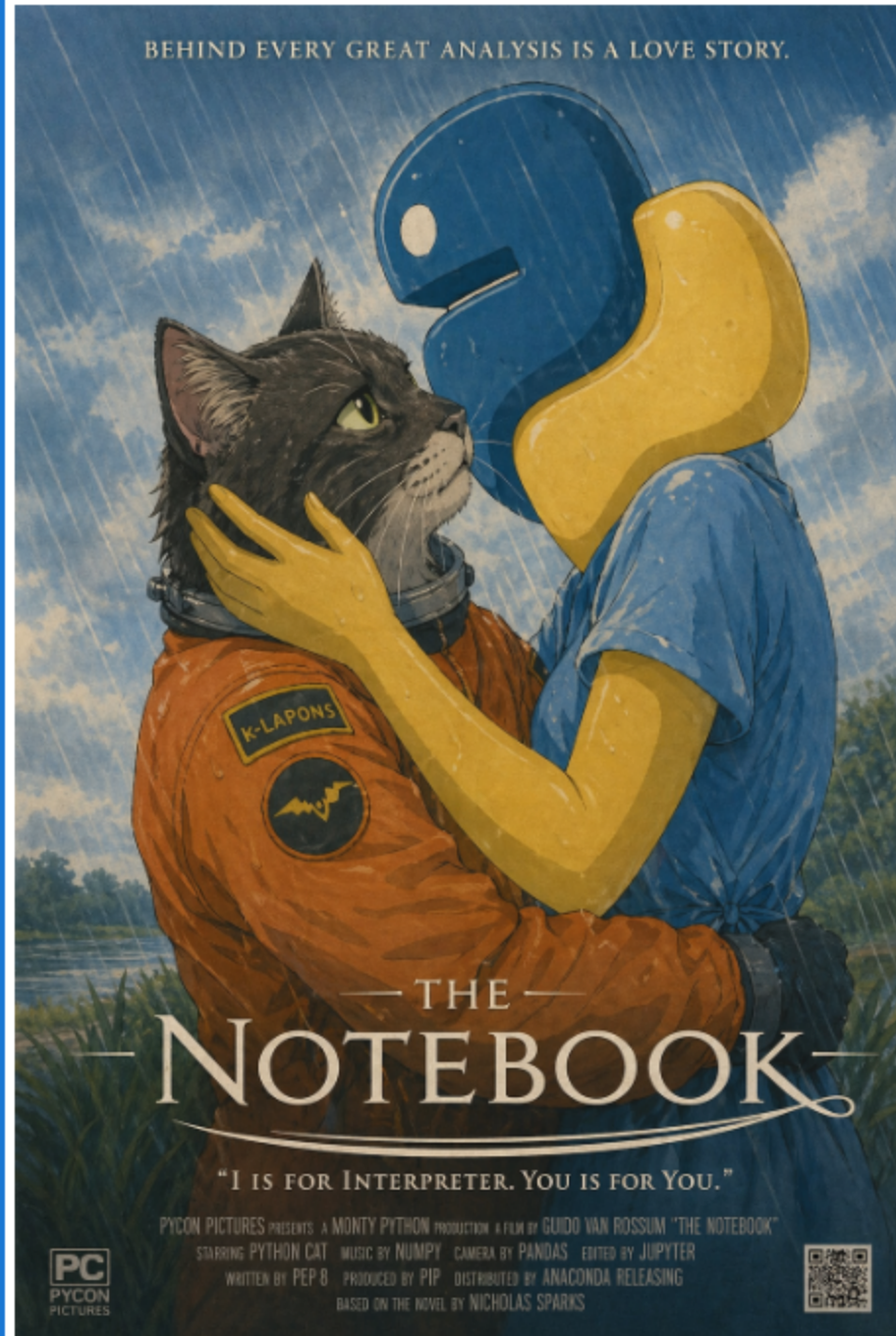
- Python Notebooks
- ArcGIS Notebooks
- External Coding Environment

No Notes.

Navigation icons: back, forward, search, refresh, etc.



# About Me



## Fun Things

- banishing invasive plants with a weed wrench
- eating random berries
- amateur ukuleleist
- cat fancier

## Work Things

- part 107 sUAS remote pilot
- data engineer & automation expert
- 12 years of professional experience
- private sector, public sector, education, and retail

*I traveled the road many times, sat on the porch, played the games, been the dog, everything. I was even the scarecrow for a while... ..because I hadn't done it.*



this presentation will cover the:

- when
- where
- how

to use Python Notebooks

- gotchas to watch out for
- quality of life tweaks to make

lastly, preserving your romance for your future self through

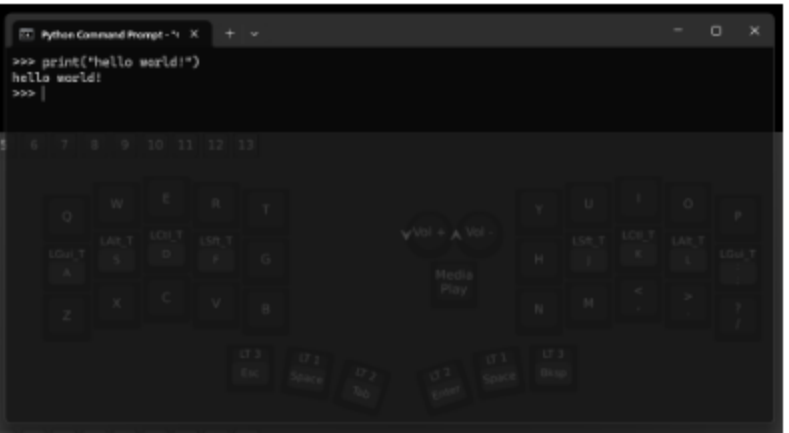
- effective version control

we'll click this later



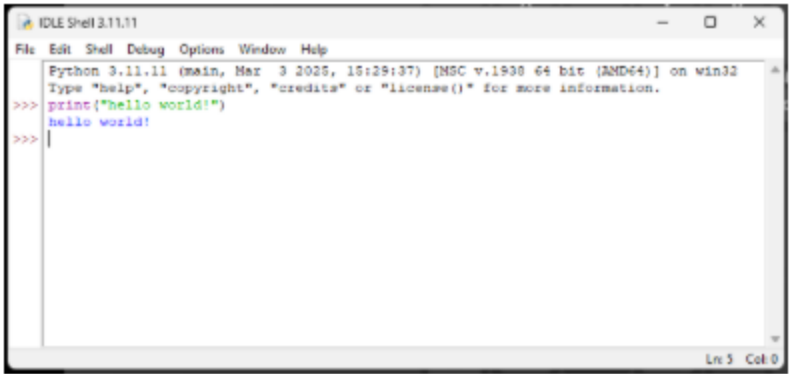
# Places you may have previously used Python

## Python Terminal



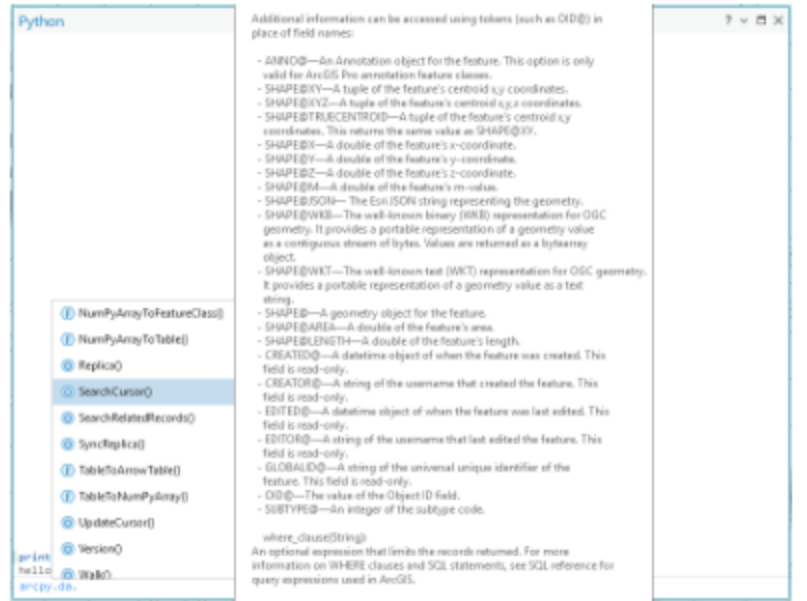
```
Python Command Prompt -> X + -
>>> print("hello world!")
hello world!
>>>
```

## Python IDLE



```
IDLE Shell 3.11.11
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.11.11 (main, Mar 3 2025, 15:29:37) [MSC v.1930 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> print("hello world!")
hello world!
>>>
```

## Python Window



Additional information can be accessed using tokens (such as `OID`) in place of field names:

- `ANNID`—An Annotation object for the feature. This option is only valid for ArcGIS Pro annotation feature classes.
- `SHAPE@XY`—A tuple of the feature's centroid x,y coordinates.
- `SHAPE@XYM`—A tuple of the feature's centroid (x,y,z) coordinates.
- `SHAPE@TRUECENTROID`—A tuple of the feature's centroid (x,y) coordinates. This returns the same value as `SHAPE@XY`.
- `SHAPE@X`—A double of the feature's x-coordinate.
- `SHAPE@Y`—A double of the feature's y-coordinate.
- `SHAPE@Z`—A double of the feature's z-coordinate.
- `SHAPE@M`—A double of the feature's m-value.
- `SHAPE@JSON`—The Esri JSON string representing the geometry.
- `SHAPE@WKB`—The well-known binary (WKB) representation for OGC geometry. It provides a portable representation of a geometry value as a contiguous stream of bytes. Values are returned as a bytearray object.
- `SHAPE@WKT`—The well-known text (WKT) representation for OGC geometry. It provides a portable representation of a geometry value as a text string.
- `SHAPE`—A geometry object for the feature.
- `SHAPE@AREA`—A double of the feature's area.
- `SHAPE@LENGTH`—A double of the feature's length.
- `CREATED`—A datetime object of when the feature was created. This field is read-only.
- `CREATOR`—A string of the username that created the feature. This field is read-only.
- `EDITED`—A datetime object of when the feature was last edited. This field is read-only.
- `EDITOR`—A string of the username that last edited the feature. This field is read-only.
- `GLOBALID`—A string of the universal unique identifier of the feature. This field is read-only.
- `OID`—The value of the ObjectID field.
- `SUBTYPE`—An integer of the subtype code.

`where_clause(String)`  
An optional expression that limits the records returned. For more information on `WHERE` clauses and SQL statements, see SQL reference for query expressions used in ArcGIS.

Python

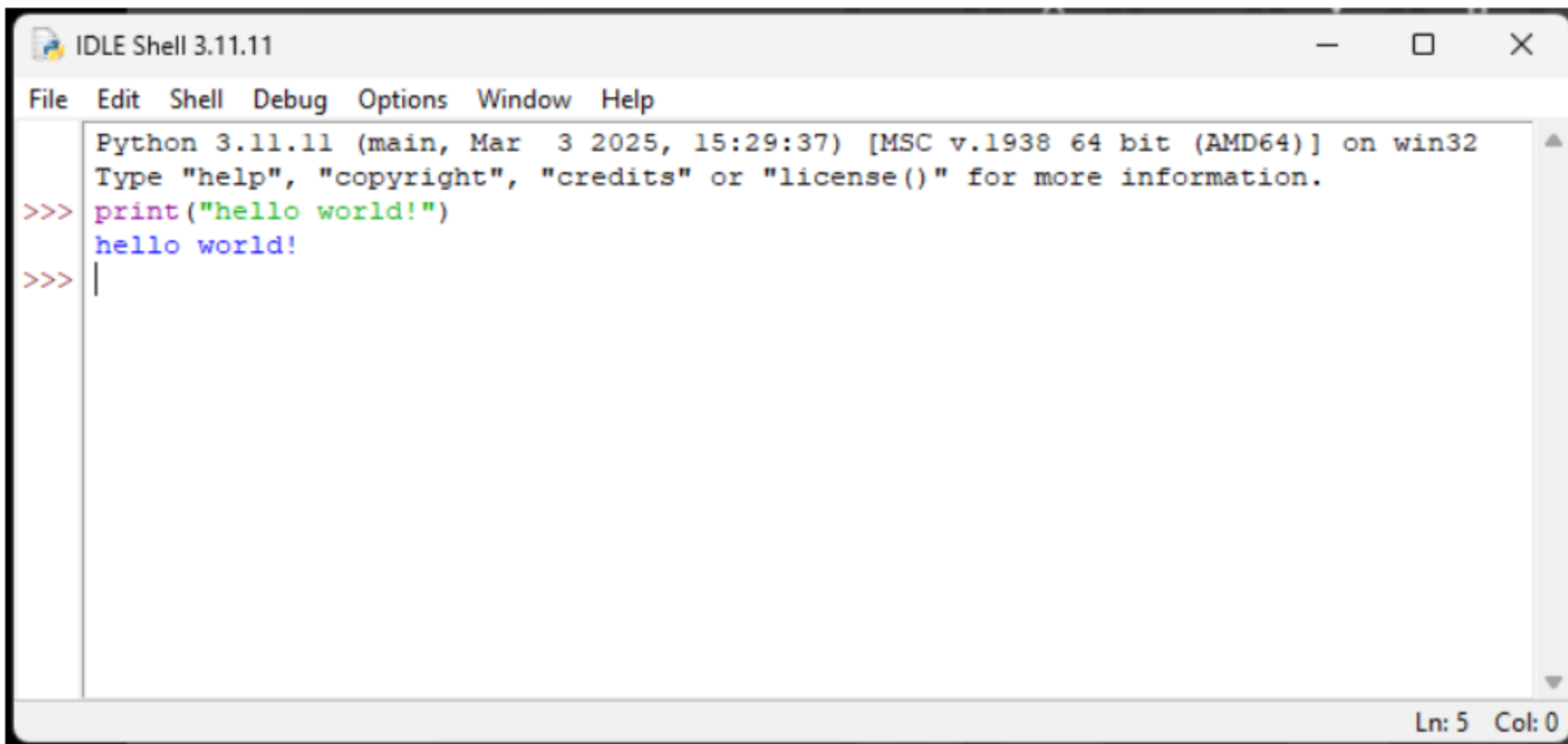
- 1 NumPyArrayToFeatureClass()
- 1 NumPyArrayToTable()
- 1 Replica()
- 1 SearchCursor()
- 1 SearchRelatedRecords()
- 1 SyncReplica()
- 1 TableToArrowTable()
- 1 TableToNumPyArray()
- 1 UpdateCursor()
- 1 Version()
- 1 Walk()
- 1 Zip()



```
Python Command Prompt - * X + v - □ X
>>> print("hello world!")
hello world!
>>> |
```

- one-liners
- checking if arcpy will import
- setting keyring keys





```
Python 3.11.11 (main, Mar 3 2025, 15:29:37) [MSC v.1938 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> print("hello world!")
hello world!
>>> |
```

Ln: 5 Col: 0

- you're *pretty sure* you just need to fix one thing
- quickly reading some code
- checking that something can run



Python

- NumPyArrayToFeatureClass()
- NumPyArrayToTable()
- Replica()
- SearchCursor()**
- SearchRelatedRecords()
- SyncReplica()
- TableToArrowTable()
- TableToNumPyArray()
- UpdateCursor()
- Version()
- Walk()

```
print  
hello  
arcpy.da.
```

Additional information can be accessed using tokens (such as OID@) in place of field names:

- ANNO@—An Annotation object for the feature. This option is only valid for ArcGIS Pro annotation feature classes.
- SHAPE@XY—A tuple of the feature's centroid x,y coordinates.
- SHAPE@XYZ—A tuple of the feature's centroid x,y,z coordinates.
- SHAPE@TRUECENTROID—A tuple of the feature's centroid x,y coordinates. This returns the same value as SHAPE@XY.
- SHAPE@X—A double of the feature's x-coordinate.
- SHAPE@Y—A double of the feature's y-coordinate.
- SHAPE@Z—A double of the feature's z-coordinate.
- SHAPE@M—A double of the feature's m-value.
- SHAPE@JSON— The Esri JSON string representing the geometry.
- SHAPE@WKB—The well-known binary (WKB) representation for OGC geometry. It provides a portable representation of a geometry value as a contiguous stream of bytes. Values are returned as a bytearray object.
- SHAPE@WKT—The well-known text (WKT) representation for OGC geometry. It provides a portable representation of a geometry value as a text string.
- SHAPE@—A geometry object for the feature.
- SHAPE@AREA—A double of the feature's area.
- SHAPE@LENGTH—A double of the feature's length.
- CREATED@—A datetime object of when the feature was created. This field is read-only.
- CREATOR@—A string of the username that created the feature. This field is read-only.
- EDITED@—A datetime object of when the feature was last edited. This field is read-only.
- EDITOR@—A string of the username that last edited the feature. This field is read-only.
- GLOBALID@—A string of the universal unique identifier of the feature. This field is read-only.
- OID@—The value of the Object ID field.
- SUBTYPE@—An integer of the subtype code.

where\_clause(String):

An optional expression that limits the records returned. For more information on WHERE clauses and SQL statements, see SQL reference for query expressions used in ArcGIS.

? v □ X

- quick question about the documentation
- playing around with some logic:
  - GP tools
  - metadata
  - CIM attributes
  - etc



. when

. where

. how





when



# when to use *The Notebook*

or rather... is *The Notebook* the [an] appropriate format for this work?

I'm doing `X` task should I...?

- testing Python syntax or logic ----- yes
- exploratory data analysis ----- yes
- data visualization ----- yes
- data engineering ----- yes
- data science ----- yes
- benchmarking ----- yes
- writing a scheduled task ----- yes
- repeatable workflow for myself ----- yes
- repeatable workflow for my team ----- yes
- repeatable workflow for an end-user ----- yes
- ad hoc tasks ----- yes
- writing documentation ----- yes
- AGO / Portal administration ----- yes
- writing a geoprocessing tool ----- yes\*
- presentations ----- maybe
- running a scheduled task ----- maybe
- CI/CD ----- no
- production-level cartography ----- no

\* you will eventually need to use a `.py` file

for most everything, the answer is, *likely*, yes.

does that make it, *the best*, format for anything you want to do? No.



. when

. where

. how





where



# where to use *The Notebook*

---

ArcGIS Pro

ArcGIS Online

Jupyter

- Notebook

- Lab

- GIS

IDE

- I only recognize VSCode; there is no other IDE

---

Google Colab

Marimo





## ArcGIS Notebooks in ArcGIS Pro

- shares the main application thread
- variable state conflict
- no auto-complete





## ArcGIS Notebooks in ArcGIS Pro

- loading notebooks is painfully slow
- does not implement full jupyter options
- text formatting is wonky at times





## ArcGIS Notebooks in ArcGIS Online

- credits: scheduling, arcpy, GPU-support
- session timeouts
- limited access to local files





## The Jupyter Ecosystem

- Notebook
- Lab
- Extensions





Notebooks in an IDE



. when

. where

. how





how



# Things I've used *The Notebook* for:

- prototyping scripts
  - noodling through logic
  - exploring variables
  - a function workspace
- irregular processes
  - narrative; hey, you only do this process every x months
  - tools needed
  - any weird manual things or gotchas
  - packaging items as necessary
- documentation
- very specific workflows for users
  - our elections coordinator uses a notebook to load jobs into ArcGIS Workforce
  - dataframe to csv



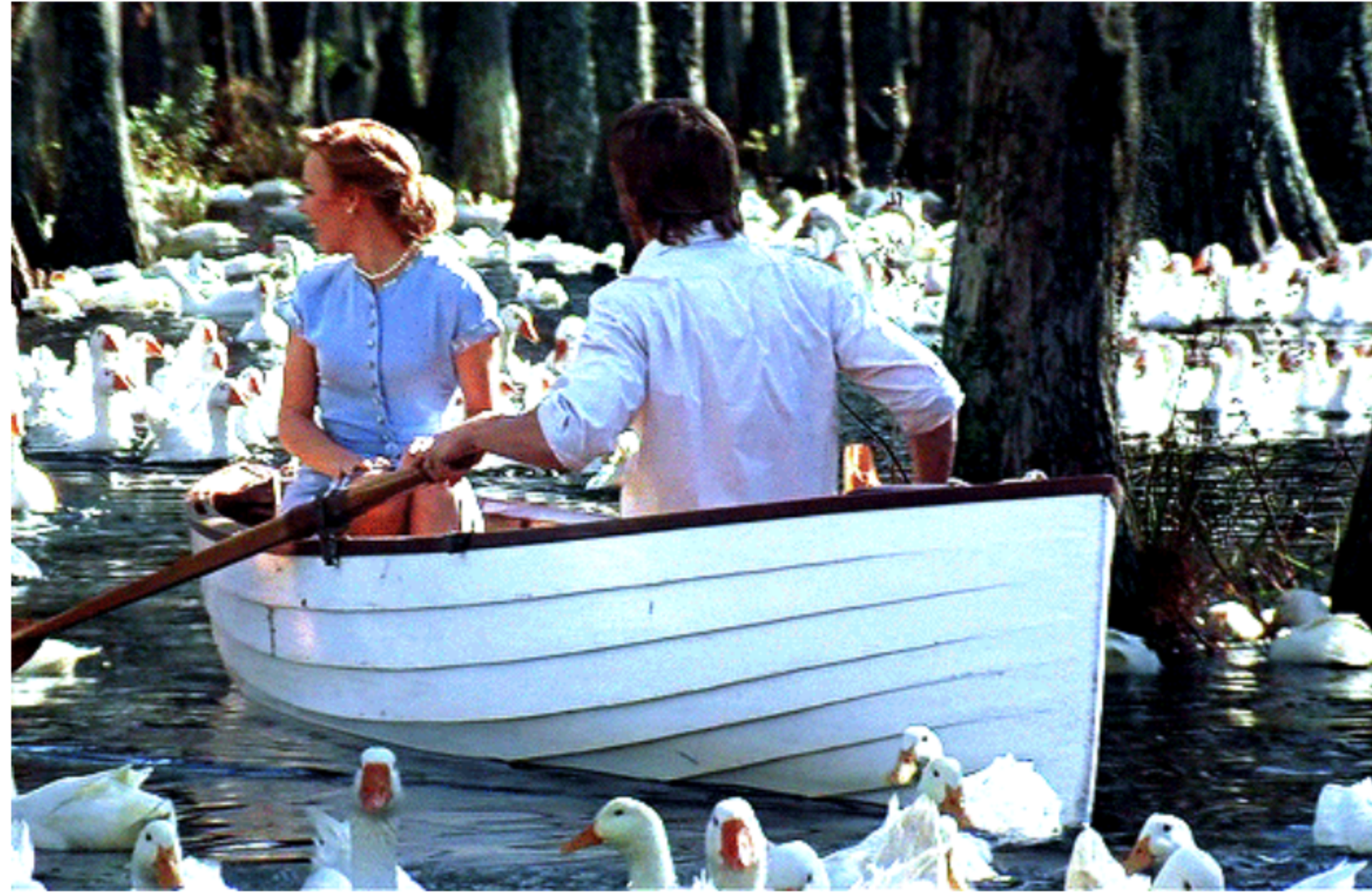
but really, this presentation isn't about that  
it's about all [*The Notebook*] we made along the way



- gotchas to watch out for
- quality of life tweaks to make



. gotchas to watch out for



## run order determines the state

```
[6]: count = 0
```

```
[5]: count += 1  
     print(count)
```

```
     3
```

```
[7]: print(count)
```

```
     0
```

```
[ ]:
```



## it's only unexpected if you don't know how it works

```
[7]: from pathlib import Path
```

```
Path(".").resolve()
```

```
[7]: WindowsPath('C:/Users/jcarmon/OneDrive - Pierce County/Presentations/The Notebook')
```

```
[2]:
```

```
# you opened ArcGIS Pro using the task bar or search toolbar
```

```
from pathlib import Path
```

```
Path(".").resolve()
```

```
[2]:
```

```
WindowsPath('C:/Windows/System32')
```

```
[1]:
```

```
# you opened ArcGIS Pro using an .aprx
```

```
from pathlib import Path
```

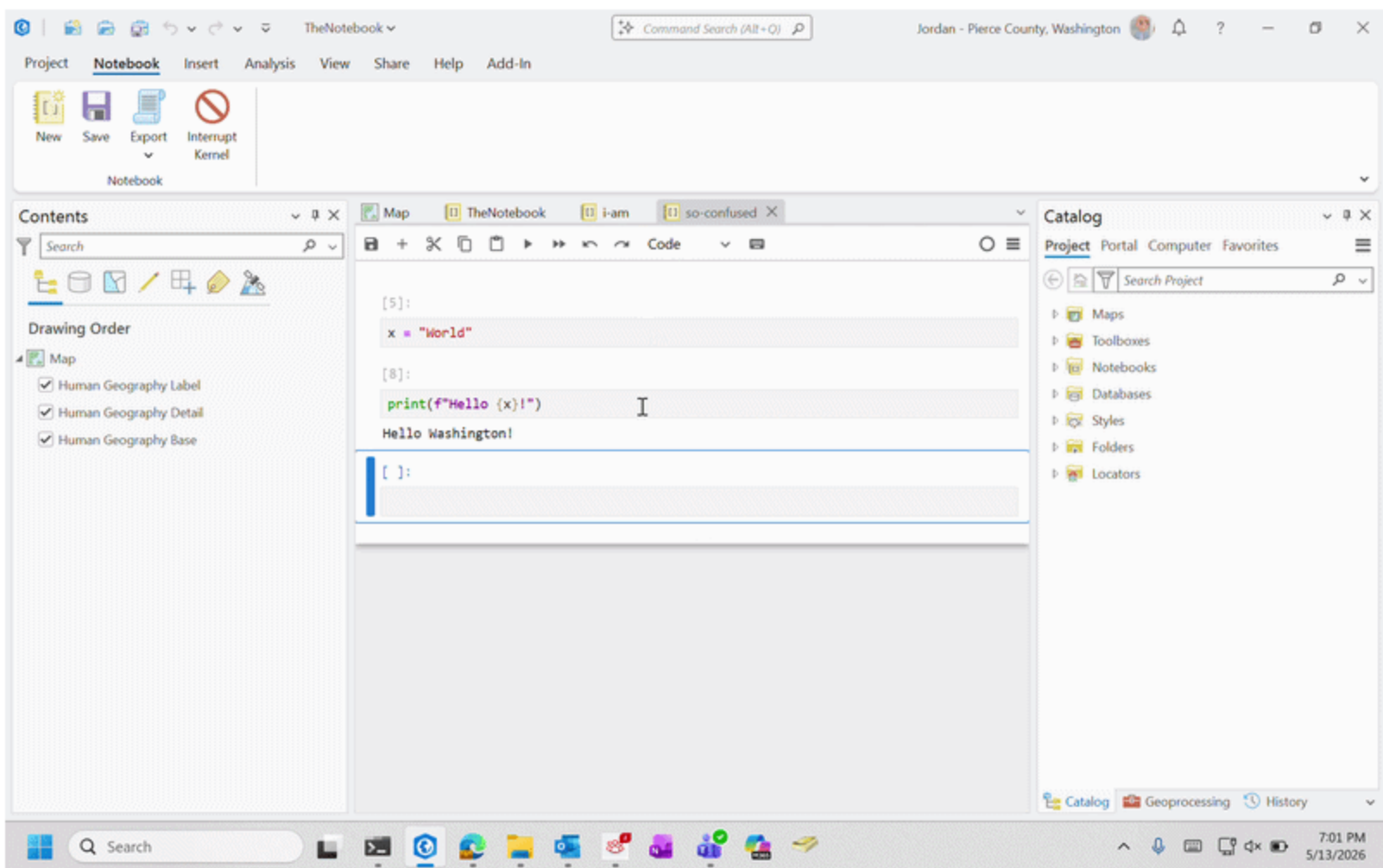
```
Path(".").resolve()
```

```
[1]:
```

```
WindowsPath('C:/Users/jcarmon/Documents/ArcGIS/DAHPPProject')
```

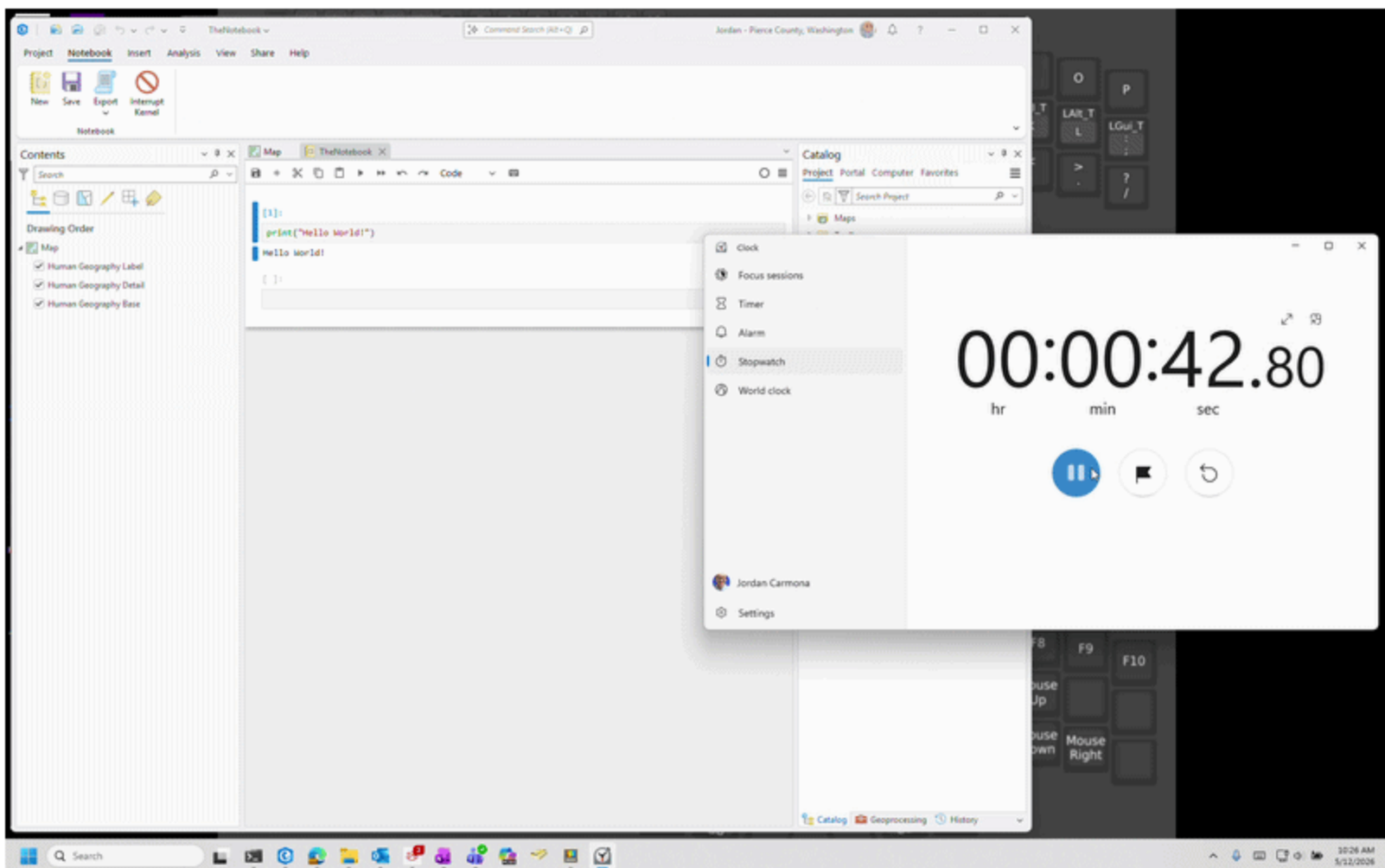


# basically that spiderman meme



# just don't leave it open

a notebook as a tab in ArcGIS Pro



**they get "old" fast, like, "long in the tooth"**

reading a long notebook is not fun, leave the infinite scrolling to social media



the consequences, could be dire

with a lot of convenience functions like `shift+enter` to run a cell, or accidentally clicking a run all cells. If you're not in a development environment, you could accidentally set off an unfortunate series of events



- gotchas to watch out for
- quality of life tweaks to make



. quality of life tweaks to make



## use VSCode

- extensions for days
- integrated Copilot
- integrated terminal
- git blame -> version control



# ArcGIS Online

- `concurrent.futures`
- `arcgis.notebook.execute_notebook`
- `arcgis.gis.nb._dataaccess.NotebookDataAccess`



# concurrent.futures

```
from concurrent.futures import ThreadPoolExecutor

with ThreadPoolExecutor(max_workers=1) as ex:
    print(f>Loading current item dependency graph from .gml at itemid: {graph_item}")
    future_graph = ex.submit(load_from_file, path=temp_graph, gis=gis, include_items=True)
    while not future_graph.done():
        print(
            f"\t[heartbeat] {(time.perf_counter()-_t0)/60:.1f} min elapsed",
            flush=True,
        )
        time.sleep(120) # a blue whale's heart can slow to one beat every two minutes
    item_graph = future_graph.result()
```



```
future_build_graph = ex.submit(
    create_dependency_graph,
    gis=gis,
    item_list=modified_items,
    outside_org=False,
)
while not future_build_graph.done():
    print(
        f"\t[heartbeat] {(time.perf_counter()-start_time)/60:.1f} min elapsed",
        flush=True,
    )
    time.sleep(120)
modified_graph = future_build_graph.result()
end_time = time.perf_counter()
elapsed_seconds = end_time - start_time
print(f"Org-wide graph created in {(elapsed_seconds / 60):.2f} minutes.")
```

[heartbeat] 0.0 min elapsed

[heartbeat] 5.0 min elapsed

[heartbeat] 10.0 min elapsed

[heartbeat] 15.0 min elapsed

[heartbeat] 17.0 min elapsed

Org-wide graph created in 19.00 minutes.



# arcgis.notebook.execute\_notebook

## execute\_notebook

```
arcgis.notebook.execute_notebook(item: Item, *, timeout: int = 50, update_portal_item: bool = True, parameters: list = None, save_parameters: bool = False, server_index: int = 0, gis: GIS = None, future: bool = False) → dict | Future
```

The Execute Notebook operation allows administrators and users with the *Create and Edit Notebooks* privilege to remotely run a notebook that they own. The notebook specified in the operation will be run with all cells in order.

Using this operation, you can schedule the execution of a notebook, either once or with a regular occurrence. This allows you to automate repeating tasks such as data collection and cleaning, content updates, and portal administration. On Linux machines, use a cron job to schedule the `executeNotebook` operation; on Windows machines, you can use the Task Scheduler app.

<https://developers.arcgis.com/python/latest/api-reference/arcgis.gis.nb.html#notebookdataaccess>



# arcgis.gis.nb.\_dataaccess.NotebookDataAccess

```
gis = arcgis.gis.GIS()
connected_user = gis.users.me
nb_da_url = connected_user.generate_direct_access_url(store_type="notebook")
nb_daccess = NotebookDataAccess(url=nb_da_url["url"], gis=gis)
nb_daccess.upload(fr"{local_dir}\updating_graph.gml")
```

<https://community.esri.com/t5/arcgis-api-for-python-questions/attempting-to-upload-files-to-notebook-files-using/td-p/1288227>

<https://developers.arcgis.com/python/latest/api-reference/arcgis.gis.nb.html#notebookdataaccess>



# Dataframes

are just the coolest

```
[8]: url = "https://services.arcgis.com/6lCKYNJLvwTXqrm/arcgis/rest/services/TCP/FeatureServer/0"
      lyr = arcgis.features.FeatureLayer(url)
      sedf = pd.DataFrame.spatial.from_layer(lyr)
      sedf = sedf.drop(columns="AlternateSiteNames")
      sedf.spatial.to_featureclass(location=r".\arcgispro\the-notebook.geodatabase\main.cleanup_sites", overwrite=True, has_z=None, has_m=None, sanitize_columns=True)
```

```
[8]: 'C:\\Users\\jcarmon\\OneDrive - Pierce County\\Presentations\\The Notebook\\arcgispro\\the-notebook.geodatabase\\main.cleanup_sites'
```

```
[ ]:
```



```
[8]: some_fc = r".\arcgispro\the-notebook.geodatabase\main.cleanup_sites"
      fld = arcpy.ListFields(some_fc)
      fld
      for fld in arcpy.ListFields(some_fc):
          print(fld.name, fld.type)
```

```
OBJECTID OID
Shape Geometry
cleanup_site_id Integer
facility_site_id Integer
cleanup_site_name String
site_status String
site_rank String
has_institutional_control String
current_vcp String
address String
city String
zip_code String
county String
latitude Double
longitude Double
region String
responsible_unit String
```

```
[10]: sedf = pd.DataFrame.spatial.from_featureclass(r".\arcgispro\the-notebook.geodatabase\main.cleanup_sites")
      sedf.dtypes
```

```
[10]: OBJECTID          Int64
      cleanup_site_id  Int32
      facility_site_id Int32
      cleanup_site_name string[python]
      site_status      string[python]
      site_rank        string[python]
      has_institutional_control string[python]
      current_vcp      string[python]
      address          string[python]
      city            string[python]
      zip_code        string[python]
      county          string[python]
      latitude        Float64
      longitude       Float64
      region          string[python]
      responsible_unit string[python]
      SHAPE            geometry
      dtype: object
```



**set your display appropriately**

it's a pandas thing



```
[11]: sedf
```

```
[11]:
```

	OBJECTID	cleanup_site_id	facility_site_id	cleanup_site_name	site_status	...	latitude	longitude	region	responsible_unit	SHAPE	
	0	1	127	157	US Navy Keyport	Cleanup Started	...	47.70469	-122.62681	Northwest	Headquarters	{"x": 1116749.2756605595, "y": 871885.39742189...
	1	2	109	178	US NAVY PSNS OUC	Construction Complete-Performance Monitoring	...	47.561828	-122.643421	Northwest	Headquarters	{"x": 1111244.2666574717, "y": 819898.74024055...
	2	3	134	208	American Crossarm & Conduit	Cleanup Complete-Active O&M/Monitoring	...	46.65767	-122.96926	Southwest	Southwest	{"x": 1020502.4720915556, "y": 492640.77500714...
	3	4	131	189	FUDS Fort Canby	No Further Action	...	46.27868	-124.05303	Southwest	Headquarters	{"x": 742350.160943225, "y": 364960.9854197204...
	4	5	133	207	US NAVY PORT HADLOCK AREA 34	No Further Action	...	48.09305	-122.72338	Southwest	Headquarters	{"x": 1096971.2036682218, "y": 1014180.4310727...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14634	14635	17436	100005795	NB I-5 Exit 49	Awaiting Cleanup	...	46.28332	-122.90186	Southwest	Southwest	{"x": 1033261.9032655507, "y": 355667.61785164...
	14635	14636	17406	100005457	ExxonMobil 3448	Awaiting Cleanup	...	47.546336	-122.37676	Northwest	Northwest	{"x": 1176930.7350217998, "y": 812571.41106322...
	14636	14637	17438	100005800	Clark PUD Upper Utility Poles ROW	Awaiting Cleanup	...	45.71293	-122.72437	Southwest	Southwest	{"x": 1072251.7928052992, "y": 146437.18362306...
	14637	14638	17443	100006086	Still Harbor Dock House	Awaiting Cleanup	...	47.21348	-122.66665	Southwest	Southwest	{"x": 1102020.9091199785, "y": 693038.91029931...
	14638	14639	17440	100005889	10160 Oak Bay Release	Cleanup Started	...	47.91827	-122.71432	Southwest	Southwest	{"x": 1097395.0210620612, "y": 950369.70534797...

14639 rows × 17 columns

```
[12]: pd.options.display.max_columns = None
pd.options.display.max_rows = 5
# Lots of options here: https://pandas.pydata.org/docs/user_guide/options.html
```

```
[ ]:
```



**attribute table who?**

let's just never open the GUI again



attribute table who?

let's just never open the GUI again

```
[11]: # go to the notebook view for this
from ipydatagrid import DataGrid
DataGrid(sedf)
```

key	...ECT	...site_	...site_	..._nar	...stat	site_ra	...cont	...nt_v	addres	city	zip_co	county	latitud	longitu	region	...le_u	SHAPI
0	1	127	157	US Na...	Clean...				HWY ...	KEYP...	98345-...	Kitsap	47.704...	-122.6...	North...	Headq...	[object...
1	2	109	178	US NA...	Constr...	0 - NP...			1ST ST	BREM...	98314	Kitsap	47.561...	-122.6...	North...	Headq...	[object...
2	3	134	208	Americ...	Clean...	0 - NP...	True		100 C...	CHEH...	98532	Lewis	46.657...	-122.9...	South...	South...	[object...
3	4	131	189	FUDS ...	No Fur...				1 MI S...	ILWACO	98624	Pacific	46.278...	-124.0...	South...	Headq...	[object...
4	5	133	207	US NA...	No Fur...				INDIA...	PORT ...	98339-...	Jefferson	48.093...	-122.7...	South...	Headq...	[object...
5	6	130	175	US Na...	Clean...		True		1ST ST	BREM...	98314	Kitsap	47.558...	-122.6...	North...	Headq...	[object...
6	7	148	161	US NA...	Constr...				CLEA...	SILVE...	98315	Kitsap	47.763...	-122.7...	North...	Headq...	[object...
7	8	132	190	EDB 2...	Constr...	1 - Hig...			N of S...	Mount ...	98237	Skagit	48.421...	-122.4...	North...	North...	[object...
8	9	150	179	US NA...	Clean...				Farrag...	Breme...		Kitsap	47.561...	-122.6...	North...	Headq...	[object...
9	10	114	235	USAF ...	No Fur...	5 - Lo...			62 CE...	MCCH...	98438-...	Pierce	47.0901	-122.4...	South...	Headq...	[object...
10	11	149	168	US Na...	Clean...				CLEA...	SILVE...	98315	Kitsap	47.699...	-122.7...	North...	Headq...	[object...
11	12	113	212	Puyall...	Tracke...	0 - NP...			250-36...	TACO...	98421	Pierce	47.264...	-122.3...	South...	EPA	[object...
12	13	116	244	REST...	No Fur...	3 - Mo...			2725 9...	OLYM...	98512	Thurston	46.951...	-122.9...	South...	South...	[object...
13	14	115	237	USAF ...	No Fur...				62 CE...	MCCH...	98438-...	Pierce	47.0901	-122.4...	South...	Headq...	[object...
14	15	152	193	EDB 3...	Constr...	3 - Mo...			NORT...	LYNDEN	98264	Whatc...	48.963...	-122.4...	North...	North...	[object...
15	16	110	201	US BP...	No Fur...	0 - NP...			5411 N...	VANC...	98666	Clark	45.658...	-122.6...	South...	EPA	[object...
16	17	112	210	US C...	No Fur...				100 F...	ILWACO	98624	Pacific	46.282...	-124.0...	South...	Headq...	[object...
17	18	120	305	EAST...	No Fur...				E 10T...	KENN...	99336	Benton	46.197...	-119.0...	Central	Central	[object...
18	19	107	171	US Na...	No Fur...		True		ORCH...	MANC...	98353	Kitsap	47.563...	-122.5...	North...	Headq...	[object...
19	20	135	222	Well 12A	Constr...				3011 S...	TACO...	98421	Pierce	47.231...	-122.4...	South...	EPA	[object...
20	21	108	176	US NA...	Constr...				1ST ST	BREM...	98314	Kitsap	47.552...	-122.6...	North...	Headq...	[object...
21	22	137	239	USAF ...	Constr...				62AB...	MCCH...	98438-...	Pierce	47.133...	-122.5...	South...	EPA	[object...
22	23	128	158	US Na...	Constr...				610 D...	KEYP...	98345-...	Kitsap	47.698...	-122.6...	North...	Headq...	[object...
23	24	106	169	US Na...	No Fur...		True		ORCH...	MANC...	98353	Kitsap	47.563	-122.5	North	Headq	[object...

map who?

I actually never do this. I never need to visualize things in a notebook. If you wanted to, you could.

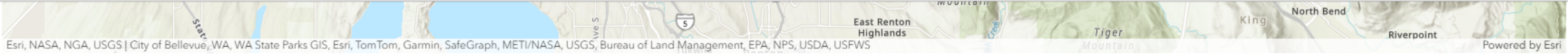
```
[12]: # go to the notebook view for this
from arcgis.map import Map

new_map = Map(location="Bellevue, WA")
sedf_filtered = sedf[sedf["city"].str.upper() == "BELLEVUE"].copy()
new_map.content.add(sedf_filtered)
new_map
```

## map who?

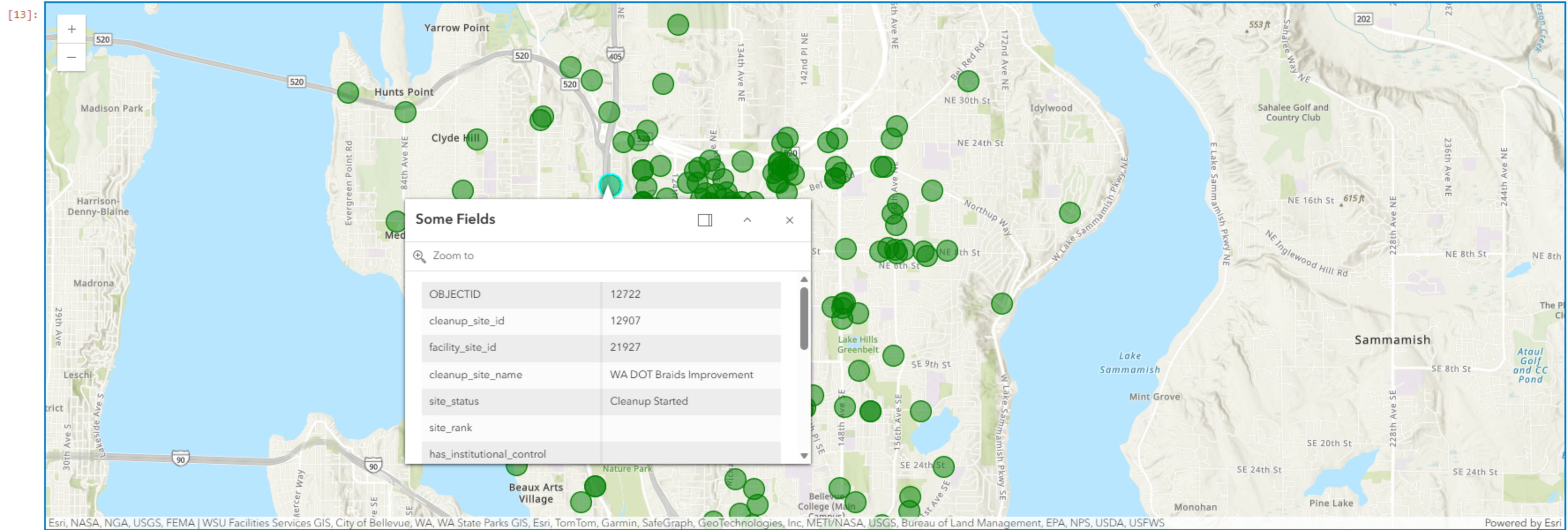
I actually never do this. I never need to visualize things in a notebook. If you wanted to, you could.





```
[13]: from arcgis.map import Map
from arcgis.map.popups import PopupInfo, FieldInfo

new_map = Map(location="Bellevue, WA")
sedf_filtered = sedf[sedf["city"].str.upper() == "BELLEVUE"].copy()
new_map.content.add(sedf_filtered)
pop_up = new_map.content.popup(0)
pop_up.disable_popup = False
fields = [FieldInfo(field_name=column_name) for column_name in sedf_filtered.columns]
pop_up.edit("Some Fields", field_infos=fields)
new_map
```



If it must be long

Code Folding

```
[16]: def howdy():
print("Hello World!")
return
```

# If it must be long

## Code Folding

```
[16]: > def howdy(): ...
```

```
    howdy()
```

```
    Hello World!
```

```
[ ]:
```



# Markdown Table of Contents

a table of contents

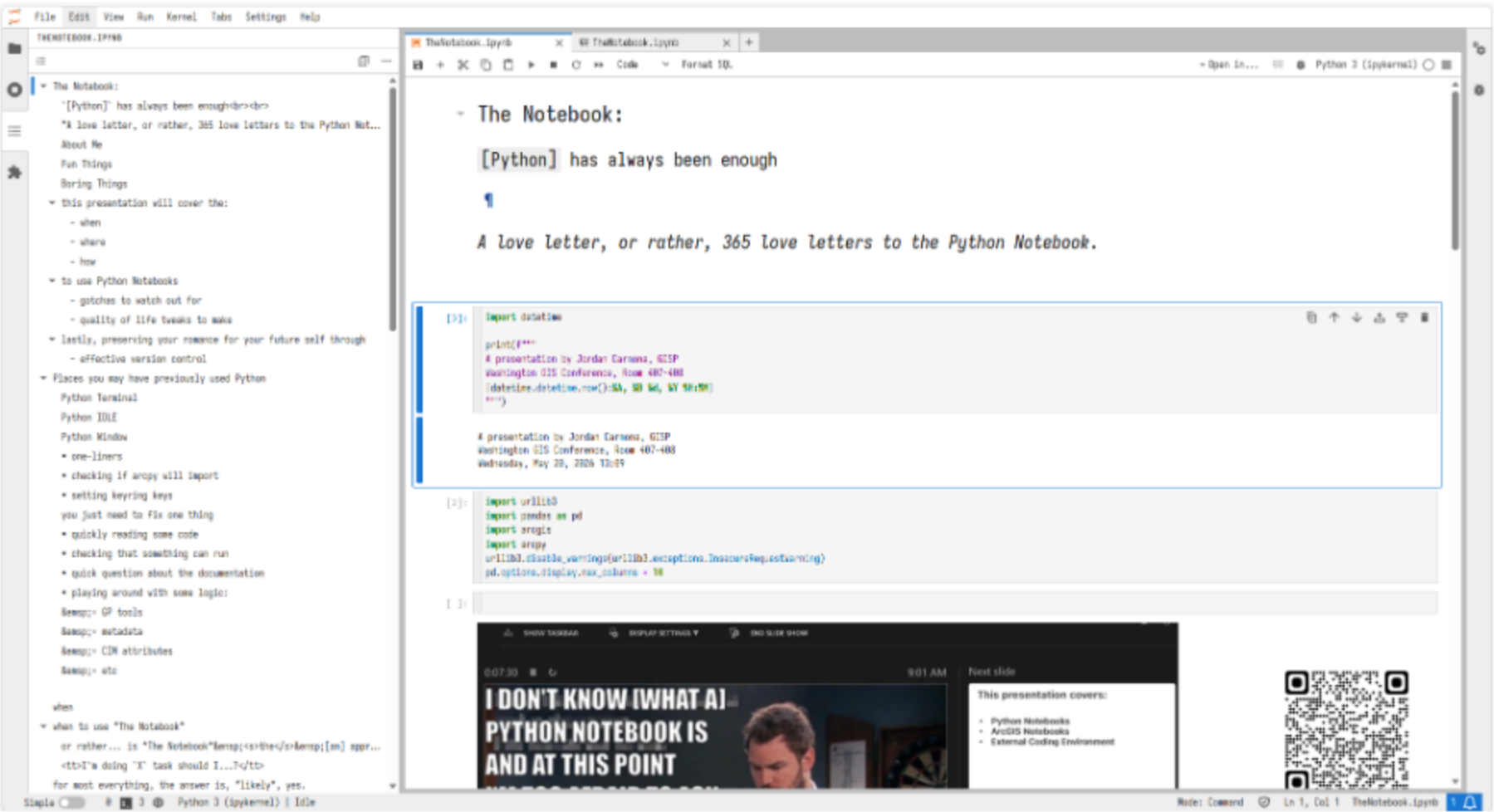


some cell that is important

another cell that is important

no one wants to read a long notebook

a return to table of contents link if you're kind



# Notebook Extensions

- jupyter RISE (this kind of thing)
- jupyter slides (an html export of a jupyter notebook)
- pytutor
- variable inspector

<https://jupyterlab-contrib.github.io/extensions.html>



# Notebook Magic

You may not know it, but you and me go waaaaaay back

```
[17]: %run arcgispro/so-confused.ipynb
```

```
Hello World!
```



```
[18]: %load_ext sql
```

```
[19]: import os
      from sqlalchemy import create_engine
      db_path = os.path.abspath("./arcgispro/the-notebook.geodatabase")
      engine = create_engine(f'sqlite+pysqlite:///db_path}')
      %sql engine
      %config SqlMagic.displaylimit = 10
```



[20]:

```

%%sql
SELECT
  facility_site_id,
  cleanup_site_name,
  site_status,
  address,
  city,
  county,
  *
FROM
  main.cleanup_sites
WHERE
  OBJECTID IN (
    SELECT
      MAX(OBJECTID)
    FROM
      main.cleanup_sites
    GROUP BY
      facility_site_id
  )
AND LOWER(city) = "bellevue"
ORDER BY
  facility_site_id

```

Running query in 'sqlite+pysqlite:///C:\Users\jcarmon\OneDrive - Pierce County\Ppresentations\The Notebook\arcgispro\the-notebook.geodatabase'

[20]:

facility_site_id	cleanup_site_name	site_status	address	city	county	OBJECTID	Shape	cleanup_site_id	facility_site_id_1	cleanup_site_name_1	site_status_1	site_rank	has
2017	Eastgate Landfill	Cleanup Started	2805 160th Ave SE	Bellevue	King	4250	b'do\x0b\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\x04\x01\x0c\x00\x00\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\xa5\xce\x9f\xb8\x88\x15\x89\xe6\xb8\xc9\xd7\x11'	4425	2017	Eastgate Landfill	Cleanup Started		
2090	Bellevue Plating Co Inc	No Further Action	1513 128TH PL NE	BELLEVUE	King	2498	b'do\x0b\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\x04\x01\x0c\x00\x00\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\x99\xf9\xf9\x9b\x88\x15\x98\xf2\xc6\xf3\xd7\x11'	791	2090	Bellevue Plating Co Inc	No Further Action		
2113	Crossroads Dry Cleaners	No Further Action	NE 8TH & 156TH AVE	BELLEVUE	King	153	b'do\x0b\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\x04\x01\x0c\x00\x00\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\xa4\x9d\xe2\xb6\x88\x15\x8c\x9b\xe5\xeb\xd7\x11'	83	2113	Crossroads Dry Cleaners	No Further Action		
2119	Factoria Pit Sunset Park	Awaiting Cleanup	132ND AVE SE & SE 38TH ST	BELLEVUE	King	102	b'do\x0b\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\x04\x01\x0c\x00\x00\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\x83\x81\xc6\xa0\x88\x15\xb2\xf6\x8c\xc0\xd7\x11'	35	2119	Factoria Pit Sunset Park	Awaiting Cleanup		
2162	Poles Incorporated	No Further Action	826 102ND AVE NE	BELLEVUE	King	2460	b'do\x0b\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\x04\x01\x0c\x00\x00\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\xaa\x88\xb4\x83\x88\x15\x88\xb4\xfc\xed\xd7\x11'	827	2162	Poles Incorporated	No Further Action		
2310	King County Metro Bellevue	No Further Action	2000 118TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE	King	4553	b'do\x0b\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\x04\x01\x0c\x00\x00\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\x9f\xca\xa5\x92\x88\x15\xa2\x94\xf2\xd1\xd7\x11'	5086	2310	King County Metro Bellevue	No Further Action		
2319	Town & Country Cleaners Bellevue	Cleanup Started	310 105th Ave NE	Bellevue	King	1040	b'do\x0b\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\x04\x01\x0c\x00\x00\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\xba\xfb\xaf\x86\x88\x15\x9e\xc9\xbc\xe8\xd7\x11'	1880	2319	Town & Country Cleaners Bellevue	Cleanup Started		
2352	Tiki Car Wash	Cleanup Started	11909 NE 8TH ST	BELLEVUE	King	4585	b'do\x0b\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\x04\x01\x0c\x00\x00\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\xab\x90\xcf\x93\x88\x15\x99\xab\x95\xec\xd7\x11'	5096	2352	Tiki Car Wash	Cleanup Started	3 - Moderate Risk	
2358	The Court at Crossroads	No Further Action	15616 NE 15TH	BELLEVUE	King	1077	b'do\x0b\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\x04\x01\x0c\x00\x00\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\xb6\xa1\xa1\xb7\x88\x15\x8e\xb4\xa1\xf2\xd7\x11'	1996	2358	The Court at Crossroads	No Further Action		
2403	Trivestors Partnership Property	No Further Action	12700 NE BEL RED RD	BELLEVUE	King	2284	b'do\x0b\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\x04\x01\x0c\x00\x00\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\xa6\xcc\x92\x9b\x88\x15\xa3\xf7\xa6\xf0\xd7\x11'	2932	2403	Trivestors Partnership Property	No Further Action		

Truncated to displaylimit of 10.

[ ]:



[21]:

%whos

Variable	Type	Data/Info
DataGrid	MetaHasTraits	<class 'ipydatagrid.datagrid.DataGrid'>
FieldInfo	ModelMetaclass	<class 'arcgis.map.datacl<...>models.popups.FieldInfo'>
Map	MetaHasTraits	<class 'arcgis.map.map_widget.Map'>
NamespaceMagics	MetaHasTraits	<class 'IPython.core.magi<...>mespace.NamespaceMagics'>
Path	type	<class 'pathlib.Path'>
PopupInfo	ModelMetaclass	<class 'arcgis.map.datacl<...>models.popups.PopupInfo'>
arcgis	module	<module 'arcgis' from 'C:<...>es\\arcgis\\__init__.py'>
arcpy	module	<module 'arcpy' from 'C:<...>cPy\\arcpy\\__init__.py'>
collections	module	<module 'collections' fro<...>ollections\\__init__.py'>
count	int	1
create_engine	function	<function create_engine at 0x0000023ED6DEE160>
datetime	module	<module 'datetime' from '<...>y-3-5\\Lib\\datetime.py'>
db_path	str	C:\Users\jcarmon\OneDrive<...>\the-notebook.geodatabase
engine	Engine	Engine(sqlite+pysqlite://<...>the-notebook.geodatabase)
fields	list	n=17
fld	list	n=17
get_ipython	function	<function get_ipython at 0x0000023EA341D9E0>
howdy	function	<function howdy at 0x0000023EB6E01DA0>
islice	type	<class 'itertools.islice'>
json	module	<module 'json' from 'C:\\<...>\\Lib\\json\\__init__.py'>
lyr	FeatureLayer	<FeatureLayer url:"https:<...>ces/TCP/FeatureServer/0">
math	module	<module 'math' (built-in)>
new_map	Map	Map(center=[6042827.61214<...>: 3857, 'wkid': 102100})
numpy	module	<module 'numpy' from 'C:<...>ges\\numpy\\__init__.py'>
os	module	<module 'os' from 'C:\\Us<...>\\arcpy-3-5\\Lib\\os.py'>
pd	module	<module 'pandas' from 'C:<...>es\\pandas\\__init__.py'>
pop_up	PopupManager	PopupManager for: a0bf78
sedf	DataFrame	OBJECTID cleanup<...>[14639 rows x 17 columns]
sedf_filtered	DataFrame	OBJECTID cleanup<...>\n[281 rows x 17 columns]
some_fc	str	.\arcgispro\the-notebook.<...>tabase\main.cleanup_sites
sys	module	<module 'sys' (built-in)>
time	module	<module 'time' (built-in)>
url	str	https://services.arcgis.c<...>vices/TCP/FeatureServer/0
urllib3	module	<module 'urllib3' from 'C<...>s\\urllib3\\__init__.py'>
x	str	World

[ ]:

[22]:

%pip install lckr\_jupyterlab\_variableinspector

Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable  
Requirement already satisfied: lckr\_jupyterlab\_variableinspector in c:\users\jcarmon\appdata\roaming\python\python311\site-packages (3.2.4)  
Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

[ ]:



```
import urllib3
import pandas as pd
import arcgis
import arcpy
urllib3.disable_warnings(urllib3.exceptions.InsecureRequestWarning)
pd.options.display.max_columns = 10
import datetime

print(f"""
A presentation by Jordan Carmona, GISP
Washington GIS Conference, Room 407-408
{datetime.datetime.now():%A, %B %d, %Y %H:%M}
""")
import urllib3
import pandas as pd
import arcgis
import arcpy
urllib3.disable_warnings(urllib3.exceptions.InsecureRequestWarning)
pd.options.display.max_columns = 10
count = 0
count += 1
print(count)
print(count)
from pathlib import Path

Path(".").resolve()
url = "https://services.arcgis.com/6lCKYNJLvwTXqrm/arcgis/rest/services/TCP/FeatureServer/0"
lyr = arcgis.features.FeatureLayer(url)
sedf = pd.DataFrame.spatial.from_layer(lyr)
sedf = sedf.drop(columns="AlternateSiteNames")
sedf.spatial.to_featureclass(location=r".\arcgispro\the-notebook.geodatabase\main.cleanup_sites", overwrite=True, has_z=None, has_m=None, sanitize_columns=True)
some_fc = r".\arcgispro\the-notebook.geodatabase\main.cleanup_sites"
fld = arcpy.ListFields(some_fc)
fld
#for fld in arcpy.ListFields(some_fc):
#    print(fld.name, fld.type)
sedf = pd.DataFrame.spatial.from_featureclass(r".\arcgispro\the-notebook.geodatabase\main.cleanup_sites")
sedf.dtypes
sedf
pd.options.display.max_columns = None
pd.options.display.max_rows = 5
# lots of options here: https://pandas.pydata.org/docs/user\_guide/options.html
# go to the notebook view for this
from ipydatagrid import DataGrid
DataGrid(sedf)
# go to the notebook view for this
from arcgis.map import Map

new_map = Map(location="Bellevue, WA")
sedf_filtered = sedf[sedf["city"].str.upper() == "BELLEVUE"].copy()
new_map.content.add(sedf_filtered)
new_map
from arcgis.map import Map
from arcgis.map.popups import PopupInfo, FieldInfo

new_map = Map(location="Bellevue, WA")
sedf_filtered = sedf[sedf["city"].str.upper() == "BELLEVUE"].copy()
new_map.content.add(sedf_filtered)
pop_up = new_map.content.popup(0)
pop_up.disable_popup = False
fields = [FieldInfo(field_name=column_name) for column_name in sedf_filtered.columns]
pop_up.edit("Some Fields", field_infos=fields)
new_map
def howdy():
    print("Hello World!")
    return

howdy()
%run arcgispro/so-confused.ipynb
```



effective version control



. effective version control



**you version your data**

**you should version your code**





**I WROTE YOU 365 LETTERS.**

I wrote you every day for a year.



**WHY ARE YOU**

**WHY ARE YOU SO OBSESSED WITH ME?**



```
-----  
NameError                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
Cell In[24], line 32  
      1 # %load arcgispro/so-confused.ipynb  
      2 {  
      3 "cells": [  
      4 {  
      5   "cell_type": "code",  
      6   "execution_count": 5,  
      7   "metadata": {},  
      8   "outputs": [],  
      9   "source": [  
     10     "x = \"World\""   
     11   ]  
     12 },  
     13 {  
     14   "cell_type": "code",  
     15   "execution_count": 8,  
     16   "metadata": {},  
     17   "outputs": [  
     18     {  
     19       "name": "stdout",  
     20       "output_type": "stream",  
     21       "text": [  
     22         "Hello Washington!\n"  
     23       ]  
     24     }  
     25   ],  
     26   "source": [  
     27     "print(f\"Hello {x}!\")"  
     28   ]  
     29 },  
     30 {  
     31   "cell_type": "code",  
---->  32   "execution_count": null,  
     33   "metadata": {},  
     34   "outputs": [],  
     35   "source": []  
     36 }  
     37 ],  
     38 "metadata": {  
     39   "kernel_spec": {  
     40     "display_name": "ArcGISPro",  
     41     "language": "python",  
     42     "name": "python3"  
     43   },  
     44   "language_info": {  
     45     "file_extension": ".py",  
     46     "mimetype": "text/x-python",  
     47     "name": "python",  
     48     "version": "3.11.10"  
     49   }  
     50 },  
     51 "nbformat": 4,  
     52 "nbformat_minor": 4  
     53 }
```

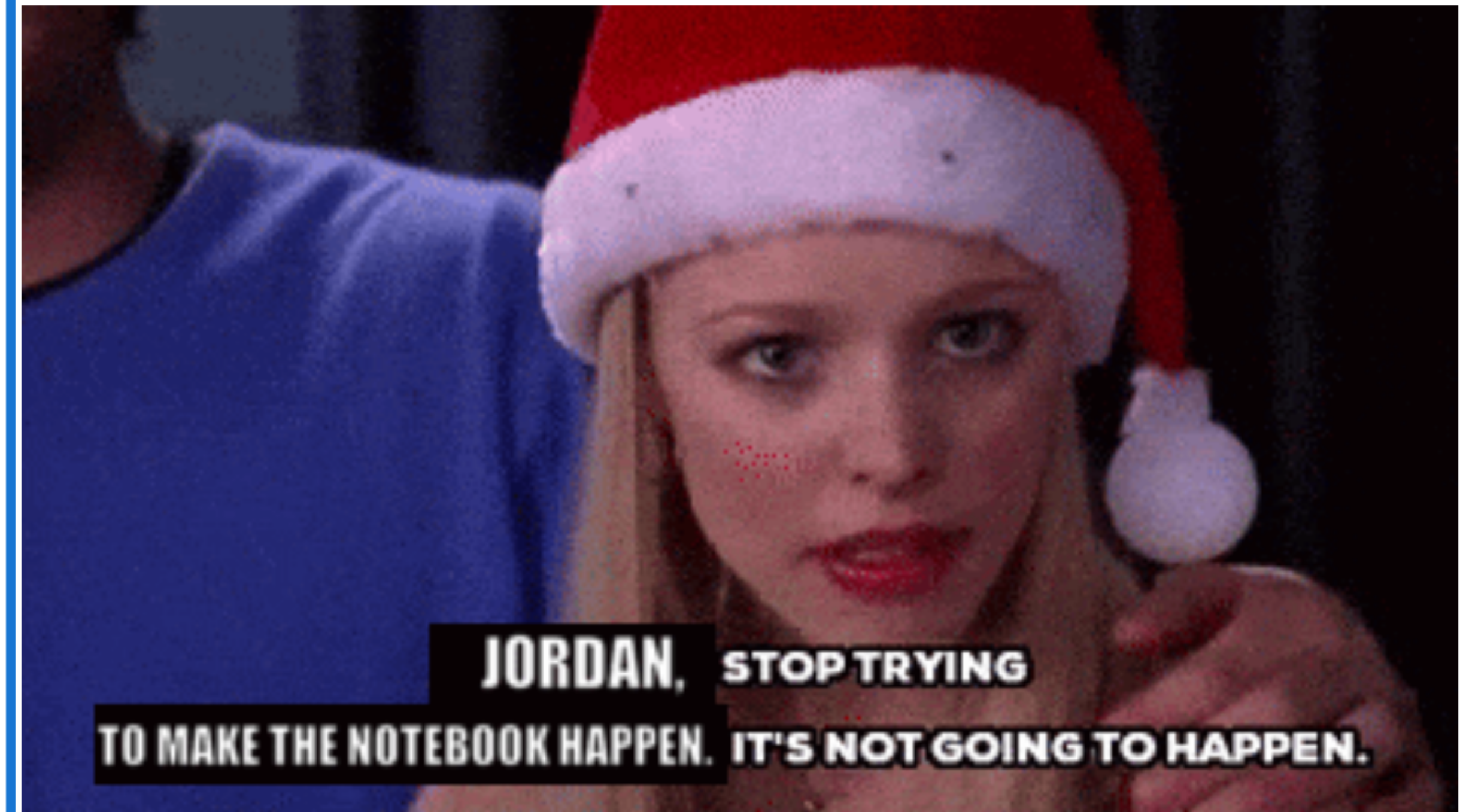
NameError: name 'null' is not defined



# jupytertext

[click me](#)





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