TECHLAKE
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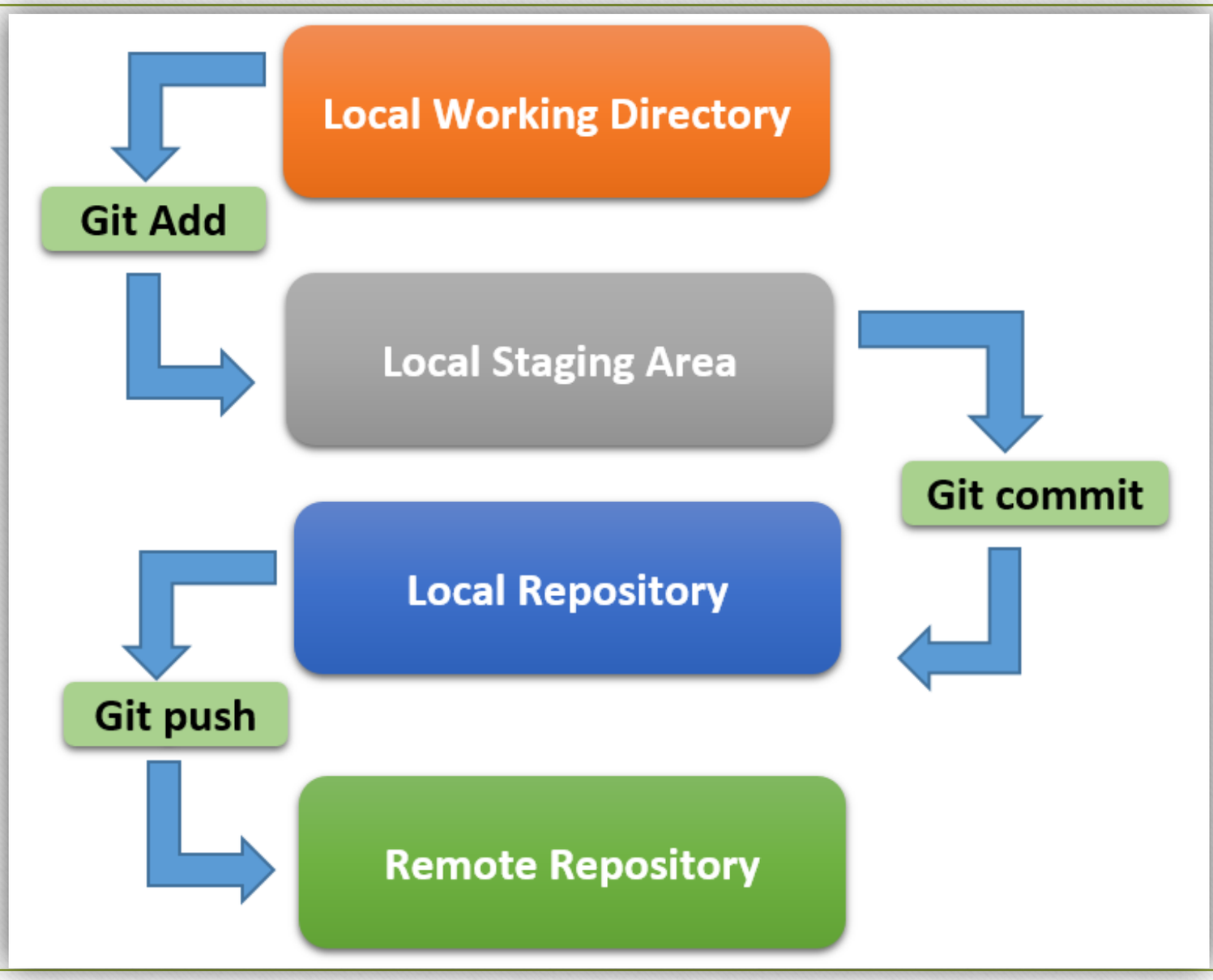
@trraveendra

TR Raveendra

git

Git Basic Tutorial

Source: github.com and git-scm.com


Local Working Directory
Git Add
Local Staging Area
Git commit
Local Repository
Git push
Remote Repository

git help: possibly the most useful Git command, this command allows you to search the most common Git commands in the command/terminal shell. If you follow this command with another command or concept (i.e.. git help push) Git generates a html page detailing the command or concept as well as possible options for its use.
git init: initializes a git repository by creating the initial .git directory in a new or in an existing project.
git clone: copies an existing GitHub repo to local machine.
git status: checks the working directory to see if up-to-date with the remote repo.
git add: a.k.a. staging changes, adds changes to staging area of the working directory. This command is the first step in committing changes to your local version of the repo before pushing them to the remote GitHub version of the repo
git commit: tells Git to record the changes made to your version of the repo. Every commit needs to have a message that explains what files have been edited/added. After the command add -m and then the commit message in quotes (git commit -m "This is where your message goes").
git pull: this command is made up of two other commands (**git fetch** and **git merge**) and is used to fetch the data from a remote repository and merge it into your local computer's version of the repository. If working in a fork it is important to remember that changes are pulled from the original remote repo the fork is made from: git pull upstream master

git push: updates remote repos to match commits made on local machine. If working in specific branches you can designate the branch name (that you wish to push) after the command, or use git push -all to add commits from all local branches.

git stash: used when you want to record the current changes to the working directory, but want to go back to a clean working directory without forever losing those changes and without adding them to the staging area. This command saves your local modifications temporarily outside of your working directory and reverts the working directory to match the last commit (typically used so you can pull in remote changes to a clean directory while avoiding possible merge conflicts and keeping your changes available).

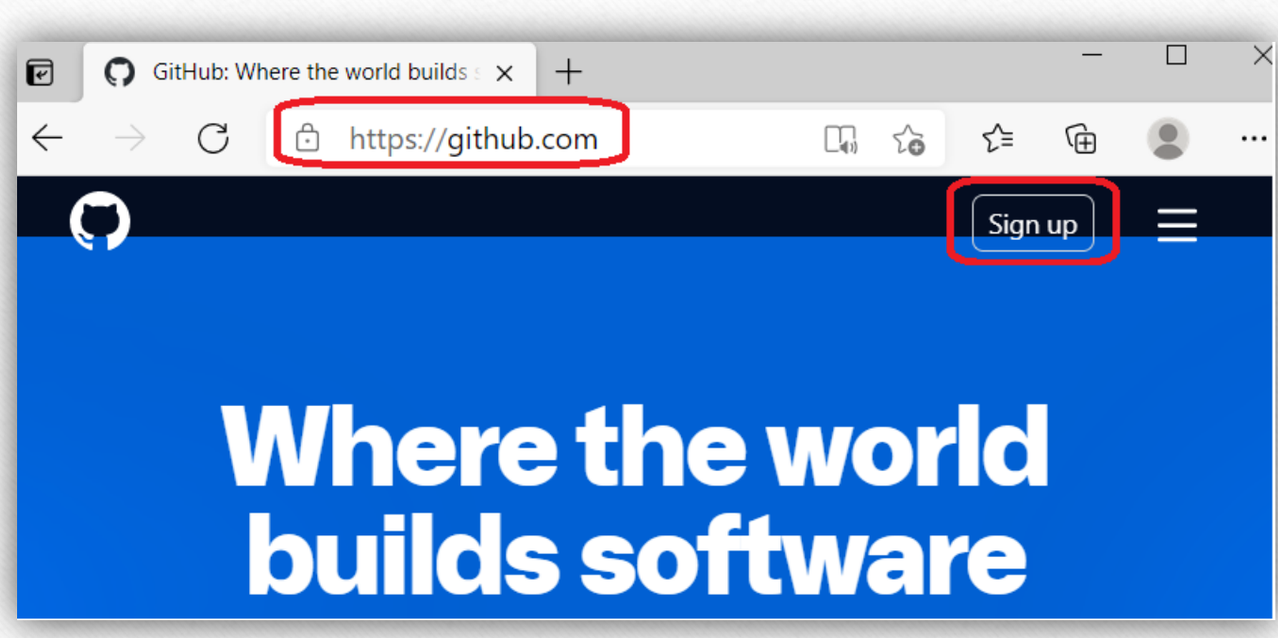
git remote: used to retrieve a list of remote repositories associated with local repository. To create a new remote association use git remote add followed by a name for the remote branch (i.e. upstream) and then the URL of the remote repo on GitHub. git remote -v displays a verbose list of the associated remote repos with the remote URL after the repo name.

git branch: used to work inside of branches.

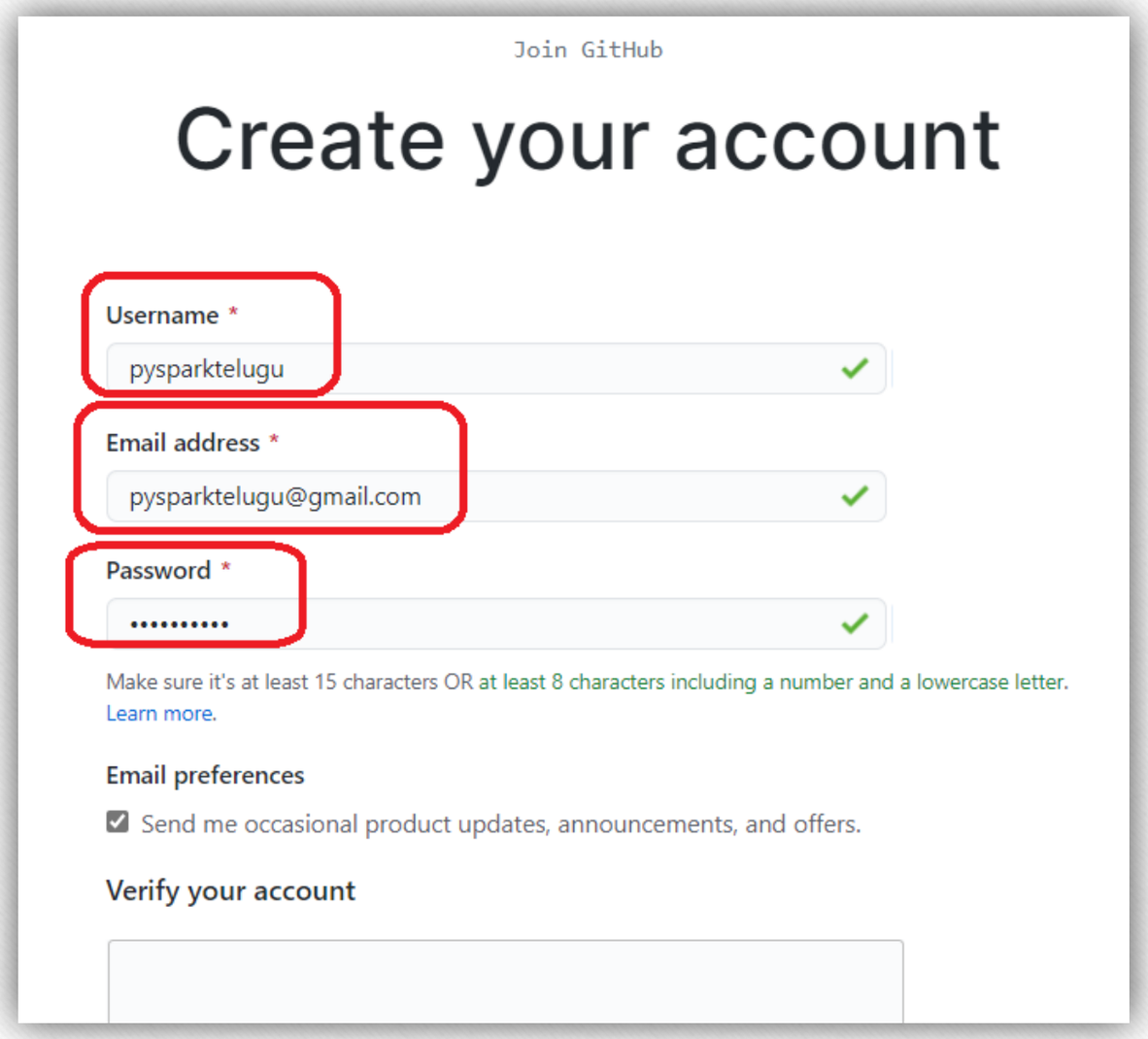
git checkout: followed by a branch name allows you to switch into the working directory of a specific branch.

git diff: followed by the names of two branches allows you to compare the differences between the two branches. For example: git diff master development will show the differences between the master branch and the development branch

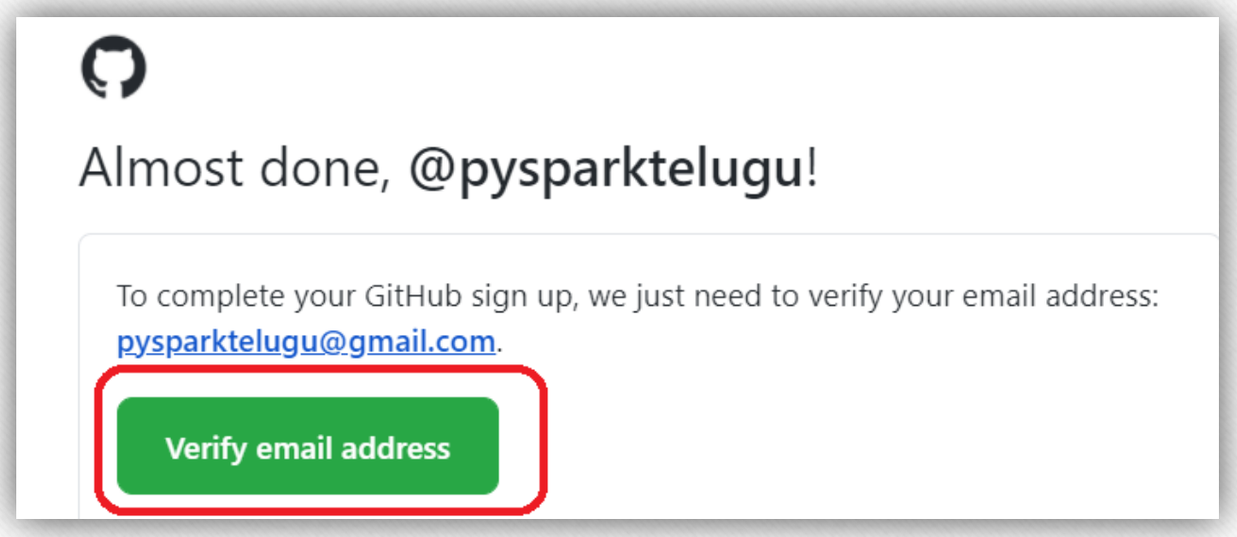
Creating Github account using gmail.
Goto www.github.com and click on Sign Up



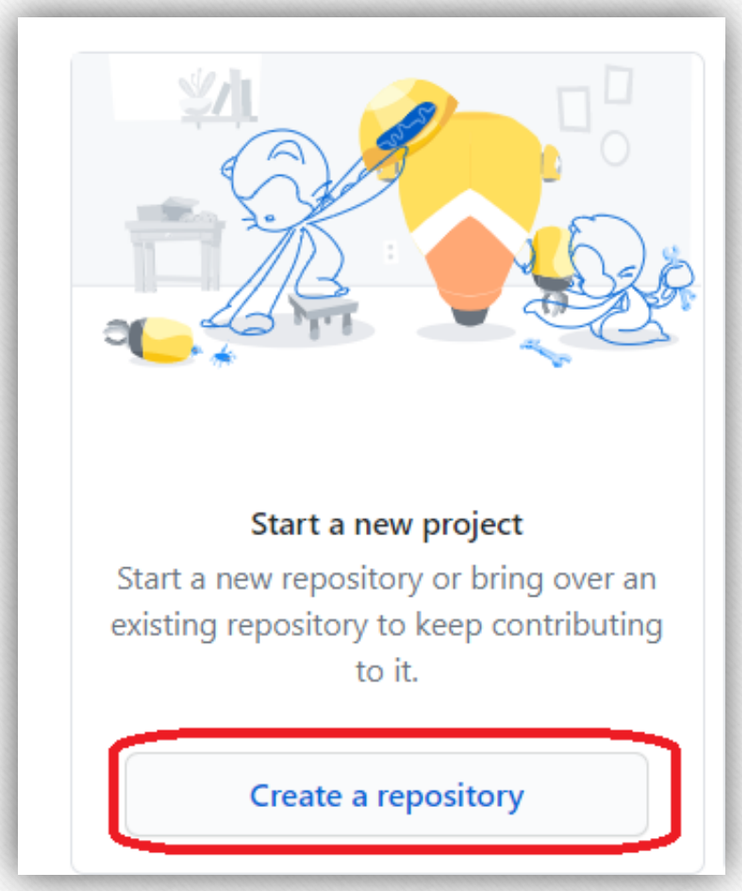
Enter User Name
Email Address
Password



Verify Email Address. After registering you will get Email verification link to Your Gmail. Click On That Link And Verify Email ID.



Create New Repository using below option.

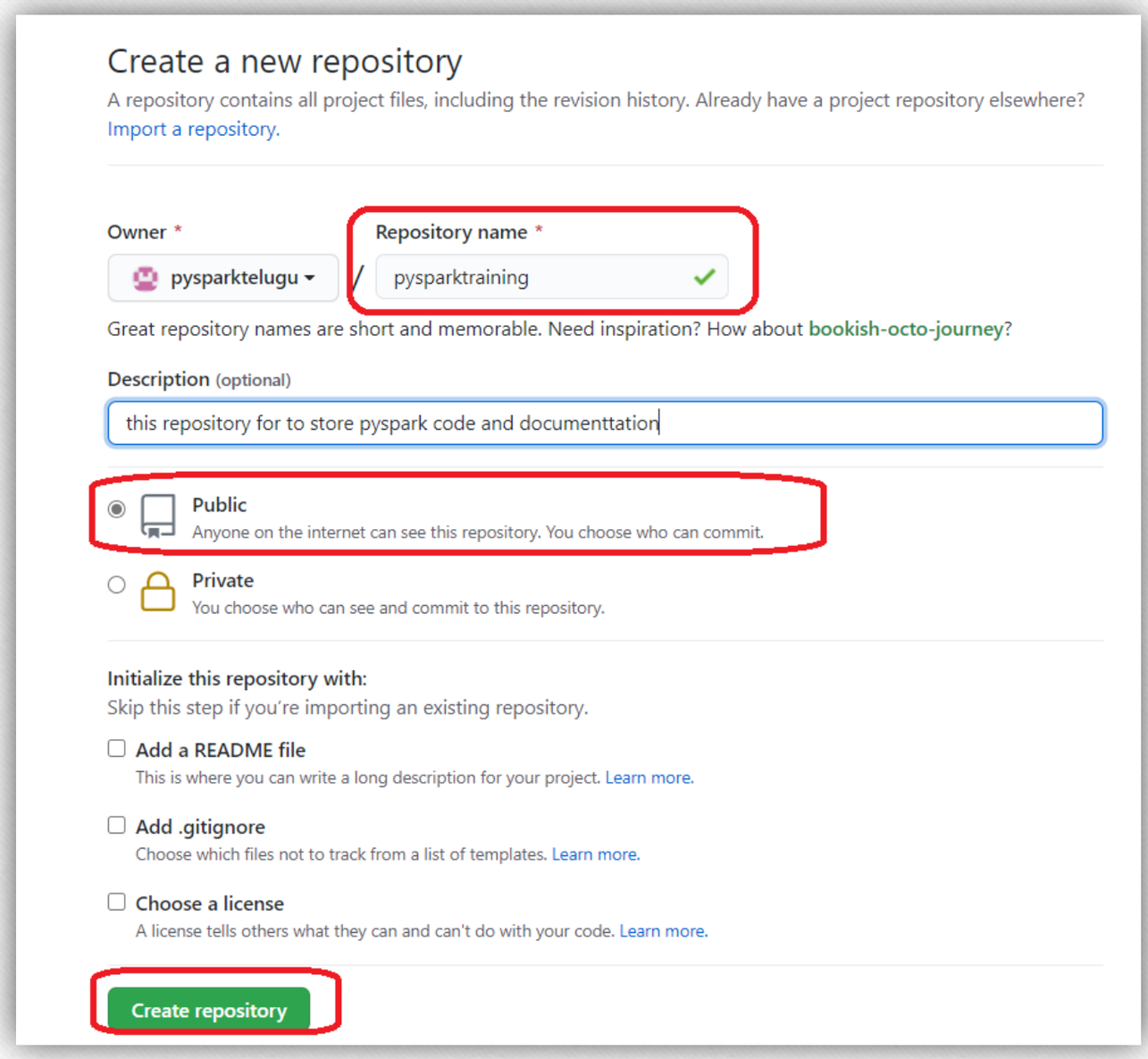


Enter Repository Name

Select Repository Type

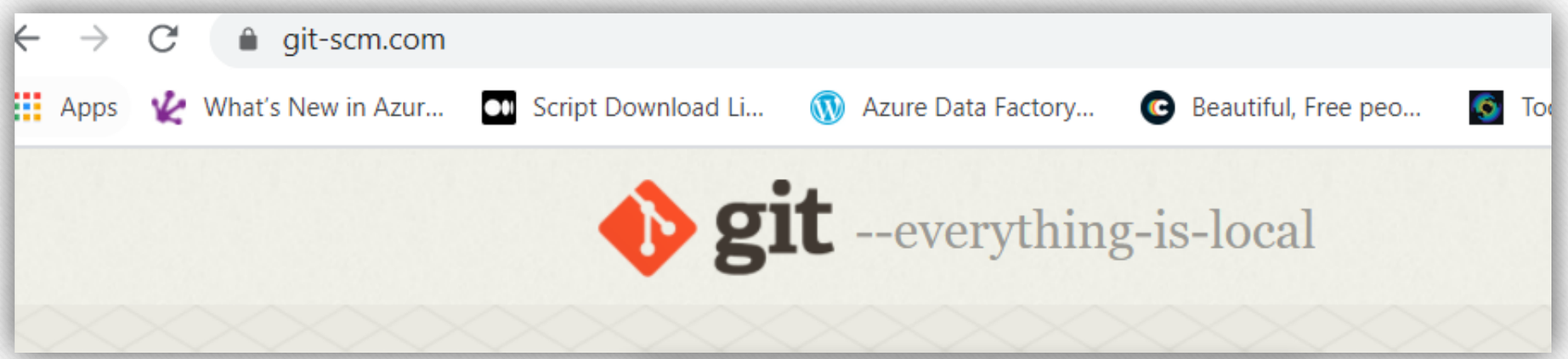
Public (you can decide)

Private (Personal information & Corporate Project information)

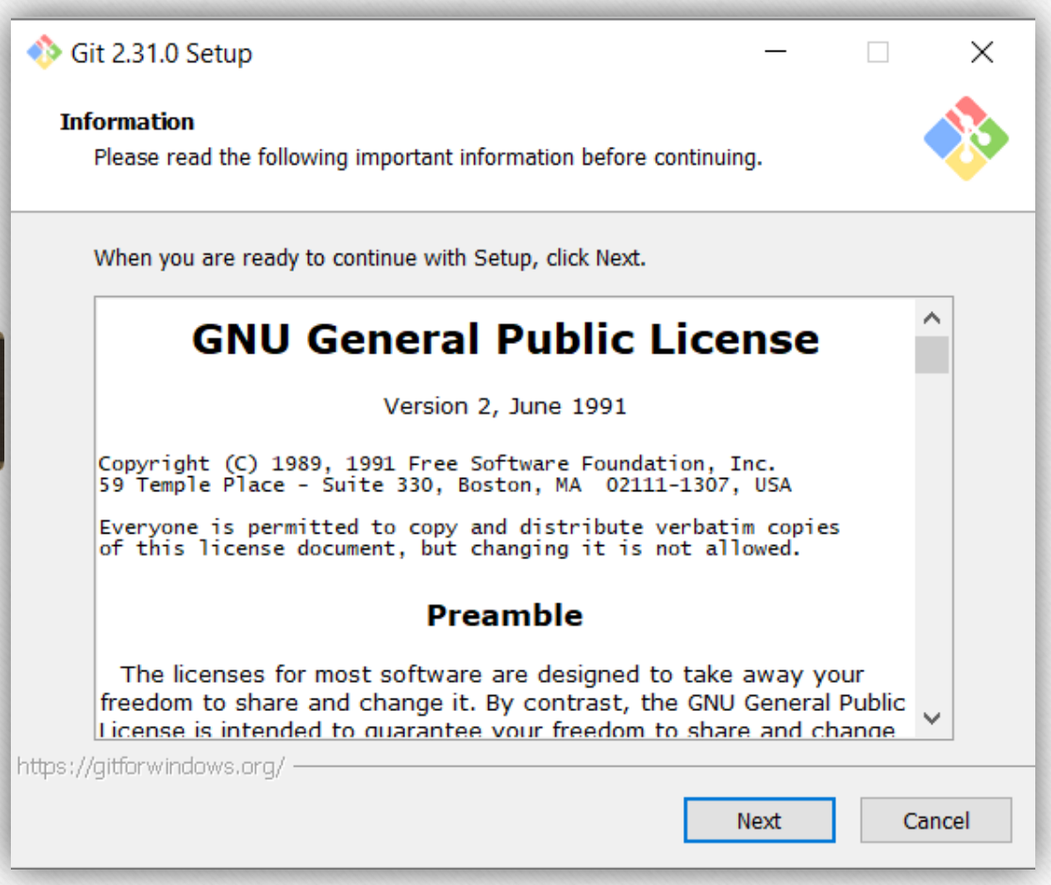


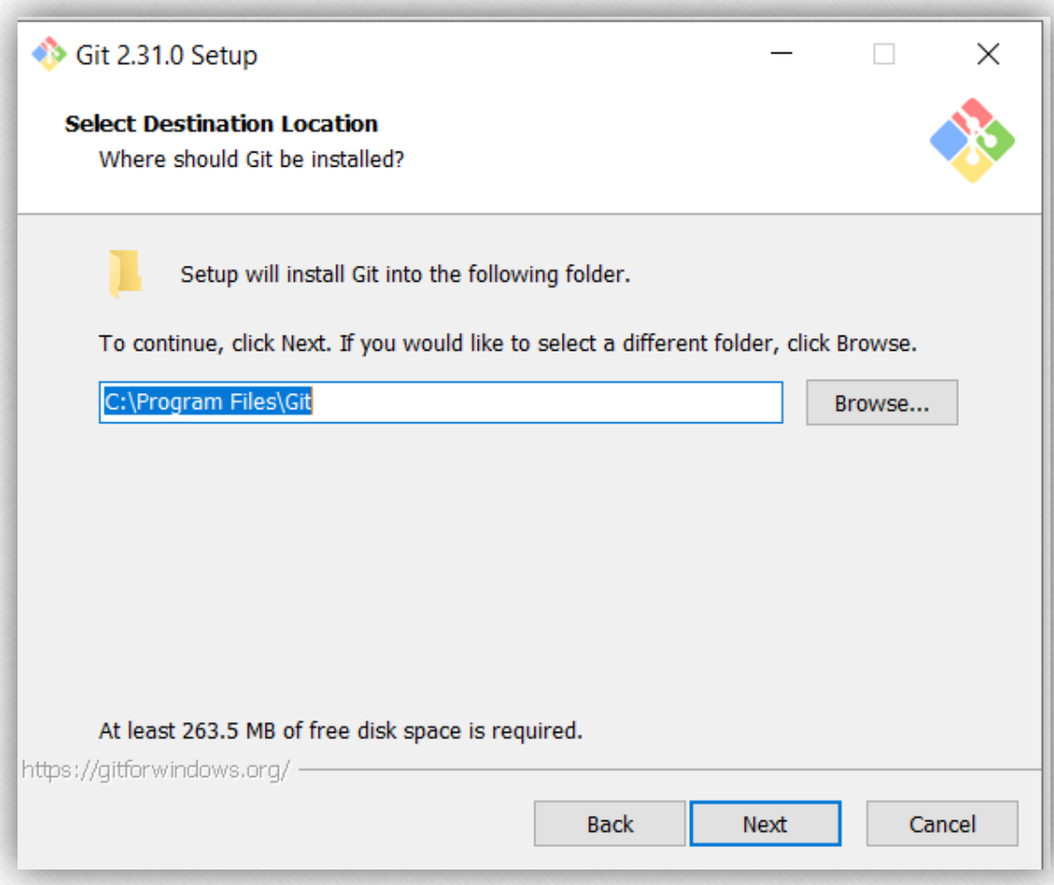
Download Git SCM CMD for windows environment from below link.

www.git-scm.com

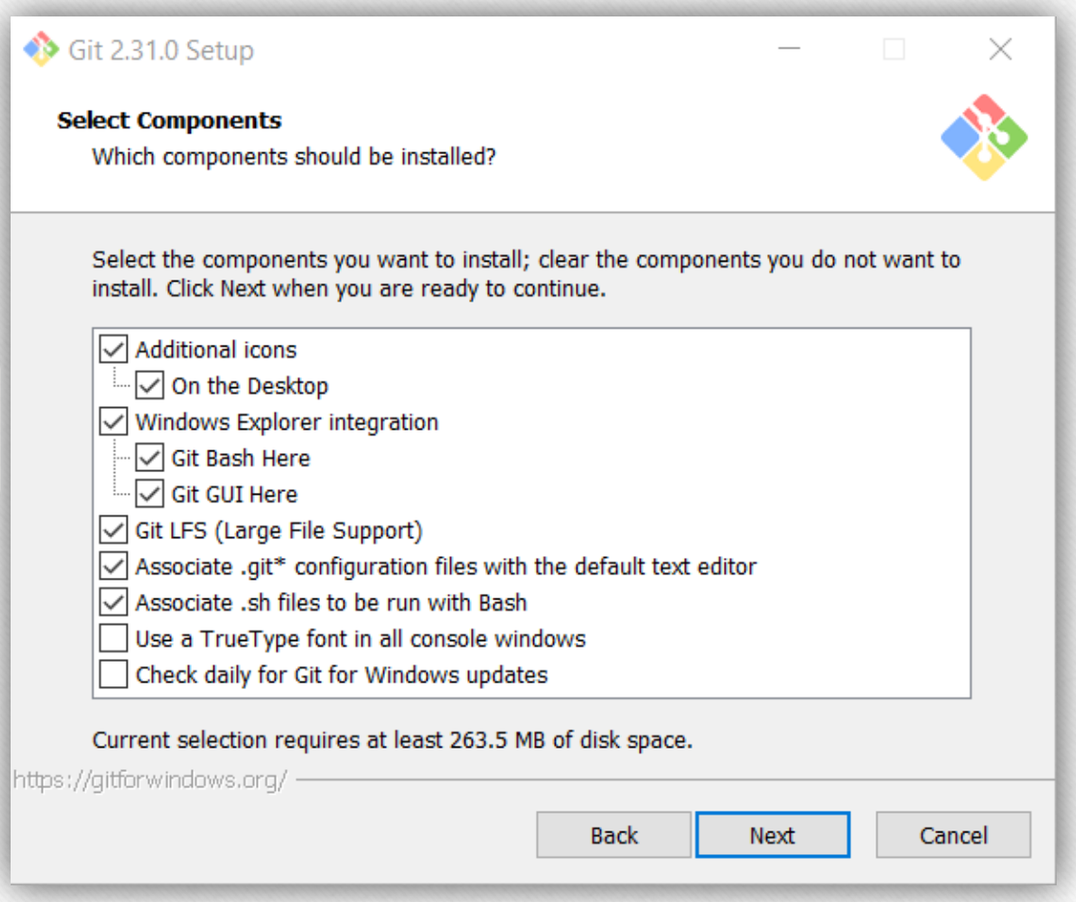


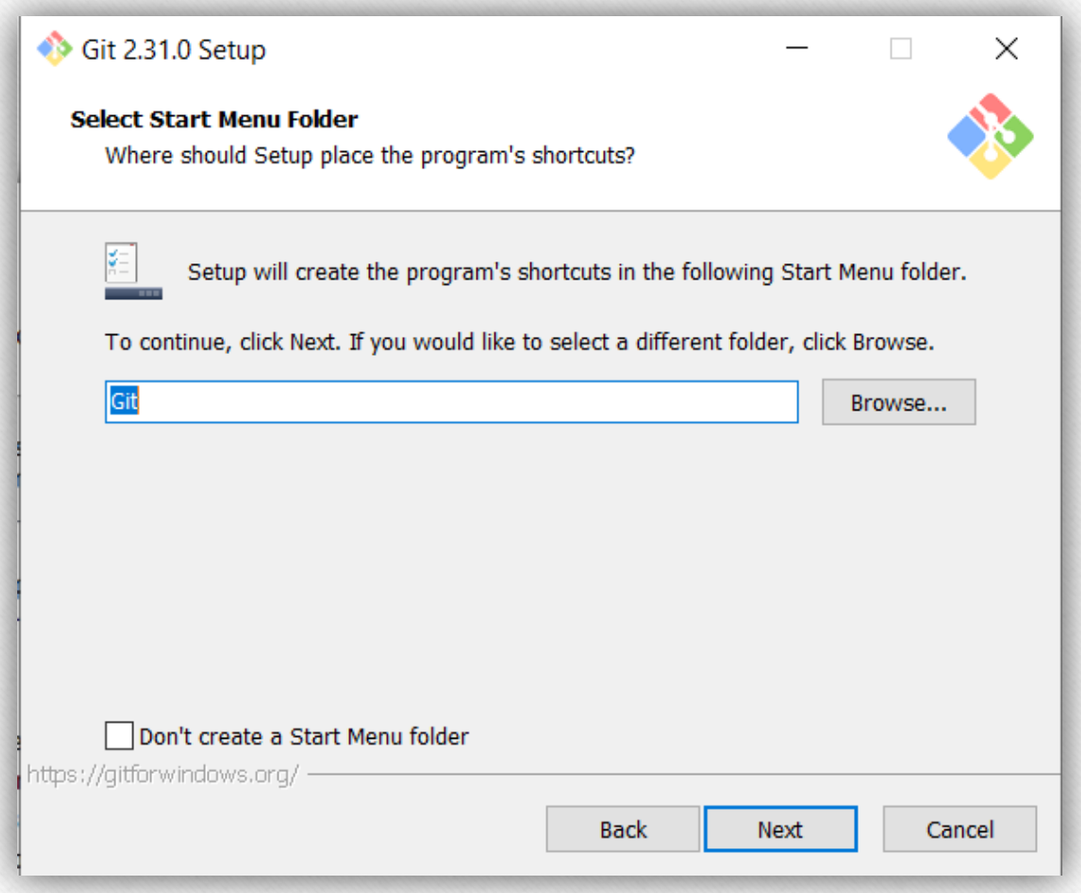
Install Git Scm in windows environment. You can go default with all options.



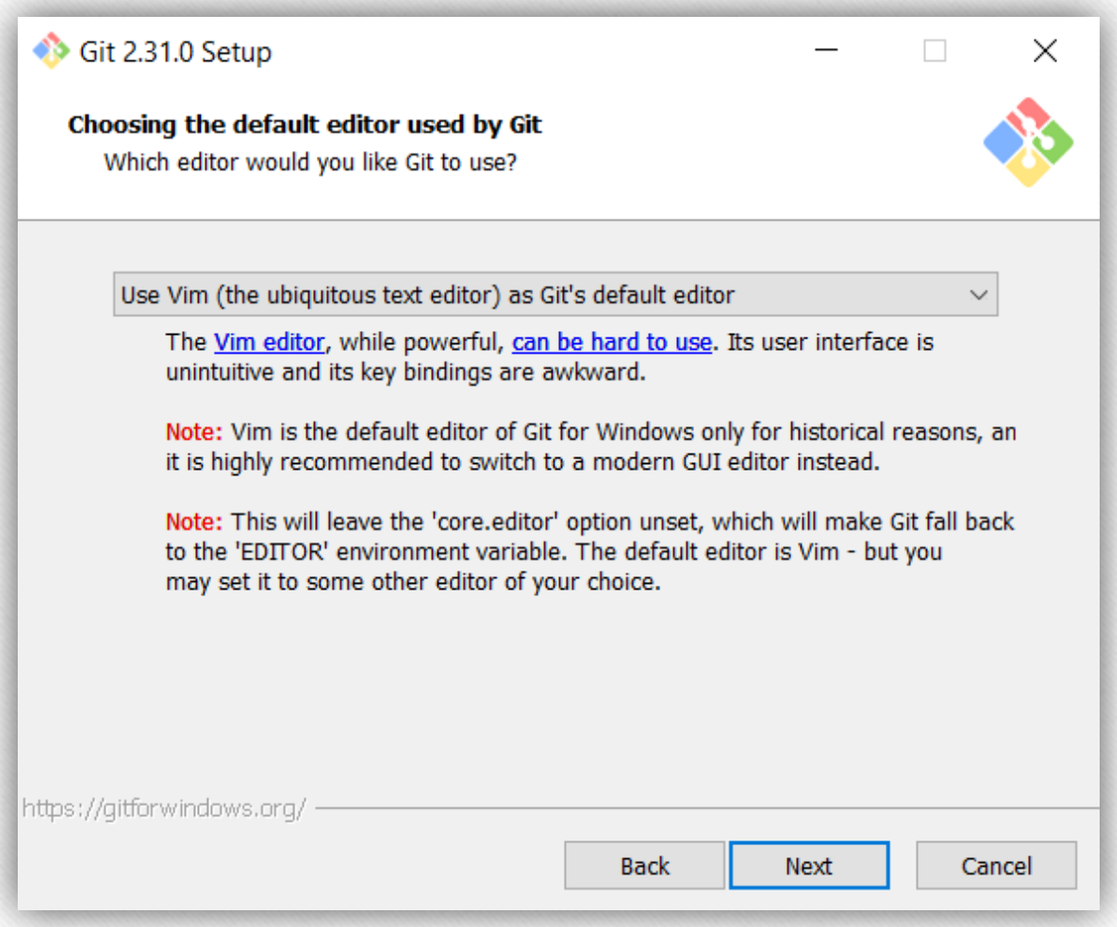


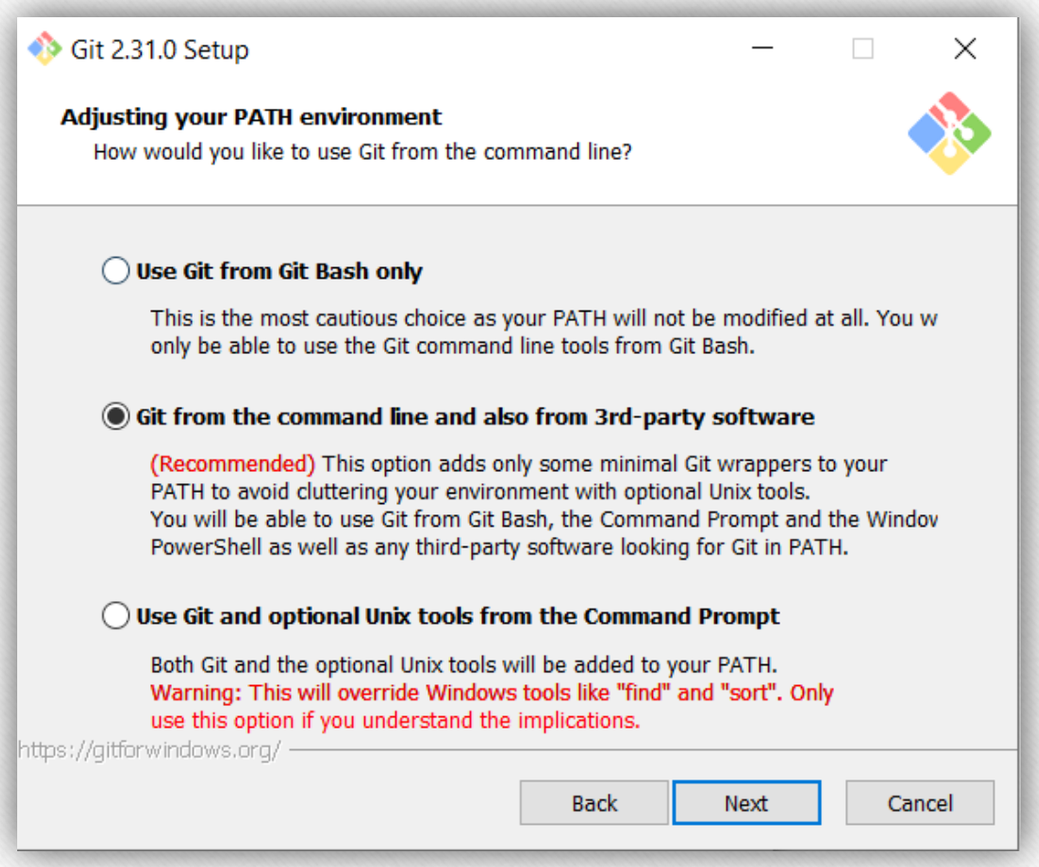
Select **On The Desktop** option **Git Bash** and **Git GUI**



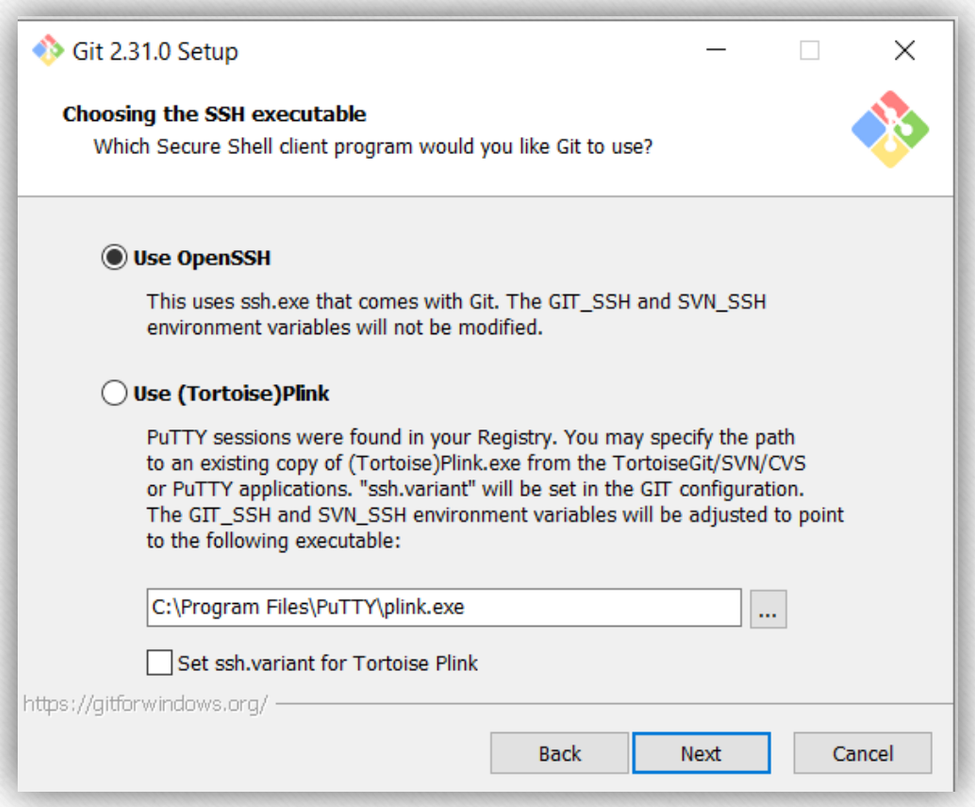


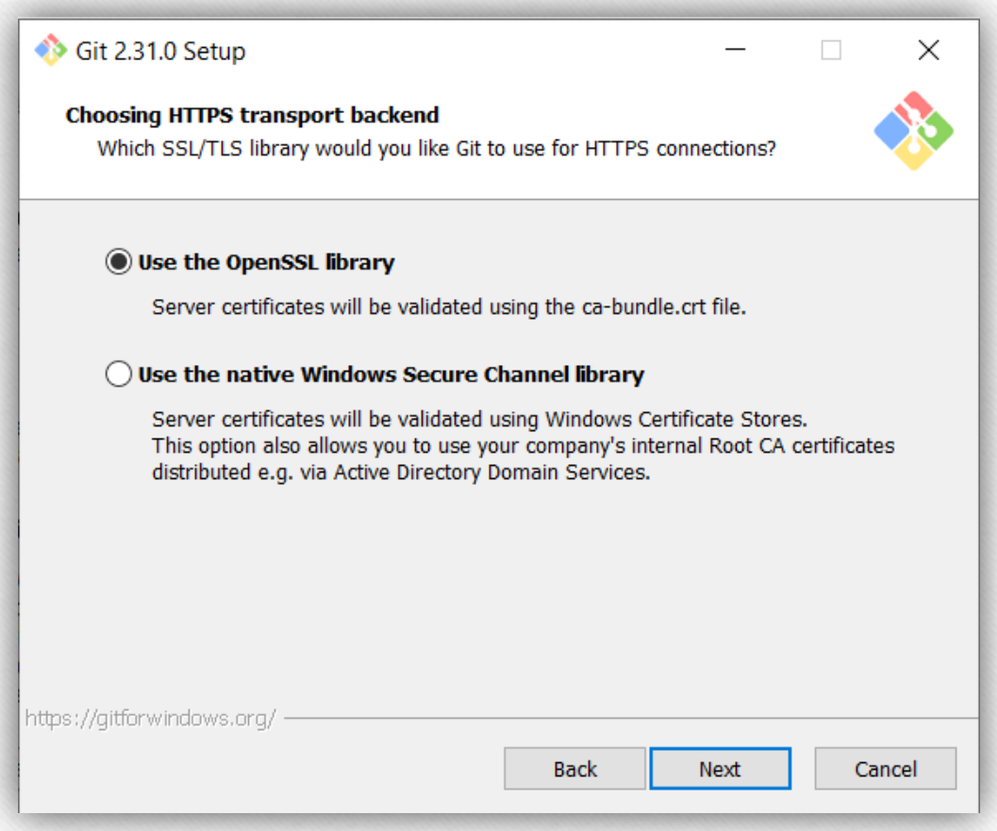
Select **Git From the command line and also from 3rd party software**



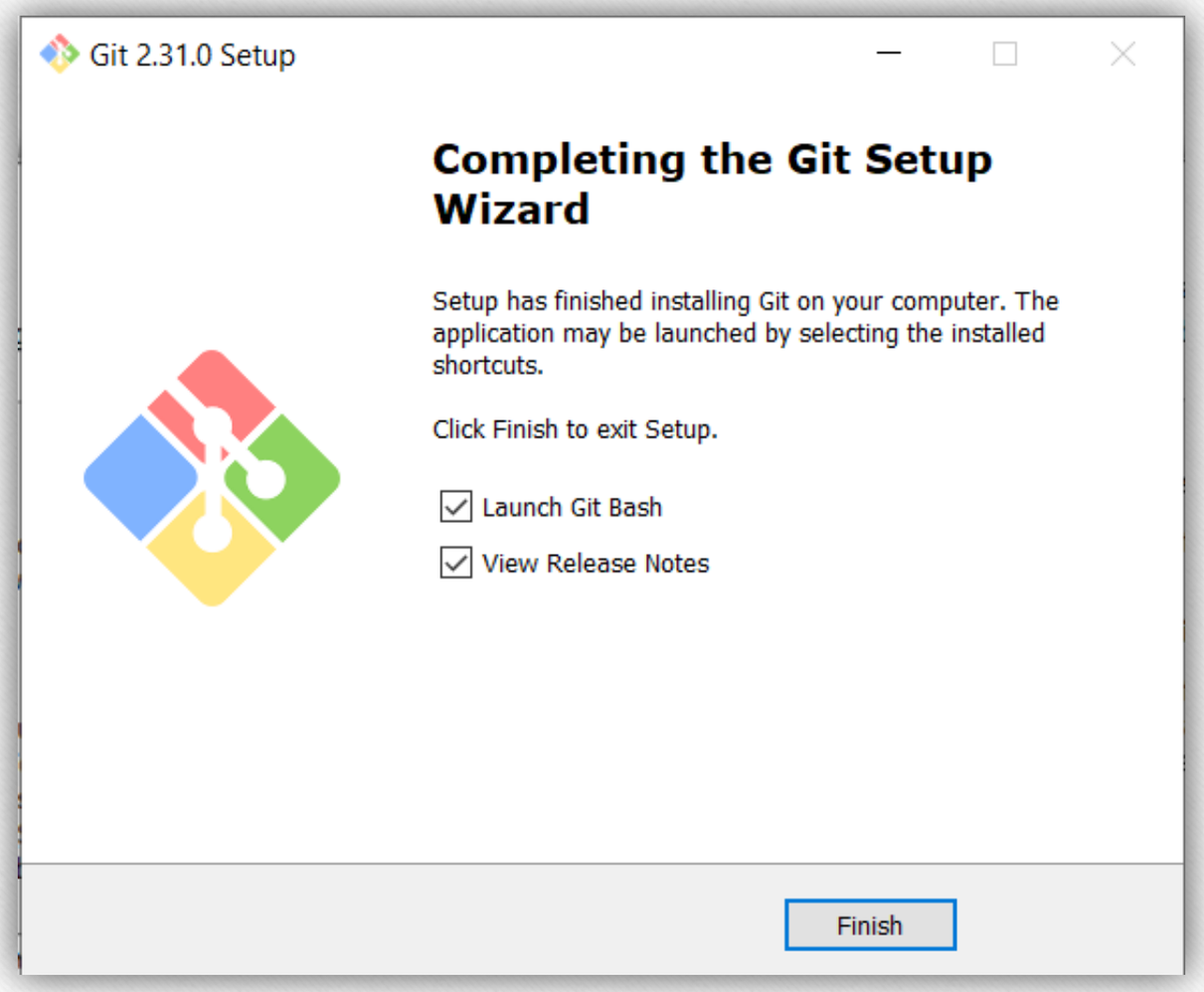


Select **OpenSSH**



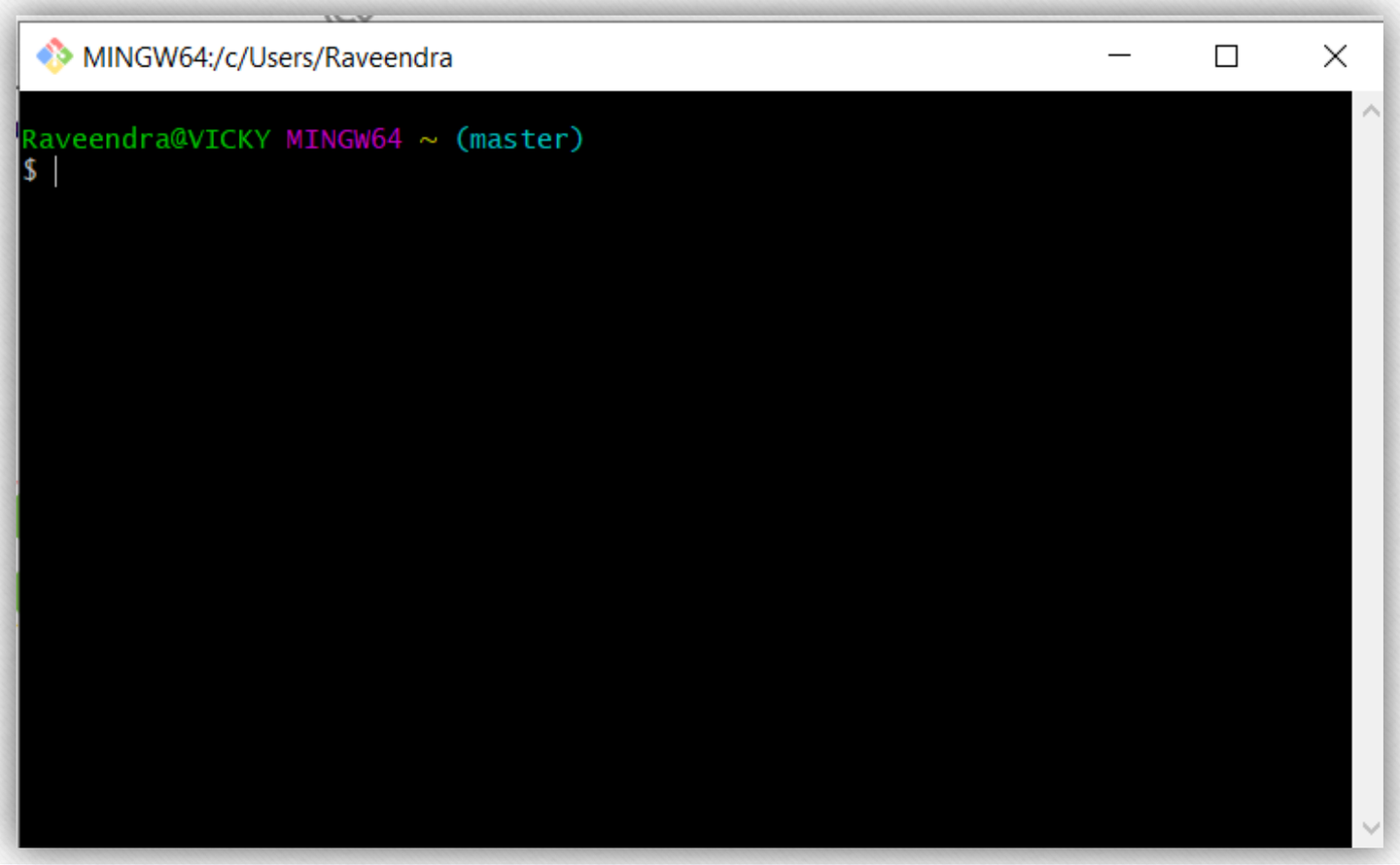


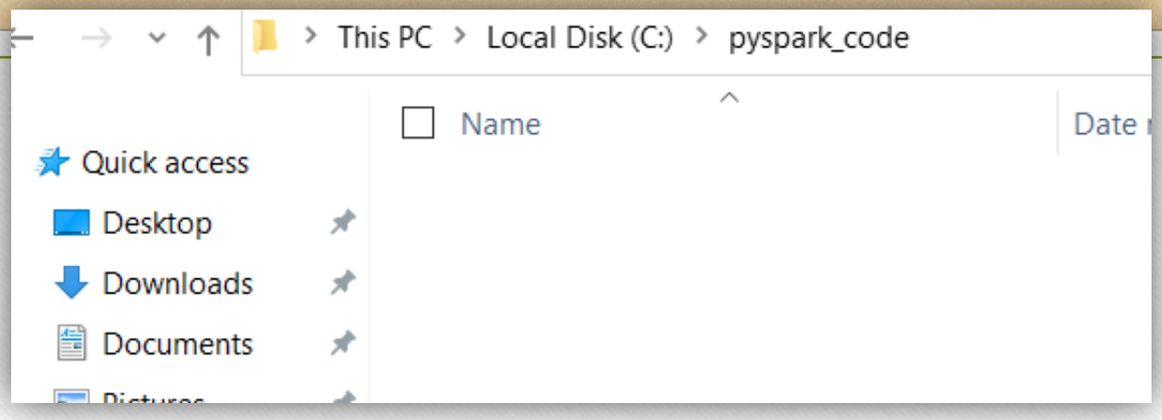
Select **Launch Git Bash** it will open **Git Bash**



Git Bash : here we can use all GIT Commands for

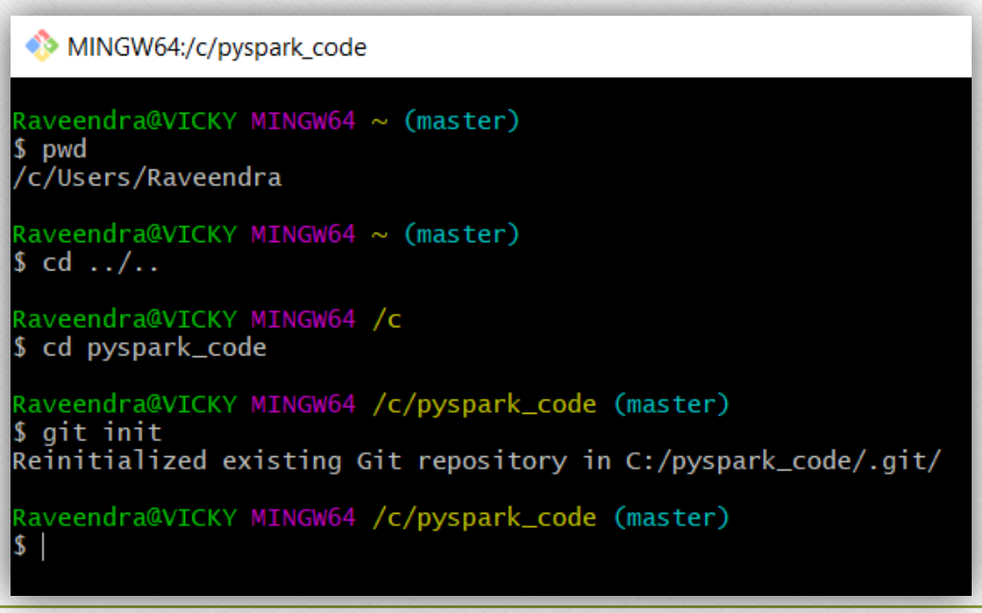
1) cloning repositories
2) Adding new code changes to repository
3) Committing code changes
4) Pushing committed changes to remote repository



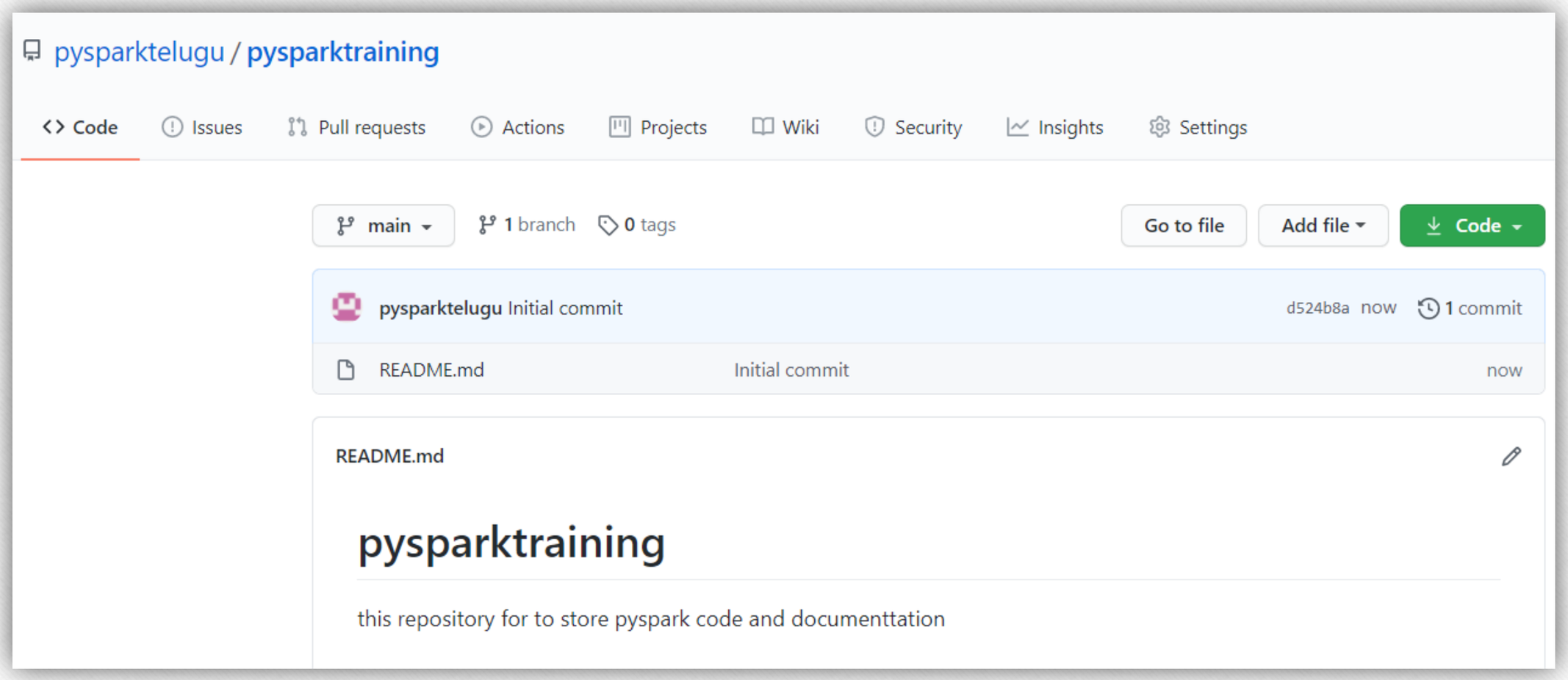


Getting Current Working directory using **pwd**
Changing directory using **cd**

init : initializing repository to particular directory.



Cloning github repository

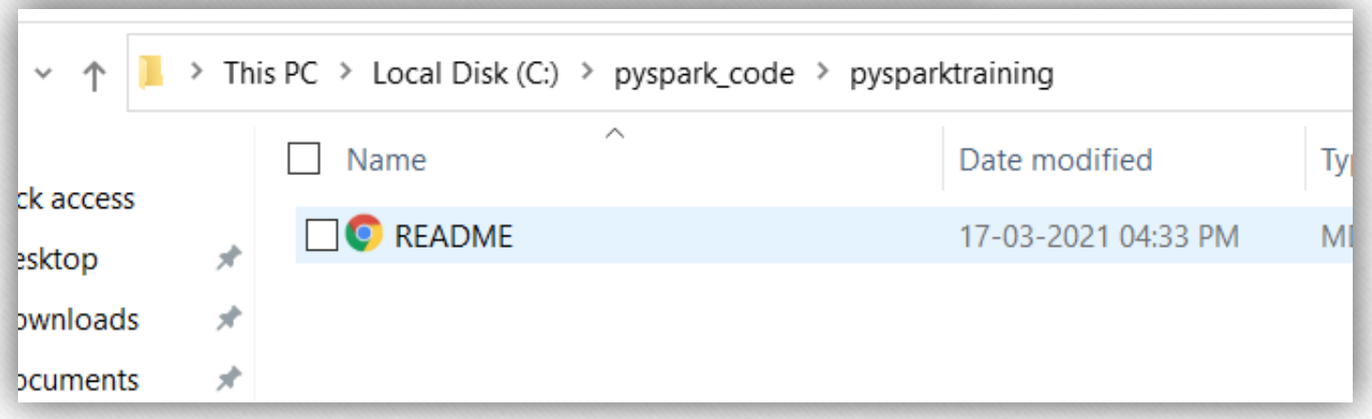


After installing Git, the first thing to do is to set your **name** and **email**

git config --global user.name “pysparktelugu"
git config --global user.email “pysparktelugu@gmail.com"

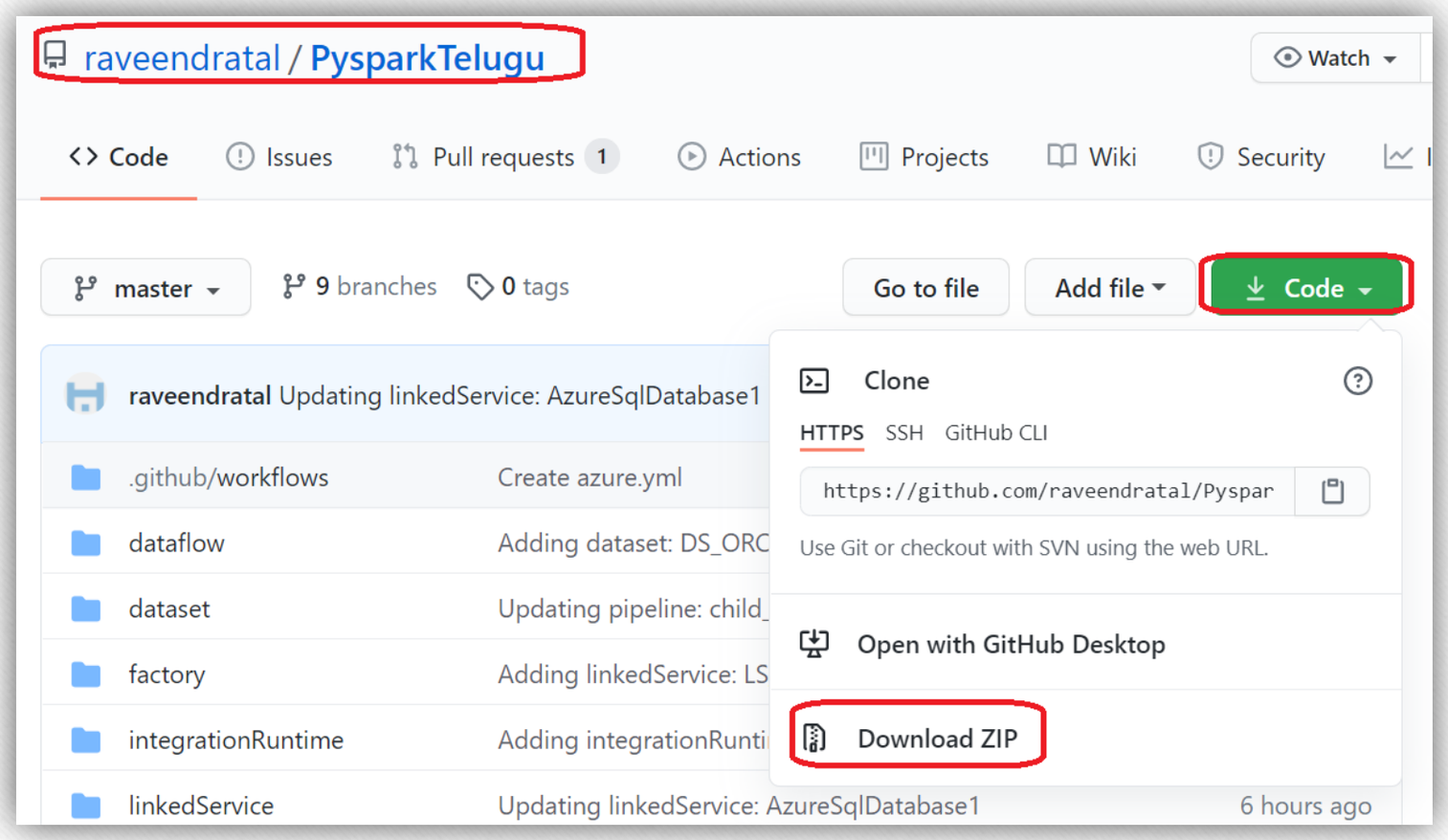
git clone **giturl - The second image is showing cloned repository from github.com**

```
Raveendra@VICKY MINGW64 /c/pyspark_code (master)
$ git config --global user.name "pysparktelugu"

Raveendra@VICKY MINGW64 /c/pyspark_code (master)
$ git config --global user.enamil "pysparktelugu@gmail.com"

Raveendra@VICKY MINGW64 /c/pyspark_code (master)
$ git clone https://github.com/pysparktelugu/pysparktraining.git
Cloning into 'pysparktraining'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 3, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (3/3), done.

Raveendra@VICKY MINGW64 /c/pyspark_code (master)
$
```

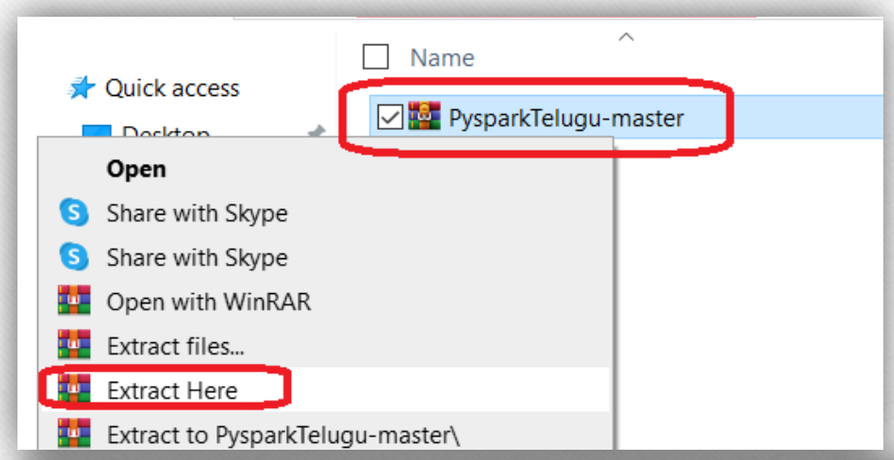


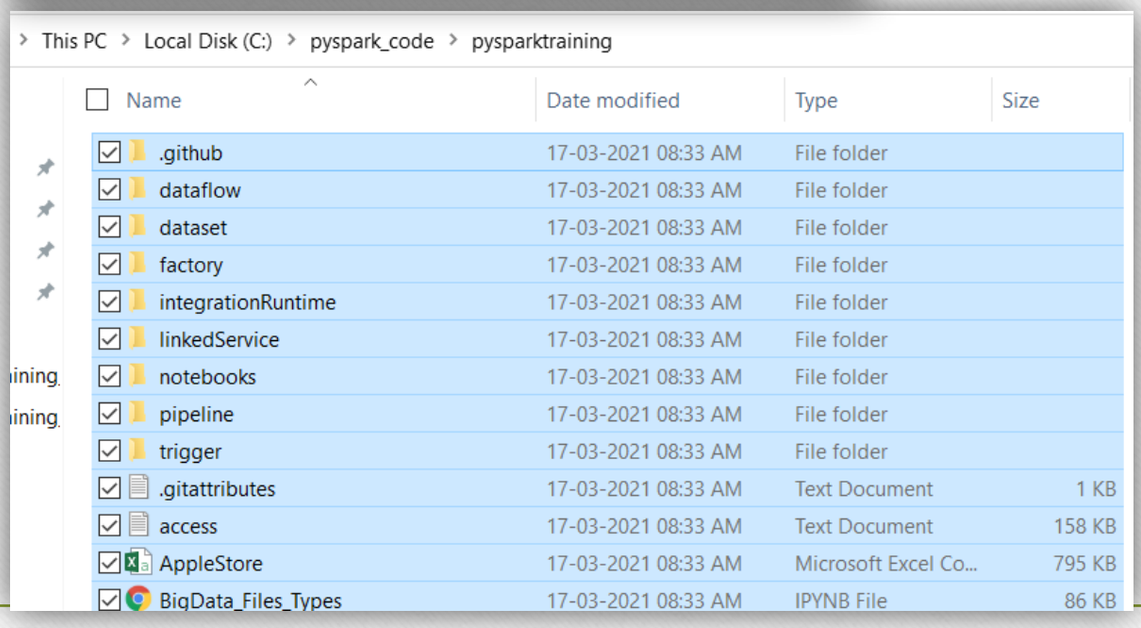
Now we will download entire repository as a zip file and extract in local system which is cloned directory in previous step

Open github url https://github.com/raveendratal/PysparkTelugu Download code in zip file.



extract downloaded pysparktelugu-master zip file into C:\pyspark_code\pysparktraining. After Extraction delete zip file. Any way its not required.





Git status : git status will show the any new changes in repository

```
Raveendra@VICKY MINGW64 /c/pyspark_code (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        pysparktraining/

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Raveendra@VICKY MINGW64 /c/pyspark_code (master)
$ cd pysparktraining

Raveendra@VICKY MINGW64 /c/pyspark_code/pysparktraining (main)
$ git status
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
        modified:   README.md

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
        .gitattributes
        .github/
        AppleStore.csv
        BigData_Files_Types.ipynb
        Custom_Logging.ipynb
        Hive_Queries.hql
        Pyspark_Tutorial_3_DataFrame_Operations.ipynb
```

Using **git add** adding all newly added files into staging area. **git add .** (. Means it will consider all files)

```
Raveendra@VICKY MINGW64 /c/pyspark_code/pysparktraining (main)
$ git add .
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in README.md.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in .gitattributes.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in .github/workflows/azure.yml.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in BigData_Files_Types.ipynb.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in Custom_Logging.ipynb.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in Pyspark_Tutorial_3_DataFrame_Operations.ipynb.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in Pyspark_Tutorial_4_Joins.ipynb.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in RDD exercise Apple Store apps.ipynb
```

Git commit : using **git commit** we can commit all new changes from staging to local repository
-M " comments" - m option we can use for providing commit comments.

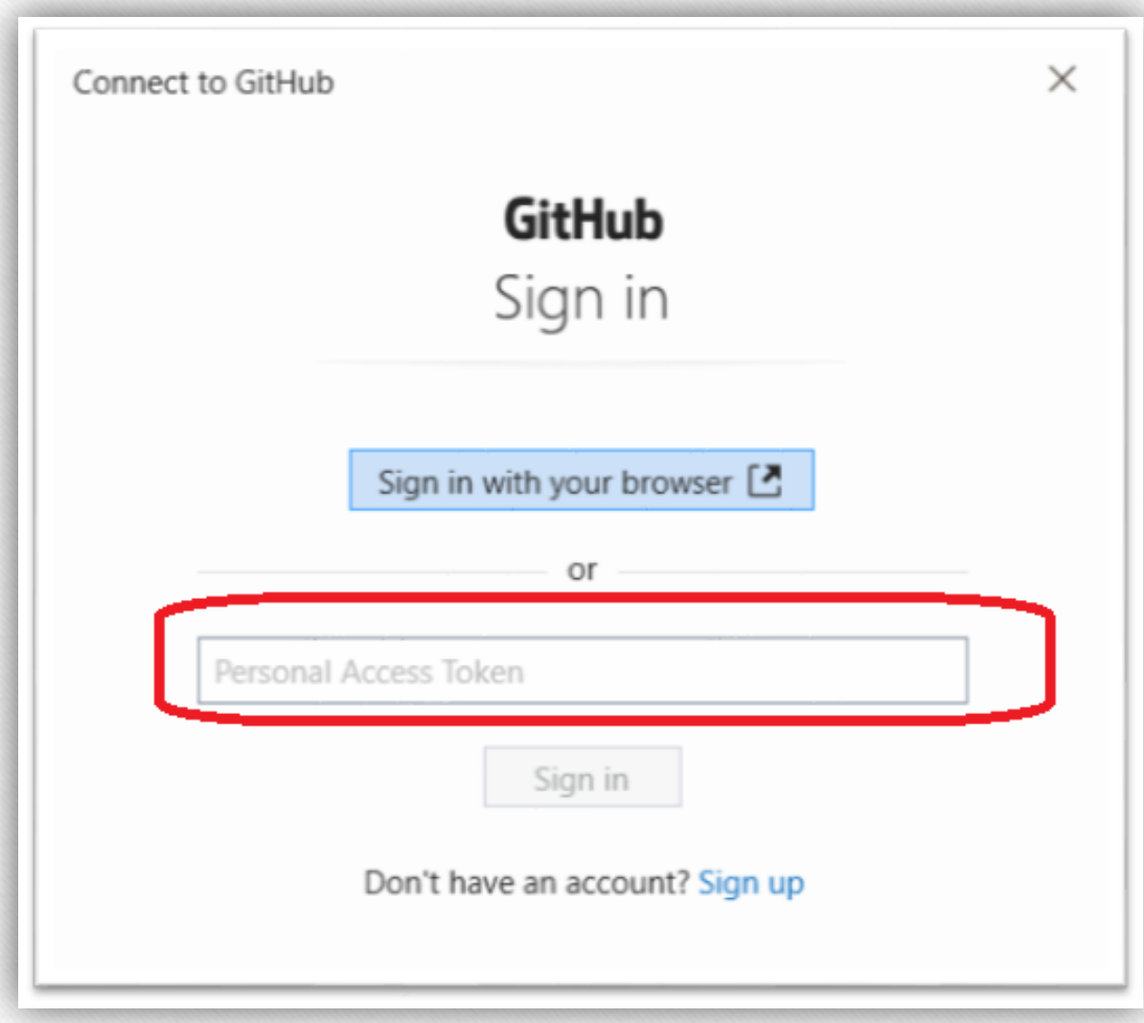
```
Raveendra@VICKY MINGW64 /c/pyspark_code/pysparktraining (main)
$ git commit -m "commiting all files at a time"
[main c0fc0f8] commiting all files at a time
 166 files changed, 1390140 insertions(+), 2 deletions(-)
 create mode 100644 .gitattributes
 create mode 100644 .github/workflows/azure.yml
 create mode 100644 AppleStore.csv
 create mode 100644 BigData_Files_Types.ipynb
 create mode 100644 Custom_Logging.ipynb
 create mode 100644 Hive_Queries.hql
 create mode 100644 Pyspark_Tutorial_3_DataFrame_Operations.ipynb
 create mode 100644 Pyspark_Tutorial_4_Joins.ipynb
 create mode 100644 Python_Basics_Training.dbc
 create mode 100644 Python_Basics_tutorial.dbc
 create mode 100644 Python_Training (3).dbc
 create mode 100644 Python_Training.dbc
 create mode 100644 RDD_exercise_Apple_Store_apps.ipynb
 create mode 100644 RDD_exercise_mobile_app_log_file.ipynb
 create mode 100644 Read & Write Excel Files.ipynb
 create mode 100644 Read_And_Write_Json_Files.ipynb
```

Git push : using **git push** command we can push newly committed changes from **local repository** to **Remote repository**.

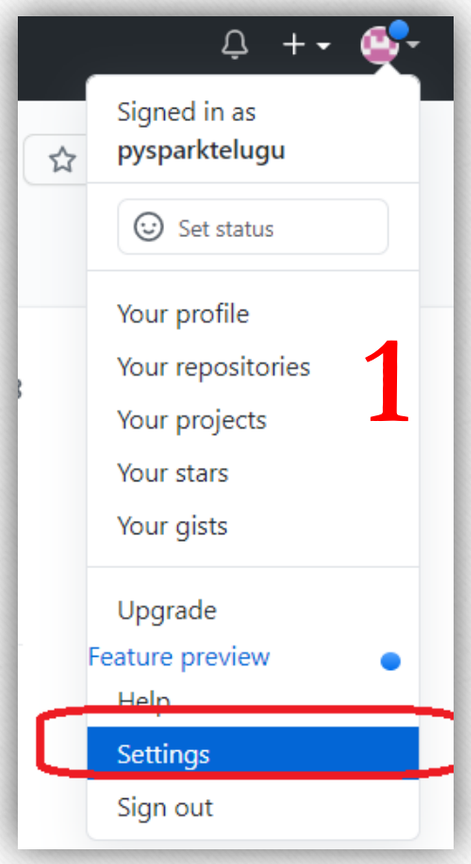
First time while using **git push** command it will ask authentication. We can give github.com **access token** or **user-name and password**

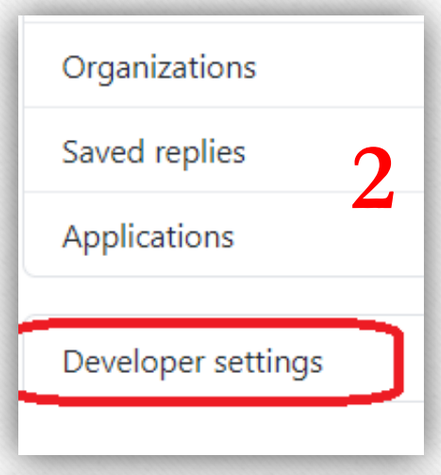
```
Raveendra@VICKY MINGW64 /c/pyspark_code/pysparktraining (main)
$ git push
Enumerating objects: 179, done.
Counting objects: 100% (179/179), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (173/173), done.
Writing objects: 100% (177/177), 20.09 MiB | 1.92 MiB/s, done.
Total 177 (delta 70), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (70/70), done.
To https://github.com/pysparktelugu/pysparktraining.git
   d524b8a..c0fc0f8  main -> main
```

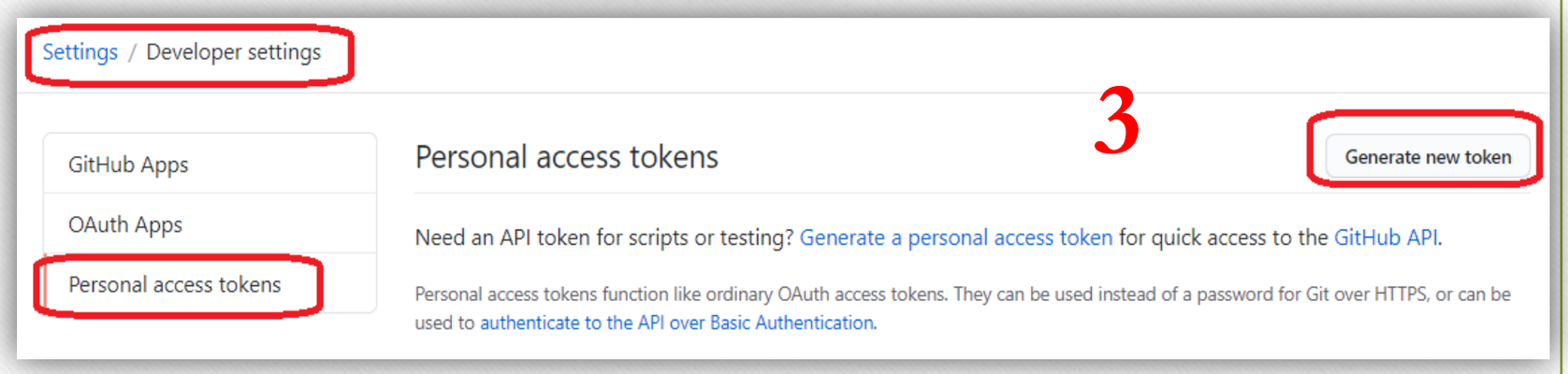
It will open a window like below. You can choose any of the option. Next slide I have given steps for creating **access token**



Login into www.github.com account and go to => profile => settings =>
Left Side => Developer Settings = > Personal Access Tokens.
Click on **Generate New Token**







Enter name and select **scopes** as listed below. Repo options and **workflow** is mandatory

New personal access token

Personal access tokens function like ordinary OAuth access tokens. They can be used instead of a password for Git over HTTPS, or can be used to authenticate to the API over Basic Authentication.

Note

gittoken

What's this token for?

Select scopes

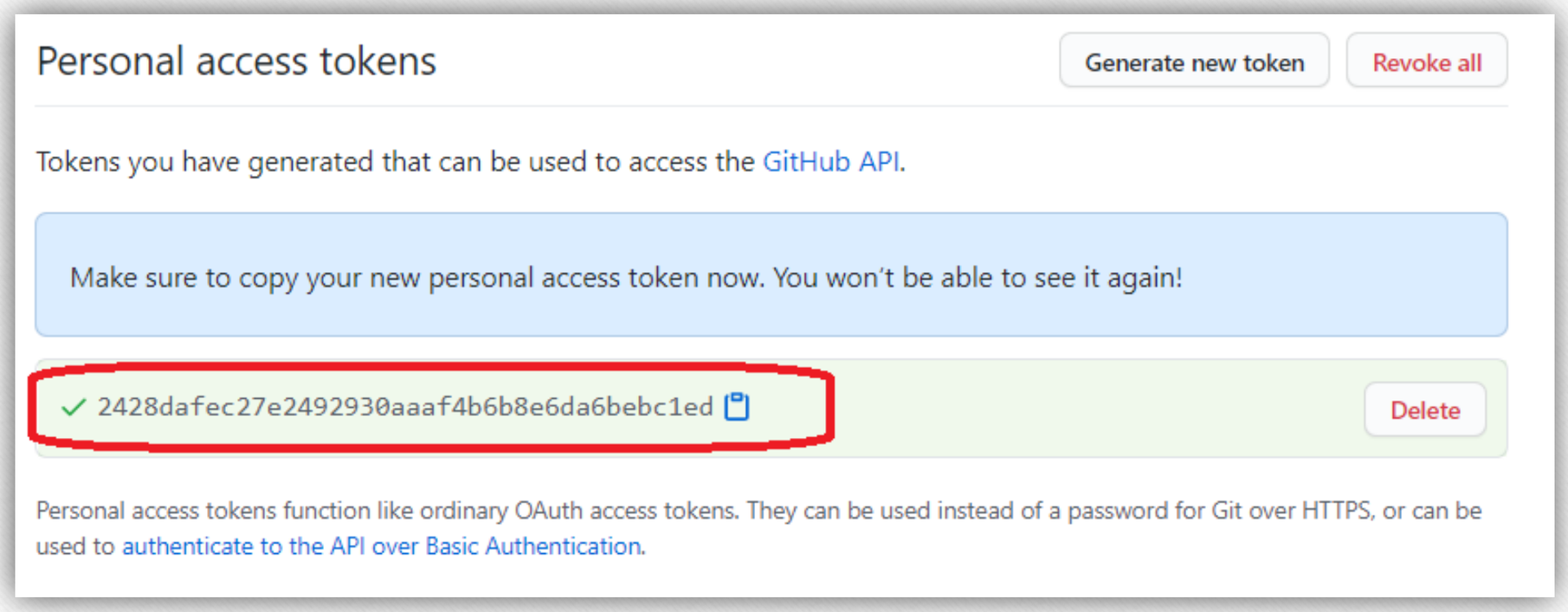
Scopes define the access for personal tokens. Read more about OAuth scopes.

repo	Full control of private repositories
repo:status	Access commit status
repo_deployment	Access deployment status
public_repo	Access public repositories
repo:invite	Access repository invitations
security_events	Read and write security events

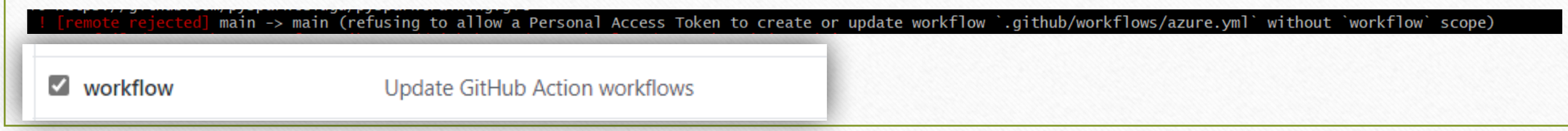
workflow	Update GitHub Action workflows

Generate token Cancel

Access token is generated. Copy that and provide in authentication window which is asking while pushing the new Changes to remote repository.



Note: If you are not selecting **workflow** option while generating token. It will throw error while moving new changes to Remote repository.



Enter Newly Generated **Access Token** in this window and click on sign in to continue the pushing Changes to remote repository.

Here you can find status after Access Token Authentication it will upload the new changes into
Remote repository.

```
Raveendra@VICKY MINGW64 /c/pyspark_code/pysparktraining (main)
$ git push
Enumerating objects: 179, done.
Counting objects: 100% (179/179), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (173/173), done.
Writing objects: 100% (177/177), 20.09 MiB | 1.92 MiB/s, done.
Total 177 (delta 70), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (70/70), done.
To https://github.com/pysparktelugu/pysparktraining.git
   d524b8a..c0fc0f8  main -> main

Raveendra@VICKY MINGW64 /c/pyspark_code/pysparktraining (main)
$
```

pysparktelugu / pysparktraining

Code | Issues | Pull requests | Actions | Projects | Wiki | Security | Insights | Settings

main | 1 branch | 0 tags | Go to file | Add file | Code

pysparktelugu commiting all files at a time — c0fc0f8 31 minutes ago — 2 commits

.github/workflows	commiting all files at a time	31 minutes ago
dataflow	commiting all files at a time	31 minutes ago
dataset	commiting all files at a time	31 minutes ago
factory	commiting all files at a time	31 minutes ago
integrationRuntime	commiting all files at a time	31 minutes ago
linkedService	commiting all files at a time	31 minutes ago
notebooks/Shared	commiting all files at a time	31 minutes ago
pipeline	commiting all files at a time	31 minutes ago
trigger	commiting all files at a time	31 minutes ago
.gitattributes	commiting all files at a time	31 minutes ago
AppleStore.csv	commiting all files at a time	31 minutes ago

How To Connect Git in Azure Data Factory?

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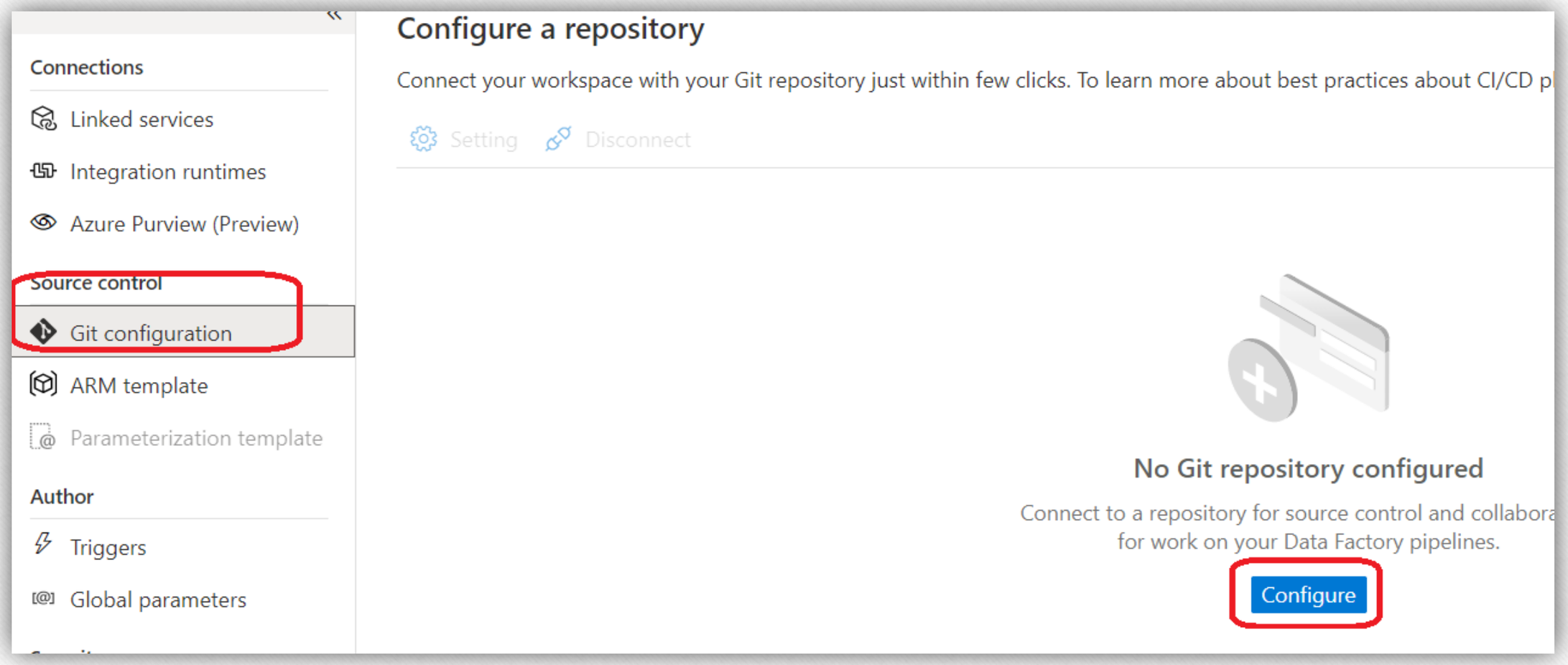
Now you can connect newly created Git Repository in Azure Data Factory



Configure a repository

Specify the settings that you want to use when connecting to your repository.

Repository type * ⓘ

GitHub

☐ Use GitHub Enterprise Server

GitHub account * ⓘ

pysparktelugu

Repository name

pysparktraining

Collaboration branch * ⓘ

main

Publish branch * ⓘ

main

Root folder * ⓘ

/

Import existing resource

☑ Import existing resources to repository

Import resource into this branch * ⓘ

Apply Cancel

Set working branch

Working branch ○ Create new ◉ Use existing

main

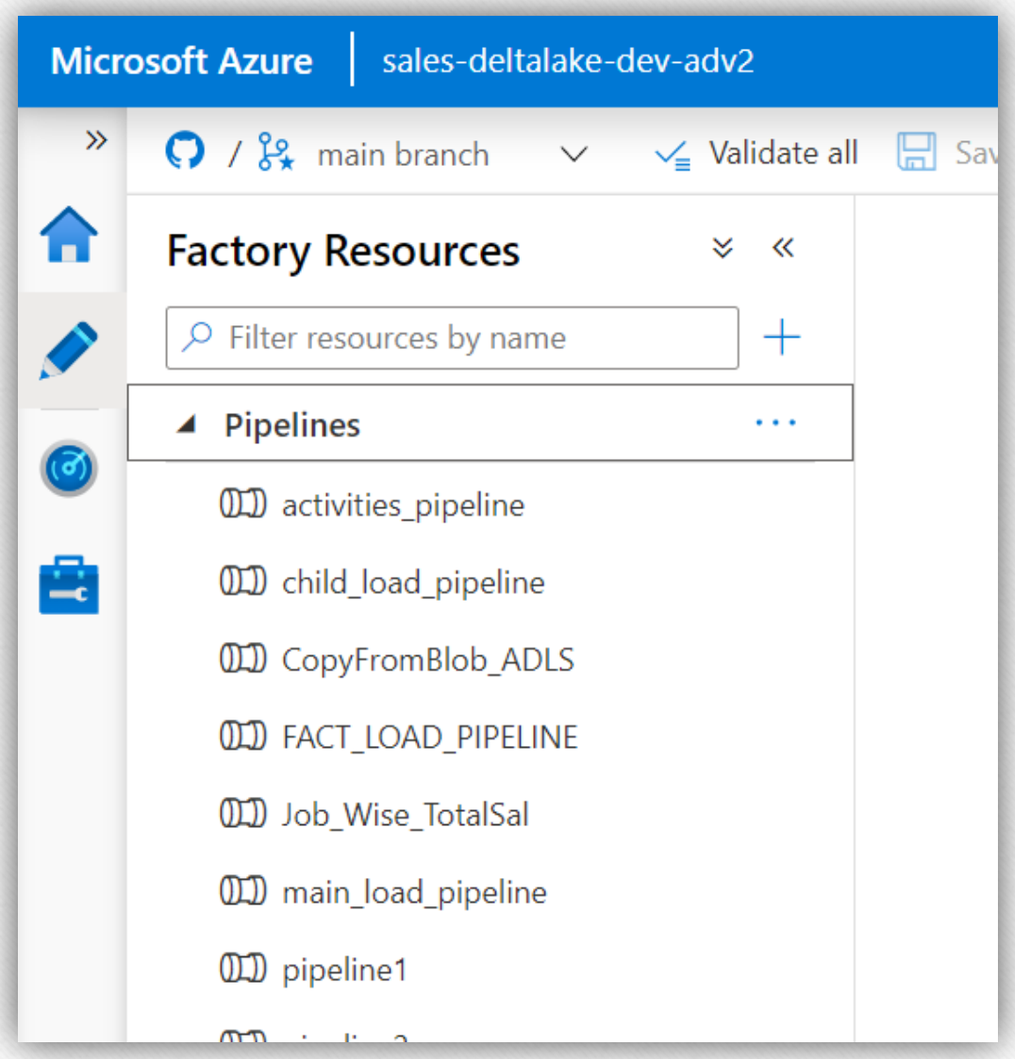
Save

Configure a repository

Connect your workspace with your Git repository just within few clicks. To learn mor

Setting | Disconnect

Repository type	GitHub
GitHub account	pysparktelugu
Repository name	pysparktraining
Collaboration branch	main
Publish branch	main
Root folder	/
Last published commit	



All The Best ☺

@trraveendra