

# How to access and use a GitLab repository

Scribe<sup>®</sup>

## Connexion au SSP cloud

- 1 Navigate to [auth.lab.sspcloud.fr/auth/realms/sspcloud/protocol/openid-connect/login](https://auth.lab.sspcloud.fr/auth/realms/sspcloud/protocol/openid-connect/login)

- 2 Click "Connexion"

The screenshot shows the AgentConnect login interface. At the top, there's a blue header bar with the AgentConnect logo and the text "AgentConnect". Below it, a question "Qu'est-ce qu'AgentConnect?" is displayed. A horizontal line with the word "ou" (or) is centered below the question. The main form area has two input fields: "Nom d'utilisateur ou courriel" containing "malou.berthe@ofb.gouv.fr" and "Mot de passe" with a redacted password. To the right of the password field is an "eye" icon for password visibility. Below these fields are two buttons: a checkbox "Se souvenir de moi" and a link "Mot de passe oublié ?". In the center is a large orange "Connexion" button. At the bottom left, there's a link "Nouvel utilisateur ? Créez un compte".

3 Click "mes services"

The screenshot shows the Onyxia - SSP Cloud Datalab interface. On the left, a sidebar menu includes options like Accueil, Mon compte, Catalogue de services, Mes services (which is highlighted with an orange circle), Mes secrets, and Mes fichiers. The main content area features a large orange diamond logo and the text "Bienvenue Malou! Travaillez avec Python ou R et disposez de la puissance dont vous avez besoin!". Below this are two cards: one about an ergonomic environment and another about a active community. At the bottom, there are calls to action: "Analysez les données, faites du calcul distribué et" and "Profitez et partagez des ressources m".

## Création d'un service Jupyter Notebook

4 Click "Nouveau service"

The screenshot shows the Onyxia - SSP Cloud Datalab interface. The sidebar menu is identical to the previous screenshot. The main content area is titled "Mes services" and contains a message about quickly launching, visualizing, and managing services. Below this is a toolbar with buttons for Refresh, New service (highlighted with an orange circle), Copy password, and Delete all. The "Services en cours" section lists three services: "Jupyter-tensorflow-gpu", "Jupyter-tensorflow", and another "Jupyter-tensorflow" entry with a red exclamation mark icon.

## 5 Choix de jupyter notebook tensorflow

The screenshot shows a grid of four service cards:

- Jupyter-tensorflow-gpu**: A JupyterLab IDE with Python and the deep-learning framework TensorFlow, with GPU support. Includes a "Lancer" button.
- Jupyter-tensorflow**: The JupyterLab IDE with Python and the deep-learning framework TensorFlow. Includes a "Lancer" button.
- Rstudio-gpu**: The RStudio IDE with a collection of standard data science packages, with GPU support. Includes a "Lancer" button.
- Rstudio**: The RStudio IDE standard data science packages, which includes SparkR and provides an interface to Spark from R. Includes a "Lancer" button.

Below the grid, there are two more service cards:

- Code-python-gpu**: An IDE with Python, Julia, and R, with standard data science packages, with GPU support. Includes a "Lancer" button.
- Vscode-pytorch-gpu**: The VSCode IDE with Python and the deep-learning framework PyTorch, with GPU support. Includes a "Lancer" button.

At the bottom right of the interface are links for "Français" and "Conditions d'utilisation".

## 6 Click here.

A modal dialog box is displayed, prompting the user to "lancer le service". The text inside the box reads:

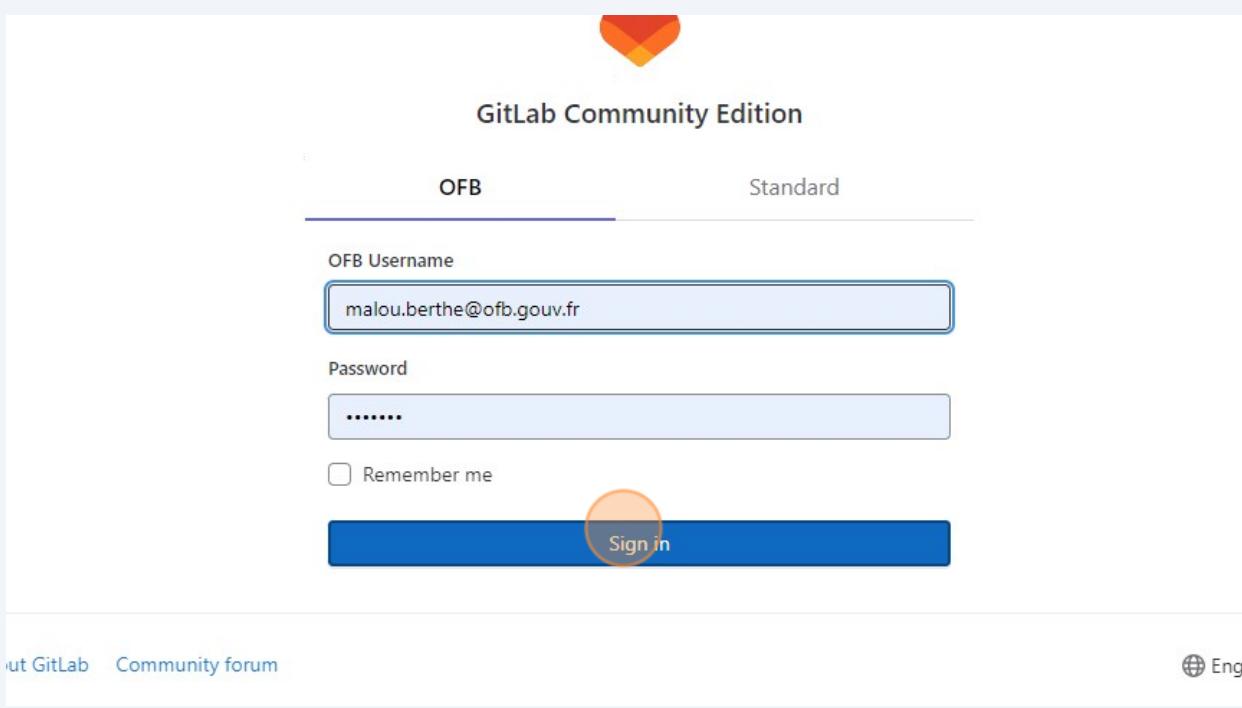
lancer le service  
possible le service aux collaborateurs du groupe

At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: "Annuler" and "Lancer". The "Lancer" button is highlighted with an orange circle.

## Obtenir le lien de clônage du dépôt Git

- 7 In a new tab, navigate to [gitlab.ofb.fr/users/sign\\_in](https://gitlab.ofb.fr/users/sign_in)

- 8 Click this button.



**9** Click "BERTHE Malou /"

The screenshot shows the 'Projects' section of a GitLab instance. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links: Issues, Merge requests, To-Do List, Milestones, Snippets, and Activity. The main area is titled 'Projects' and shows four entries:

- BERTHE Malou / sispea** (Owner): This project is highlighted with an orange circle around its name.
- BERTHE Malou / NARVAL** (Owner)
- SOAD / poc-sspcloud** (Developer)
- LEFEUVRE Benoit / Techniques de Web Scraping avec Python** (Owner): This entry includes a small thumbnail image of a notebook.

At the bottom of the page, there's a note: "Ask an administrator to enable it in order for Auto DevOps to work." Below this, there are buttons for 'Find file', 'Web IDE', 'Download', and a circled 'Clone' button.

**10** Click this icon.

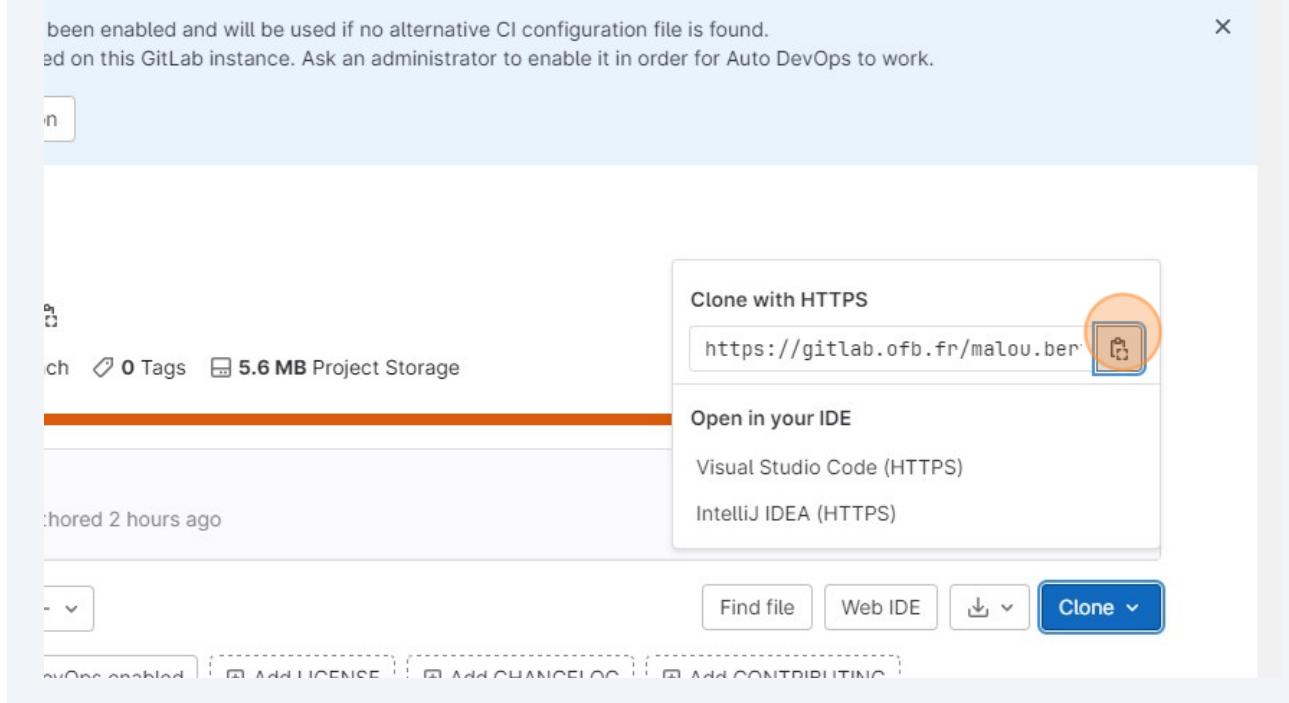
This screenshot shows a specific project page on GitLab. At the top, there's a note: "Ask an administrator to enable it in order for Auto DevOps to work." Below this, there are buttons for 'Find file', 'Web IDE', 'Download', and a circled 'Clone' button.

The project details shown include:

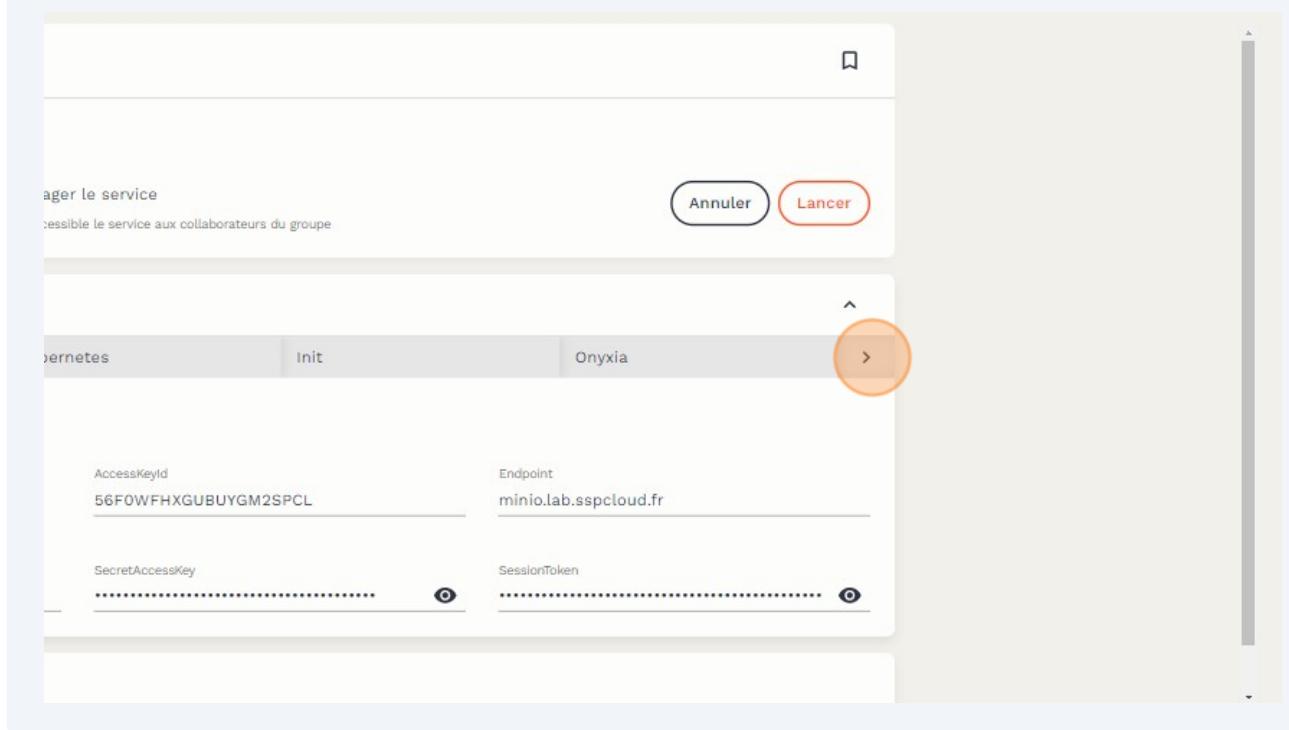
- 0 Tags
- 5.6 MB Project Storage
- Pushed 2 hours ago (with a commit hash: 9561f78d)

At the bottom, there are several dashed buttons for adding files: 'Add LICENSE', 'Add CHANGELOG', 'Add CONTRIBUTING', 'Add Wiki', and 'Configure Integrations'.

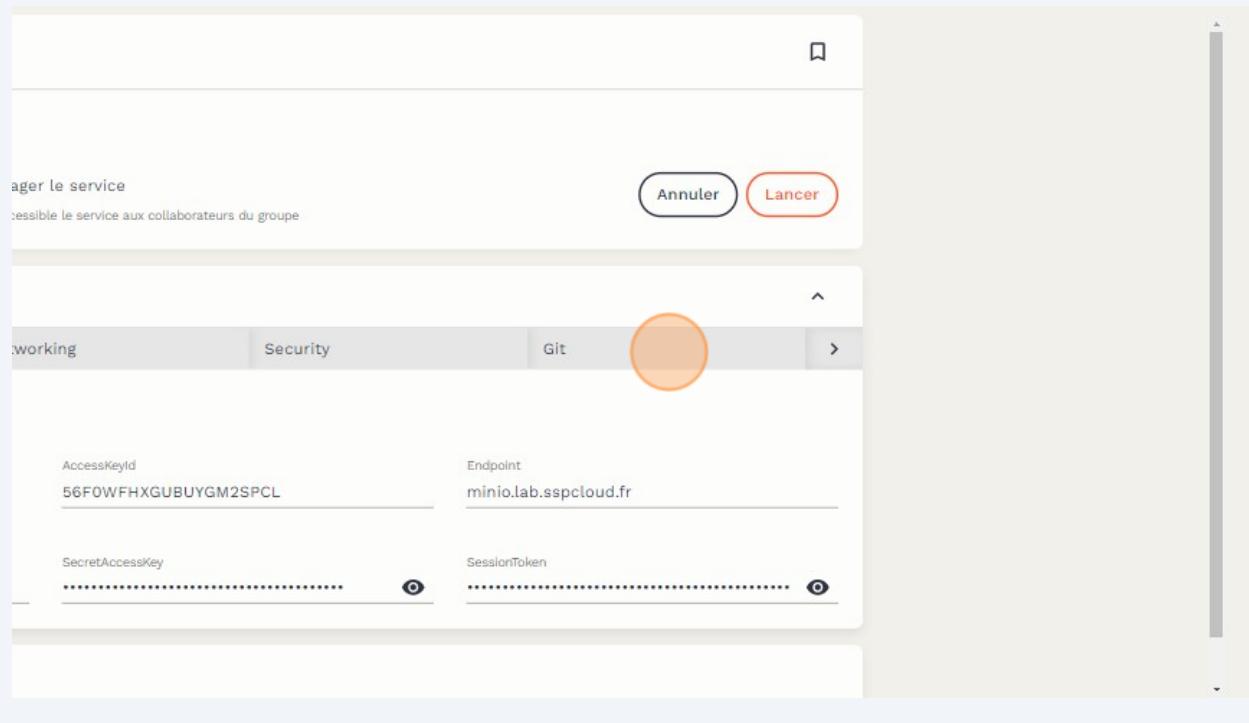
## 11 Click this button.



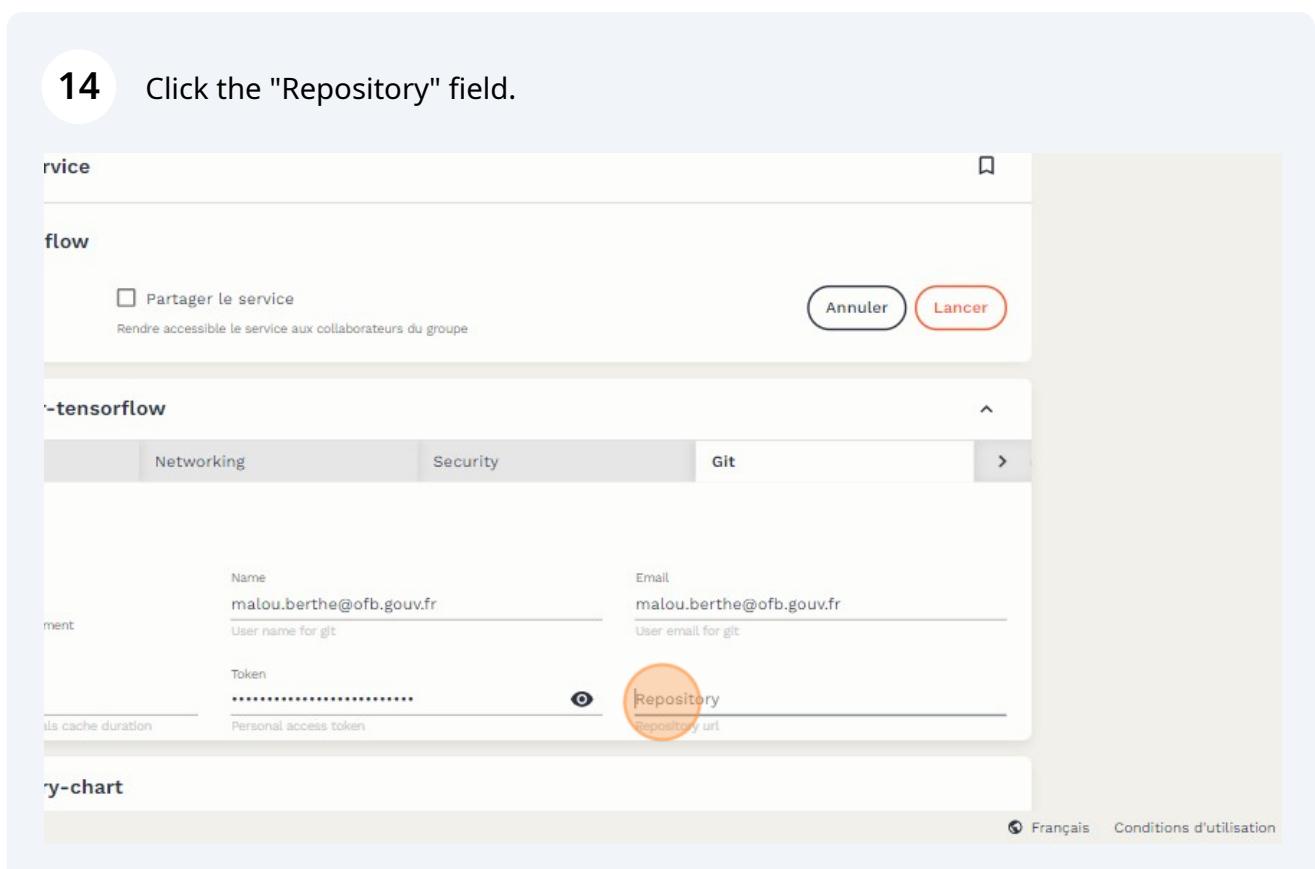
## 12 Double-click this icon.



### 13 Click here.



### 14 Click the "Repository" field.



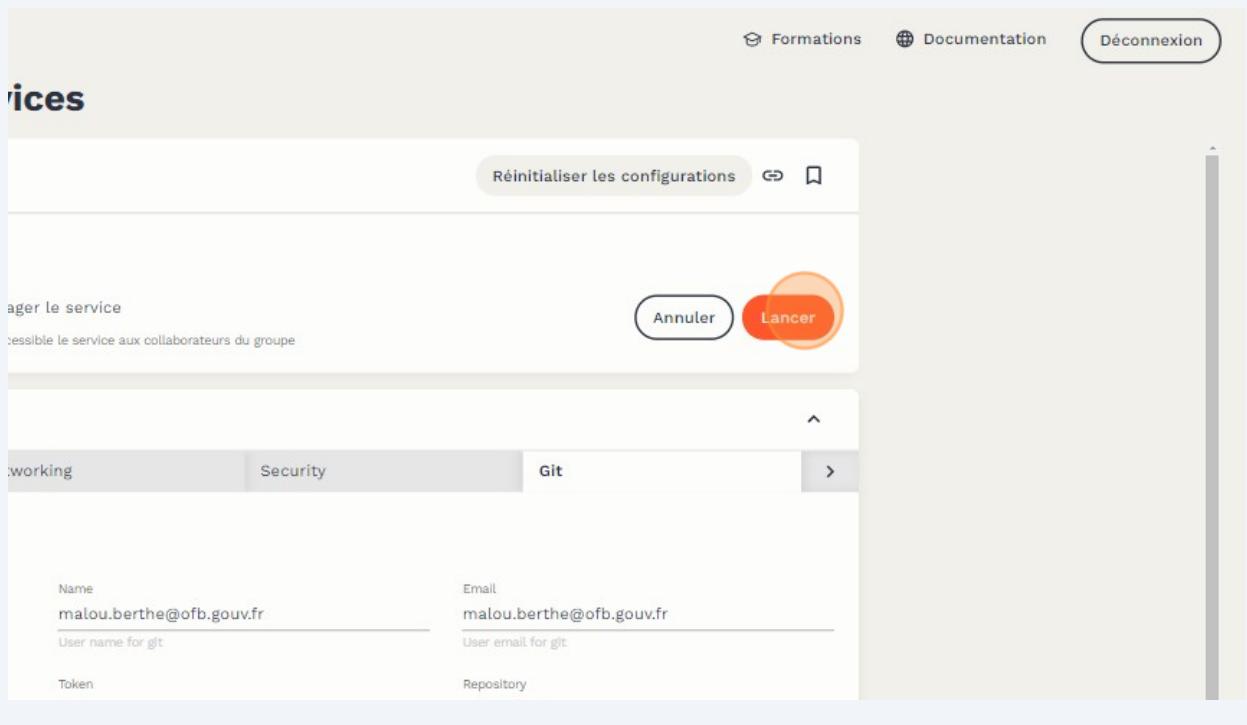
**15** Press **CTRL + V** (copier coller l'url du dépôt git)

**16** Click the "Branch" field.

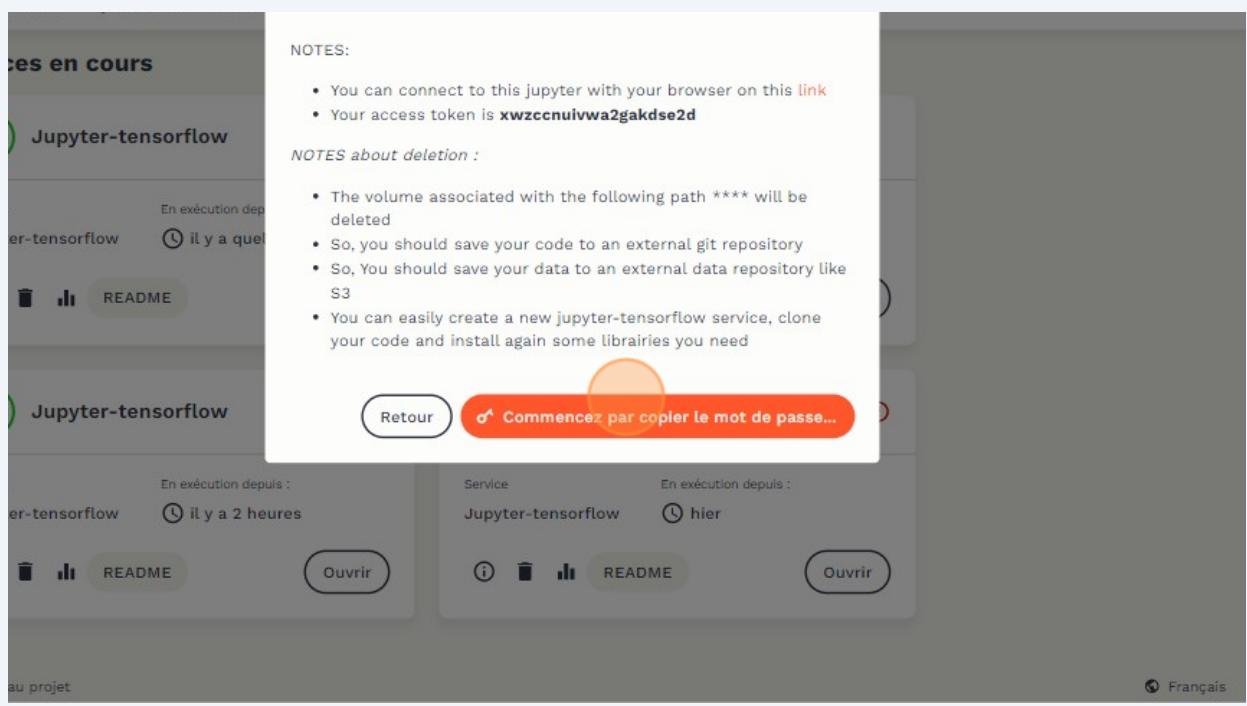
The screenshot shows the configuration interface for a service named 'jupyter-tensorflow'. On the left, there's a sidebar with icons for Catalogue de services, Mes services, Mes secrets, and Mes fichiers. The main area has tabs for Resources, Networking, and Security, with Resources selected. Under 'Git user configuration', there's a checked checkbox for 'Enabled' and a note to 'Add git config inside your environment'. Below that is a 'Cache' section with a value of '0' and a note about cache duration. The 'Branch' field is highlighted with an orange circle; it contains the text 'Branch automatically checked out'. To the right, there are fields for Name ('malou.berthe@ofb.gouv.fr'), Email ('malou.'), Token (a redacted string), and Repository ('https://...'). At the bottom, there's a section for 'Dépendance Library-chart' with a note about launching a service.

**17** Type "main"

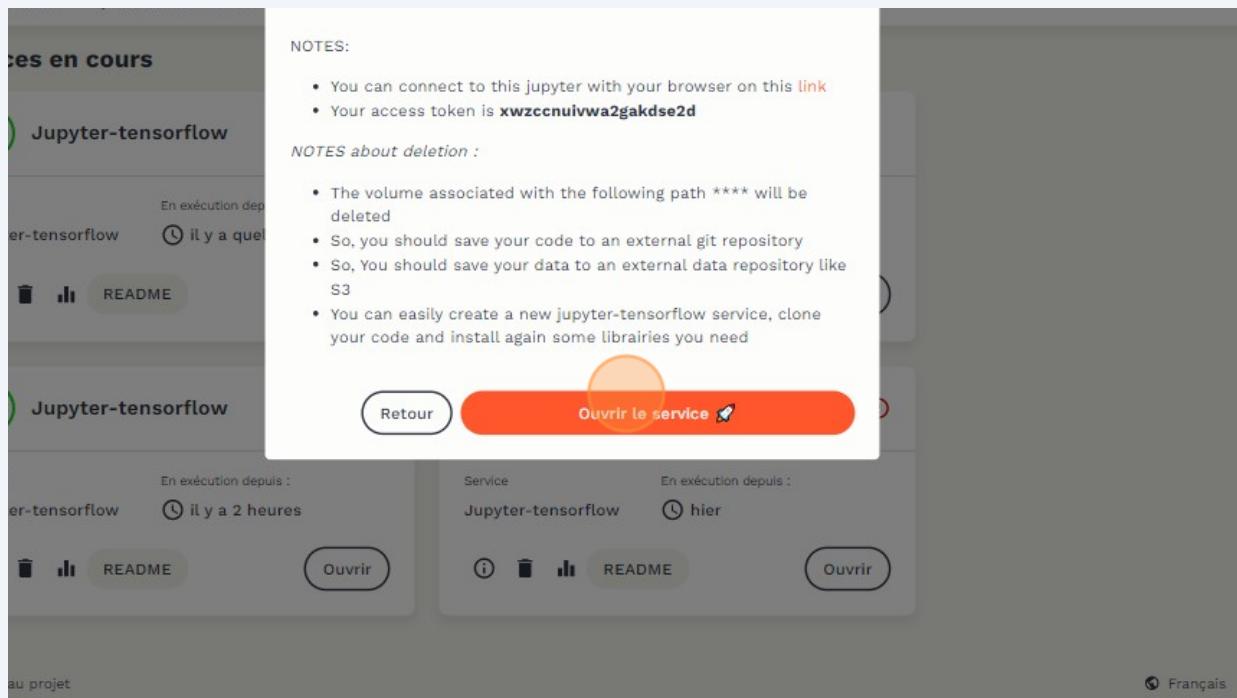
## 18 Click "Lancer"



## 19 Click "Commencez par copier le mot de passe..."



## 20 Click "Ouvrir le service"



## 21 Click the "Password or token:" field.

The screenshot shows the Jupyter login page. The 'jupyter' logo is at the top. Below it is a form with a 'Password or token:' input field, which is highlighted with a red oval. To the right of the input field is a 'Log in' button.

**Token authentication is enabled**

If no password has been configured, you need to open the server with its [login token](#) in the URL, or paste it above. This requirement will be lifted if you [enable a password](#).

The command:

```
jupyter server list
```

will show you the URLs of running servers with their tokens, which you can copy and paste into your browser. For example:

```
Currently running servers:  
http://localhost:8888/?token=c8de56fa... :: /Users/you/notebooks
```

or you can paste just the token value into the password field on this page.

## 22 Click "Log in"

The screenshot shows the Jupyter login interface. At the top, there's a logo and the word "jupyter". Below it, there's a text input field labeled "Password or token:" containing a series of dots, and a "Log in" button to its right, which is highlighted with an orange circle. Below the input field, there's a message about token authentication and a command-line example for listing servers.

Open authentication is enabled

If no password has been configured, you need to open the server with its login token in the URL, or paste it above. This requirement will be lifted if you [enable a password](#).

Use command:

```
jupyter server list
```

I show you the URLs of running servers with their tokens, which you can copy and paste to your browser. For example:

```
Currently running servers:  
http://localhost:8888/?token=c8de56fa... :: /Users/you/notebooks
```

you can paste just the token value into the password field on this page.

## Accéder au notebook dans l'arborescence

## 23 Click "work"

The screenshot shows the Jupyter file browser interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with icons for file operations like creating a new file, moving, copying, and deleting. A search bar says "Filter files by name". Below it is a tree view of files and folders, with a folder named "work" selected, indicated by an orange circle around its name. To the right, there's a "Launcher" section with two items: "Notebook" and "Console", each represented by a Python logo icon and a title.

File Edit View Run Kernel Git Tabs Settings Help

+ Filter files by name

/

Name	Last Modified
work	seconds ago

Launcher

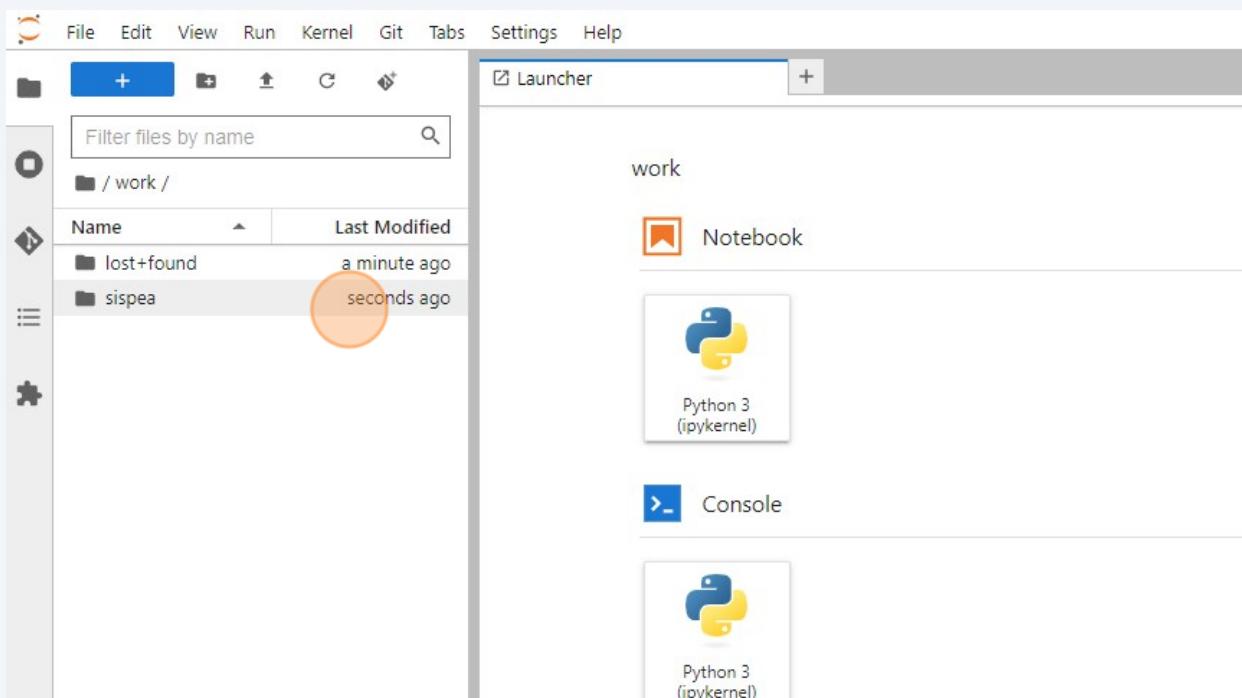
Notebook

Python 3 (ipykernel)

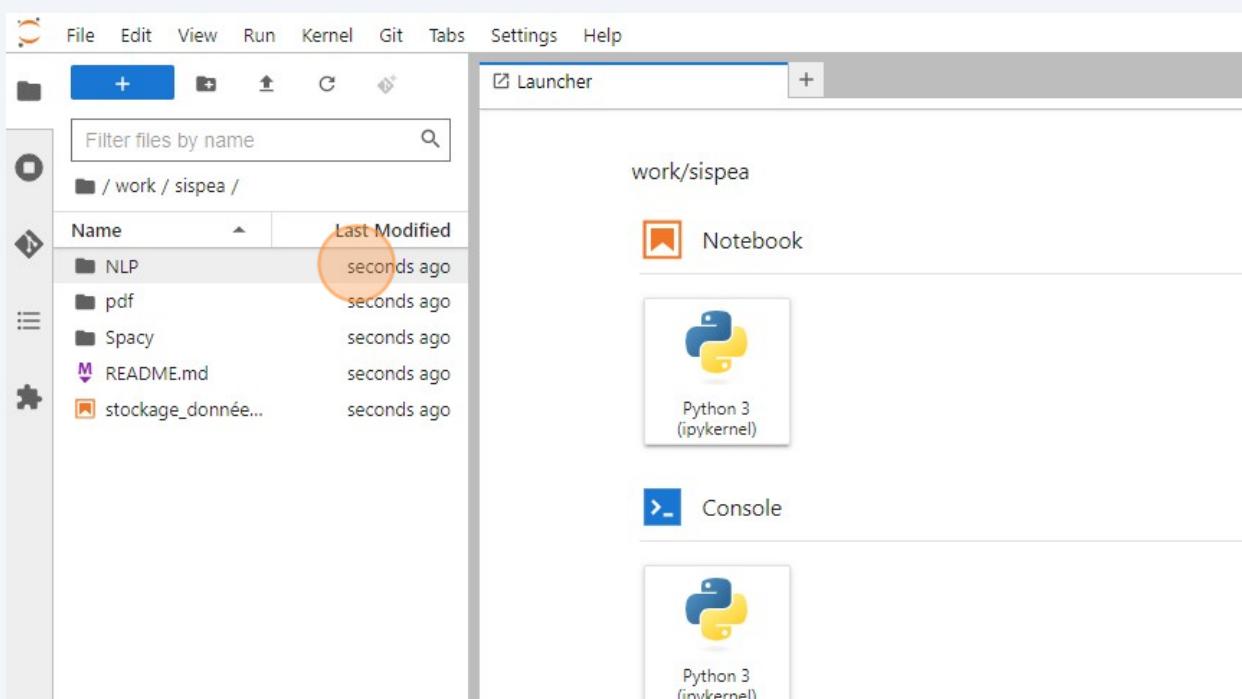
Console

Python 3 (ipykernel)

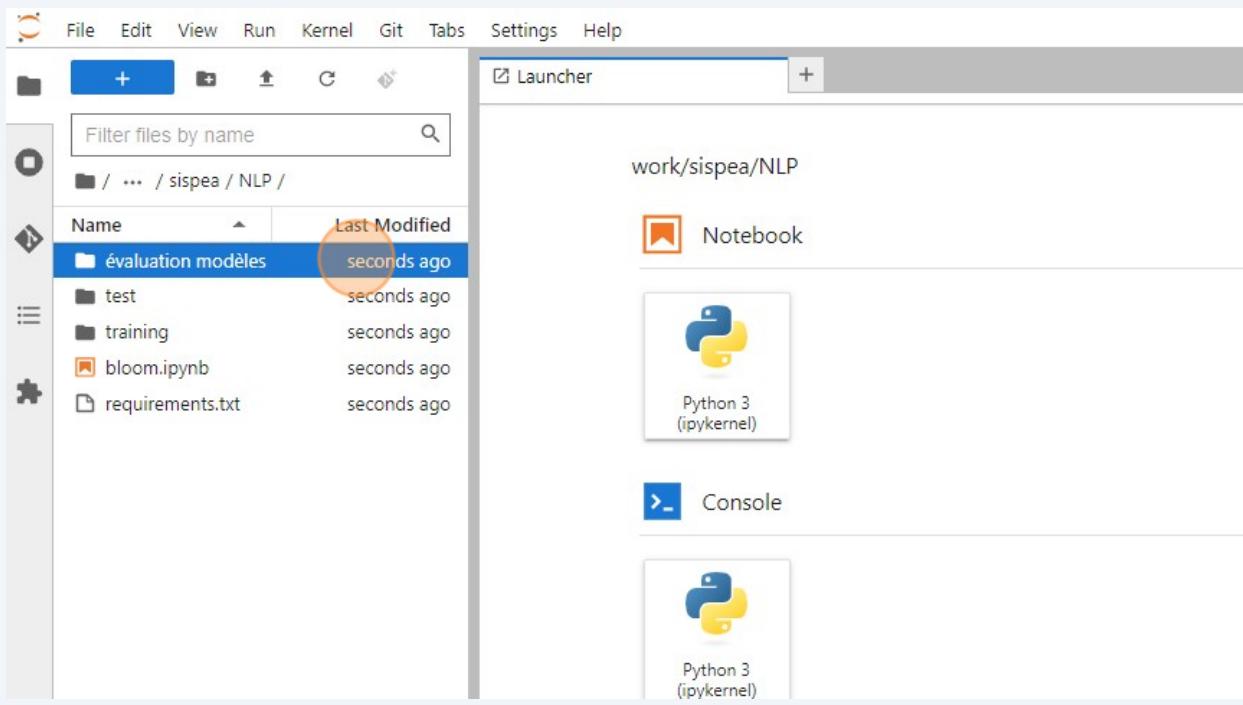
## 24 Double-click "sispea"



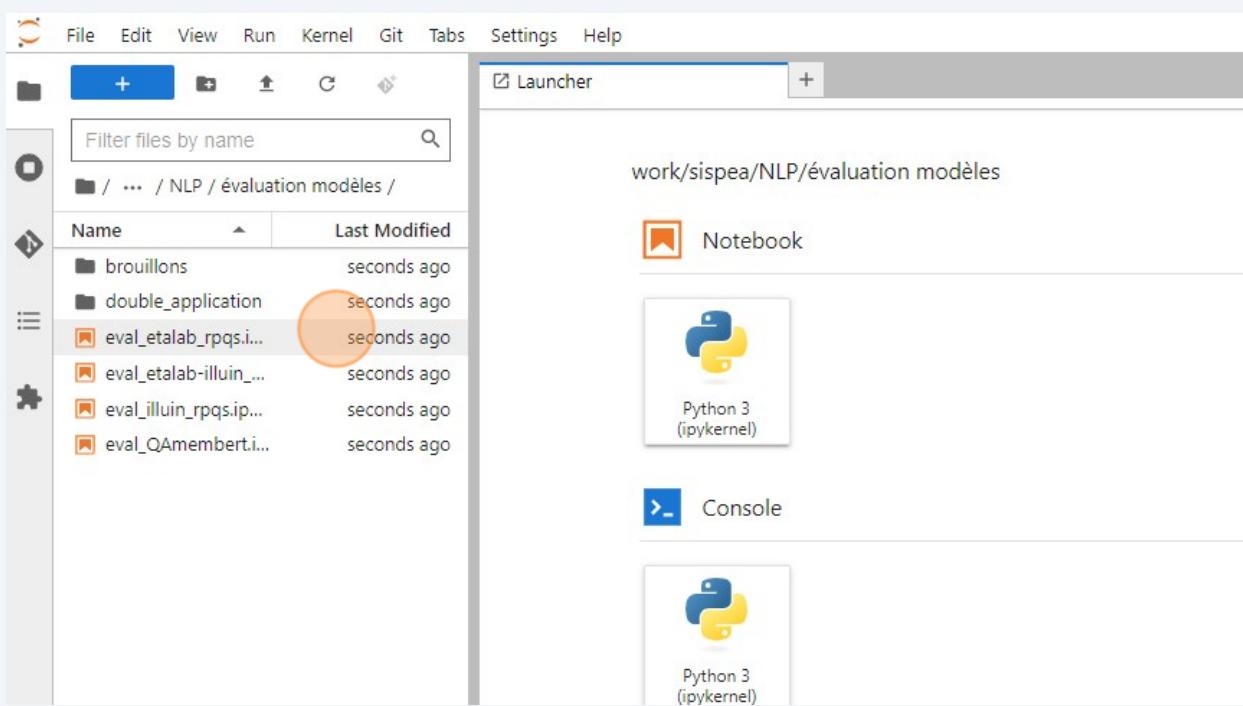
## 25 Double-click "NLP"



## 26 Double-click "seconds ago"

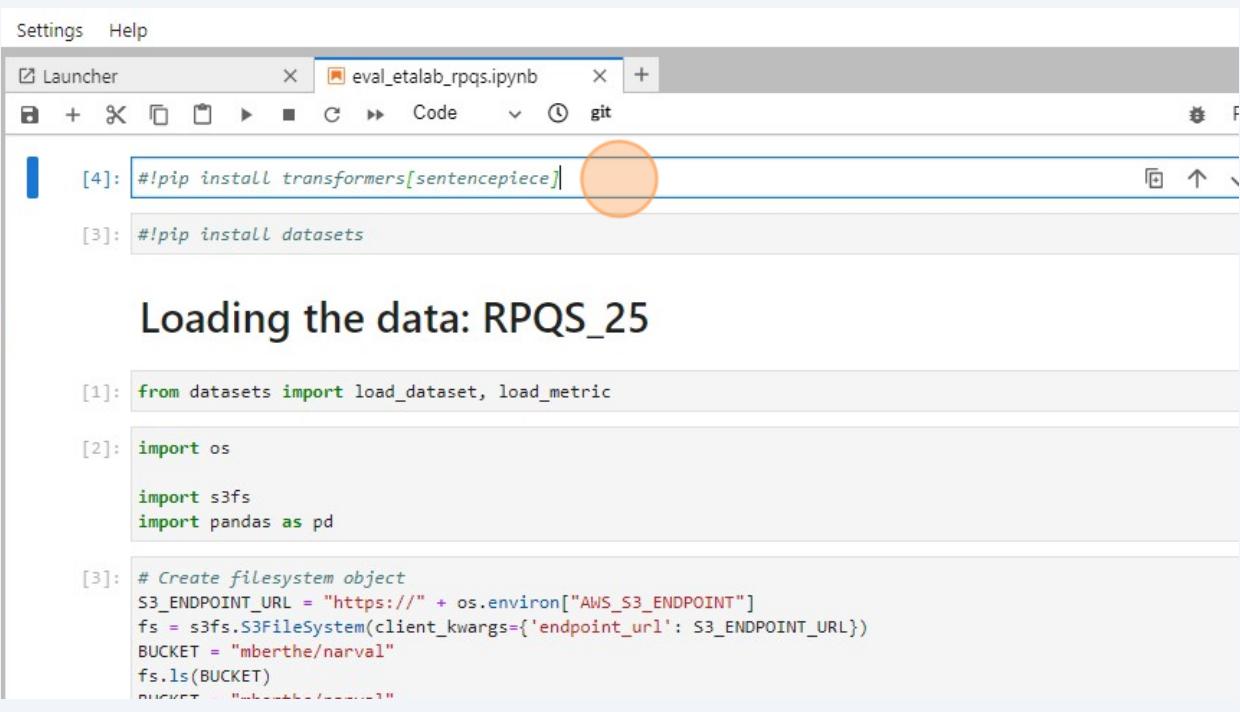


## 27 Choix du notebook



## Installer les librairies

- 28 Click "#!pip install transformers[sentencepiece]"



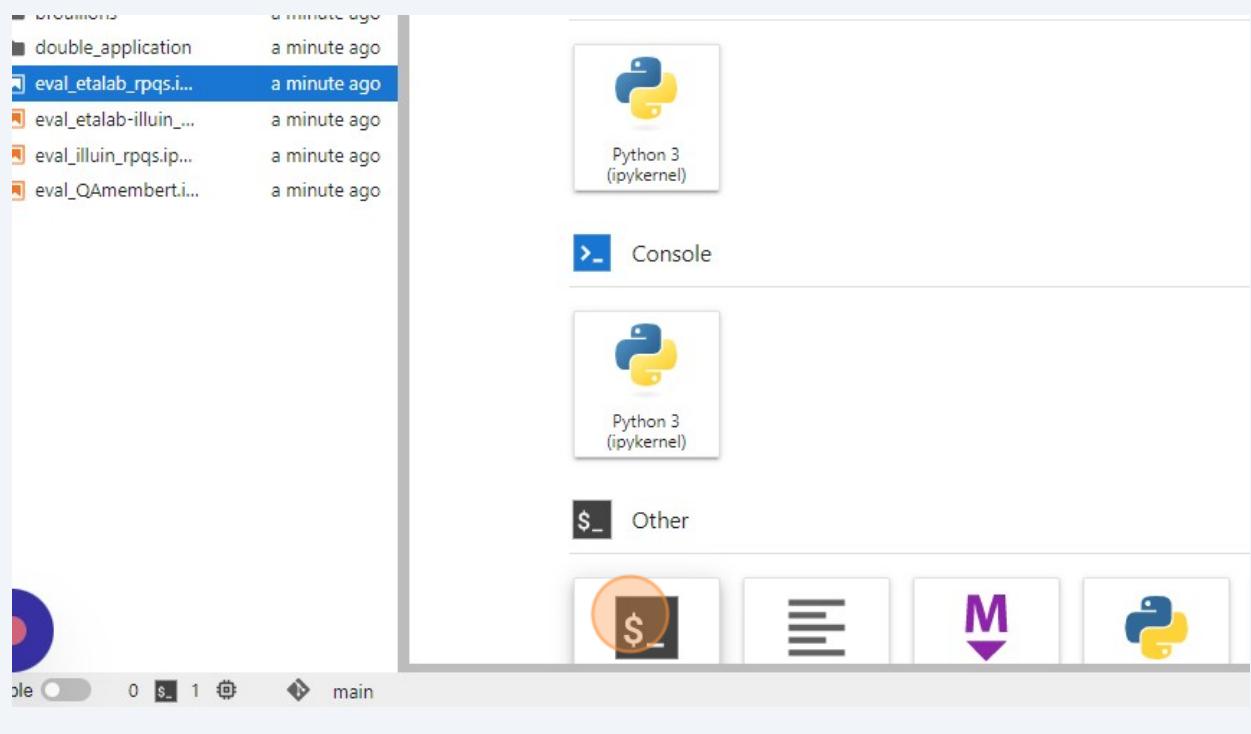
```
Settings Help
Launcher eval_etalab_rpqs.ipynb +
[4]: #!pip install transformers[sentencepiece]
[3]: #!pip install datasets
```

### Loading the data: RPQS\_25

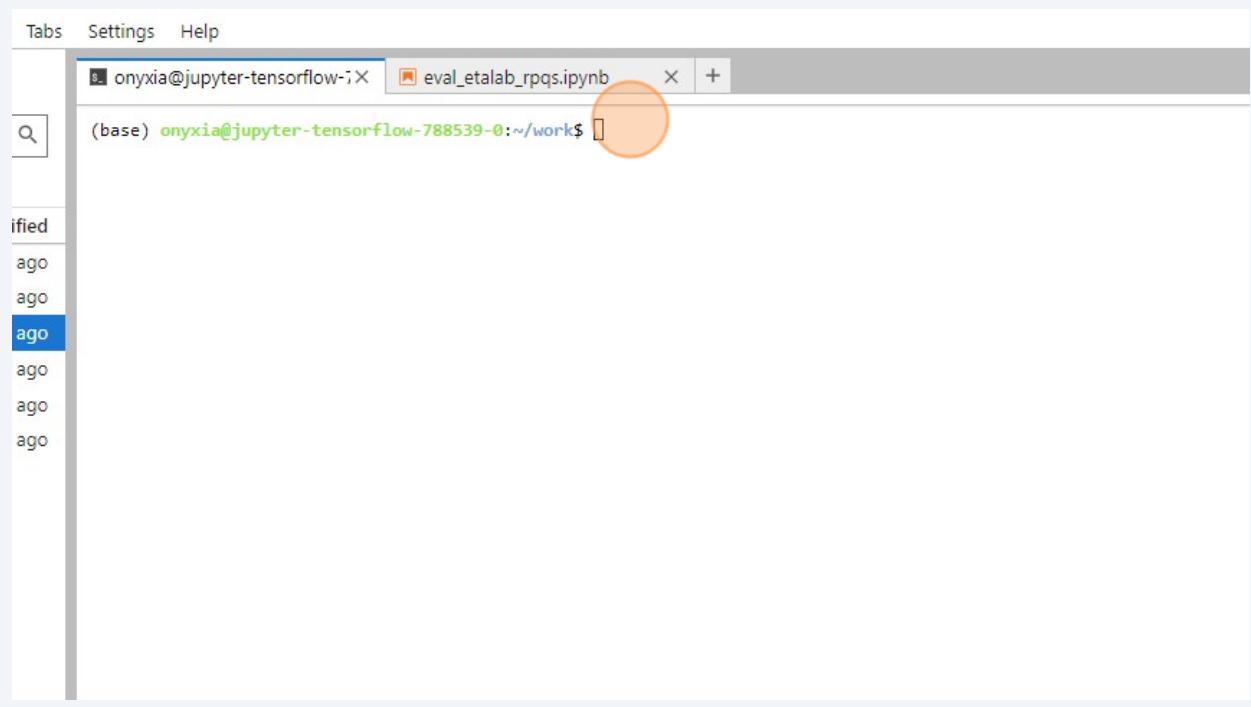
```
[1]: from datasets import load_dataset, load_metric
[2]: import os
import s3fs
import pandas as pd
[3]: # Create filesystem object
S3_ENDPOINT_URL = "https://" + os.environ["AWS_S3_ENDPOINT"]
fs = s3fs.S3FileSystem(client_kwargs={'endpoint_url': S3_ENDPOINT_URL})
BUCKET = "mberthe/narval"
fs.ls(BUCKET)
BUCKET
```

- 29 Press **CTRL + C**

**30** Click here.



**31** Click here.



**32** Type "cd sis **TAB** NL **TAB** éva **TAB ENTER**"

**33** Press **CTRL + V**

**34** Type "**ENTER**"

**35** Click "#!pip install datasets"

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with a file tree. The current file is 'eval\_etalab\_rpqs.ipynb'. In the main area, there are two code cells:

```
[4]: #!pip install transformers[sentencepiece]
[3]: #!pip install datasets
```

A red circle highlights the second code cell, [3]: #!pip install datasets. Below the code cells, the output is displayed:

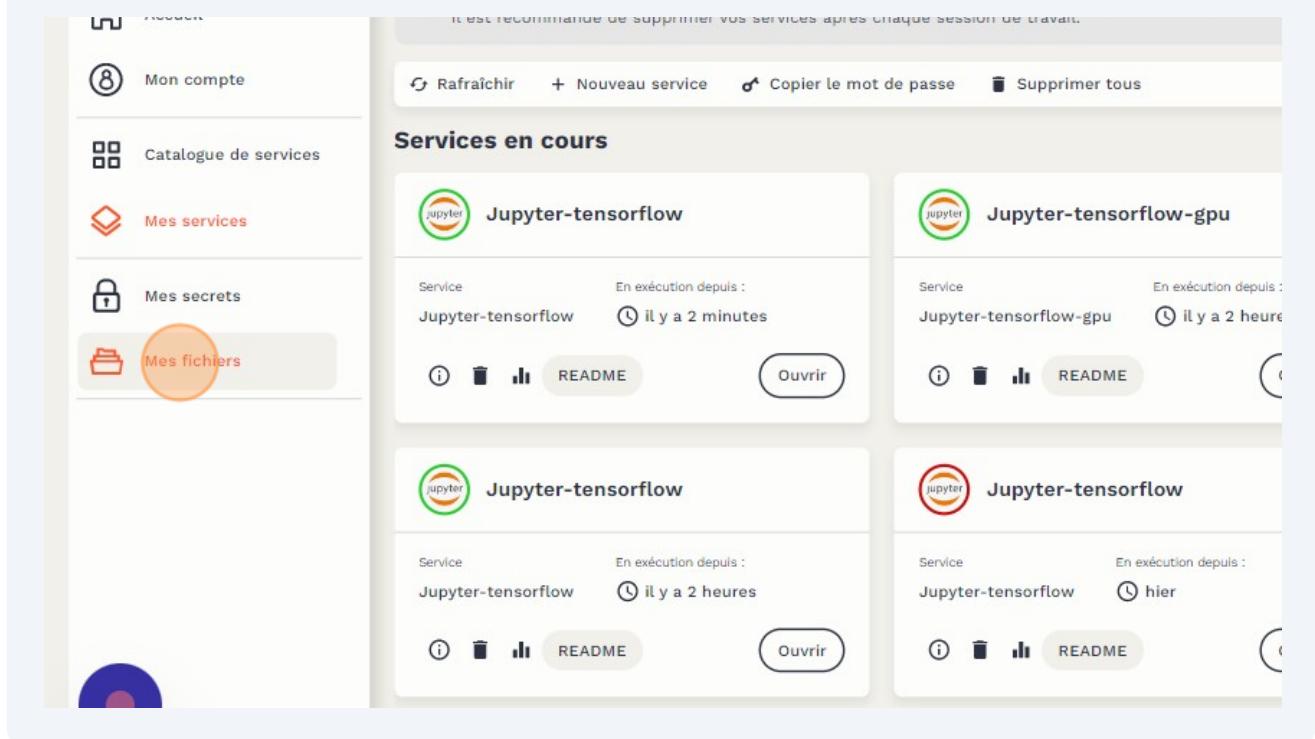
### Loading the data: RPQS\_25

```
[1]: from datasets import load_dataset, load_metric
[2]: import os
import s3fs
import pandas as pd
[3]: # Create filesystem object
S3_ENDPOINT_URL = "https://" + os.environ["AWS_S3_ENDPOINT"]
fs = s3fs.S3FileSystem(client_kwargs={'endpoint_url': S3_ENDPOINT_URL})
BUCKET = "mberthe/narval"
fs.ls(BUCKET)
BUCKET
```

**36** Press **CTRL + C**

**37** Press **CTRL + V**

### 38 Click "Mes fichiers"



**Modifier le code pour accéder à son dépôt s3**

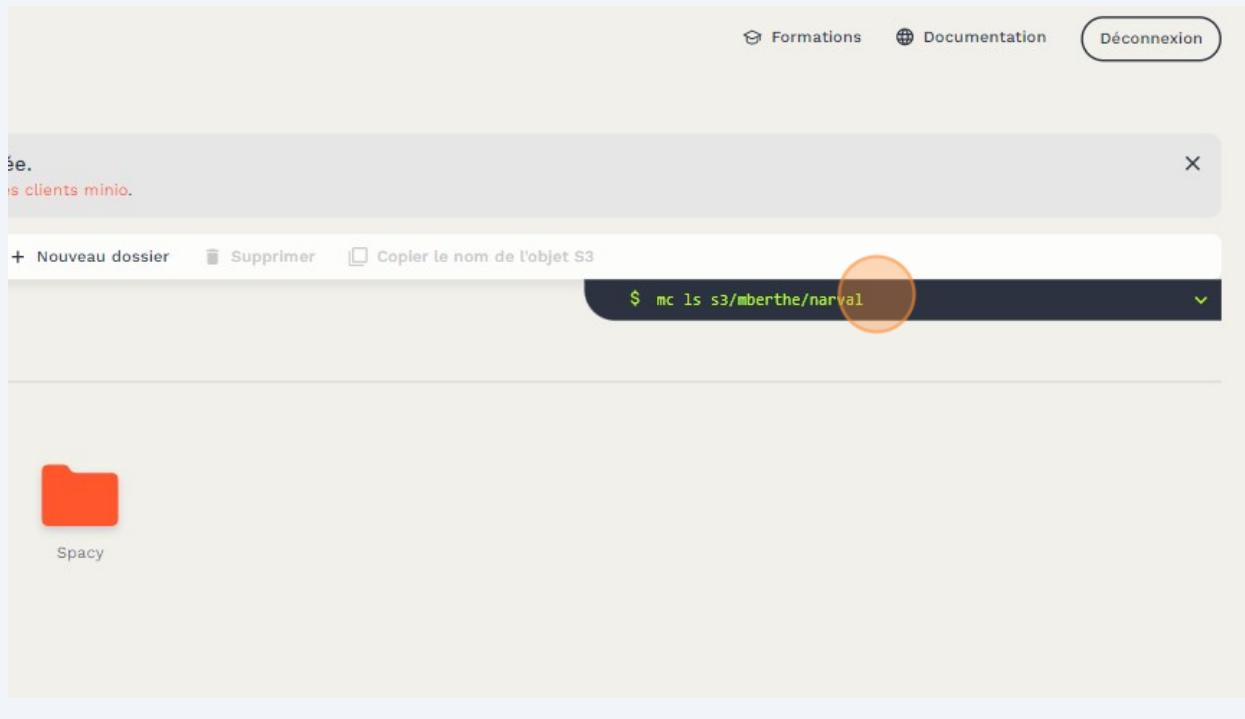
**39** Click here.



**40** Double-click here.



**41** Click "mc ls s3/mberthe/narval"



**42** Press **CTRL + C**

### 43 Click ""mberthe/narval""

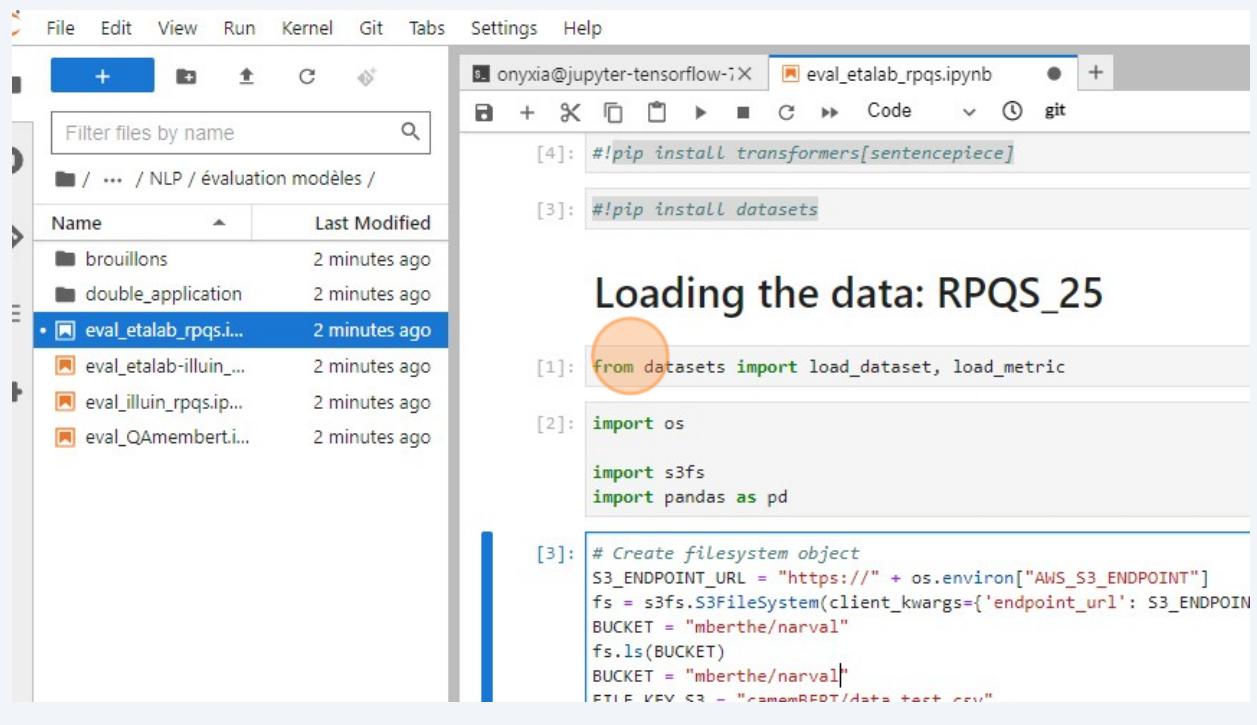


```
[1]: from datasets import load_dataset, load_metric
[2]: import os
import s3fs
import pandas as pd
[3]: # Create filesystem object
S3_ENDPOINT_URL = "https://" + os.environ["AWS_S3_ENDPOINT"]
fs = s3fs.S3FileSystem(client_kwargs={'endpoint_url': S3_ENDPOINT_URL})
BUCKET = "mberthe/narval"
fs.ls(BUCKET)
BUCKET = "mberthe/narval"
FILE_KEY_S3 = "camemBERT/data_test.csv"
FILE_PATH_S3 = BUCKET + "/" + FILE_KEY_S3

with fs.open(FILE_PATH_S3, mode="rb") as file_in:
    df = pd.read_csv(file_in)
[4]: df.head()
[4]: Unnamed: 0 answer_id document_id question_id text answer_start answer_end answer_end
```

### 44 Press **CTRL + V**

## 45 Click "from"



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with a file browser. In the main area, a code cell is highlighted with a red circle around the word 'from'. The code cell contains:

```
[1]: from datasets import load_dataset, load_metric
```

```
[2]: import os
```

```
    import s3fs
```

```
    import pandas as pd
```

```
[3]: # Create filesystem object
```

```
S3_ENDPOINT_URL = "https://" + os.environ["AWS_S3_ENDPOINT"]
```

```
fs = s3fs.S3FileSystem(client_kwargs={'endpoint_url': S3_ENDPOINT_URL})
```

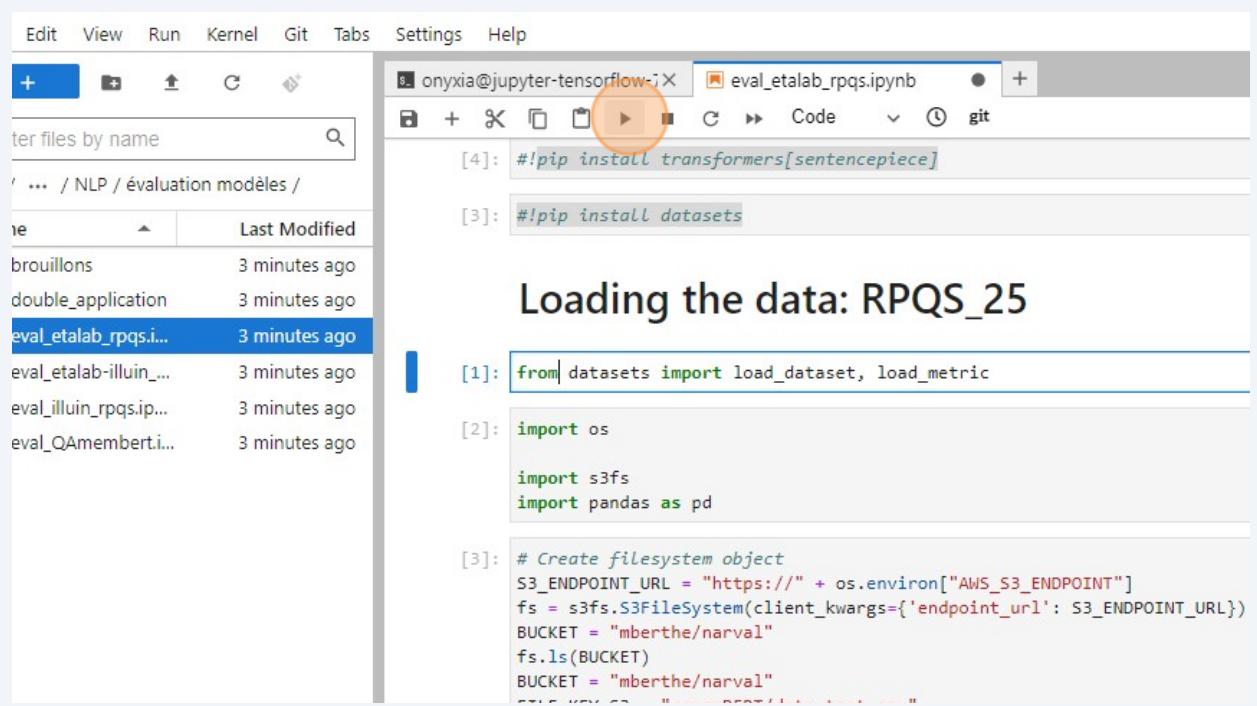
```
BUCKET = "mberthe/narval"
```

```
fs.ls(BUCKET)
```

```
BUCKET = "mberthe/narval"
```

```
FILE_KEY_S3 = "camemBERT/data/test.csv"
```

## 46 Click this icon.



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface. A play button icon in the toolbar is highlighted with a red circle. The code cell containing the 'from' keyword is also highlighted with a red circle. The code cell contains:

```
[1]: from datasets import load_dataset, load_metric
```

```
[2]: import os
```

```
    import s3fs
```

```
    import pandas as pd
```

```
[3]: # Create filesystem object
```

```
S3_ENDPOINT_URL = "https://" + os.environ["AWS_S3_ENDPOINT"]
```

```
fs = s3fs.S3FileSystem(client_kwargs={'endpoint_url': S3_ENDPOINT_URL})
```

```
BUCKET = "mberthe/narval"
```

```
fs.ls(BUCKET)
```

```
BUCKET = "mberthe/narval"
```

```
FILE_KEY_S3 = "camemBERT/data/test.csv"
```