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DVC (Data Version Control) - Full Notes from Basics to Advanced

1. What is DVC?

- DVC = Git for Data + ML Pipelines
 - Manages **data**, **models**, and **experiments** in ML projects.
 - Works with Git but tracks **large files**, **directories**, and **ML stages**.
 - Makes projects **reproducible**, **shareable**, and **collaborative**.
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2. Why DVC?

Git Problem

Can't track large datasets

Git lacks pipeline tracking

No reproducibility for ML

Can't share data easily

DVC Solution

DVC tracks large files via **.dvc** metadata

DVC handles pipelines + stages like **make**

DVC ensures same input = same output

DVC supports remote storage (S3, GDrive etc)

4. DVC Project Structure

```
my-ml-project/
├── data/           # Raw datasets (not tracked by Git)
├── data.dvc        # DVC metadata for dataset
├── model.pkl       # Trained model (tracked by DVC)
├── model.pkl.dvc
├── dvc.yaml        # ML pipeline stages
├── dvc.lock        # Exact command runs (hashes etc.)
├── .dvc/          # DVC internal files
└── .git/          # Git repo
```

5. DVC Core Commands (Basic Level)

- ◆ Initialize DVC in your project

```
dvc init
```

Tack a data file or folder

```
dvc add data/
```

This creates `data.dvc` and adds `data/` to `.gitignore`.

- ◆ Push data to remote (e.g. Google Drive, S3)

```
dvc remote add -d myremote s3://mybucket/data
dvc push
```

- ◆ Pull data in a new machine / from collaborator

```
git clone <repo>
dvc pull
```

- ◆ Remove data from local (for space)

```
dvc remove data.dvc
```

6. DVC + Git Workflow


```
# Add large files via DVC
dvc add data/

# Git track the DVC metafiles
git add data.dvc .gitignore
git commit -m "Add dataset via DVC"

# Push code to Git + data to DVC remote
git push
dvc push
```

Step-by-Step: Push Local Code to GitHub Repo (No README) using Token

1. Create a GitHub Repo (without README)

1. Go to <https://github.com/new>
2. Fill in:
 - **Repo name**
 - Set to **Private** or **Public**
 -  *Don't check README / .gitignore / License*
3. Click **Create repository**

You'll see instructions to push from command line — we'll use that, but with a token.

2. Initialize Git Locally

Go to your project folder in terminal:

```
cd your-project-folder/
git init
```

Optional (if not already set):

```
git config user.name "your-name"  
git config user.email "your@email.com"
```

3. Add Files + Commit

```
git add .  
git commit -m "Initial commit"
```

4. Add GitHub Remote Using Personal Access Token (PAT)

Let's say:

- Your GitHub username: `yourusername`
- Your repo name: `my-repo`
- Your token: `ghp_xxxxyyyyyyyy` (example)

```
git remote add origin  
https://<TOKEN>@github.com/<USERNAME>/<REPO>.git
```

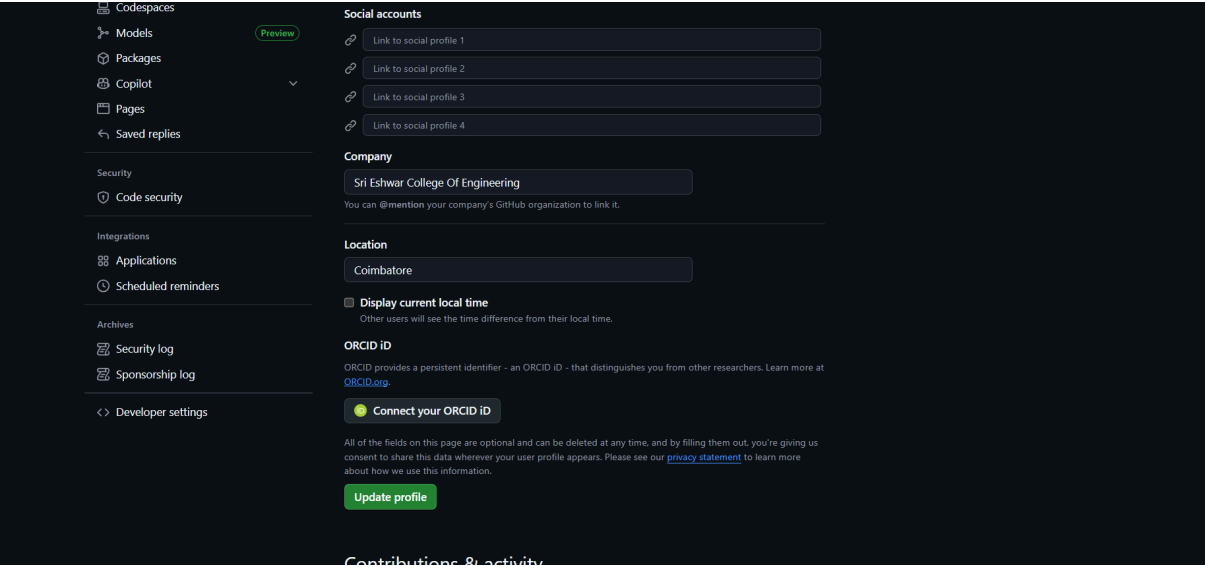
For example:

```
git remote add origin  
https://ghp_xxxxyyyyyyyy@github.com/yourusername/my-repo.git
```

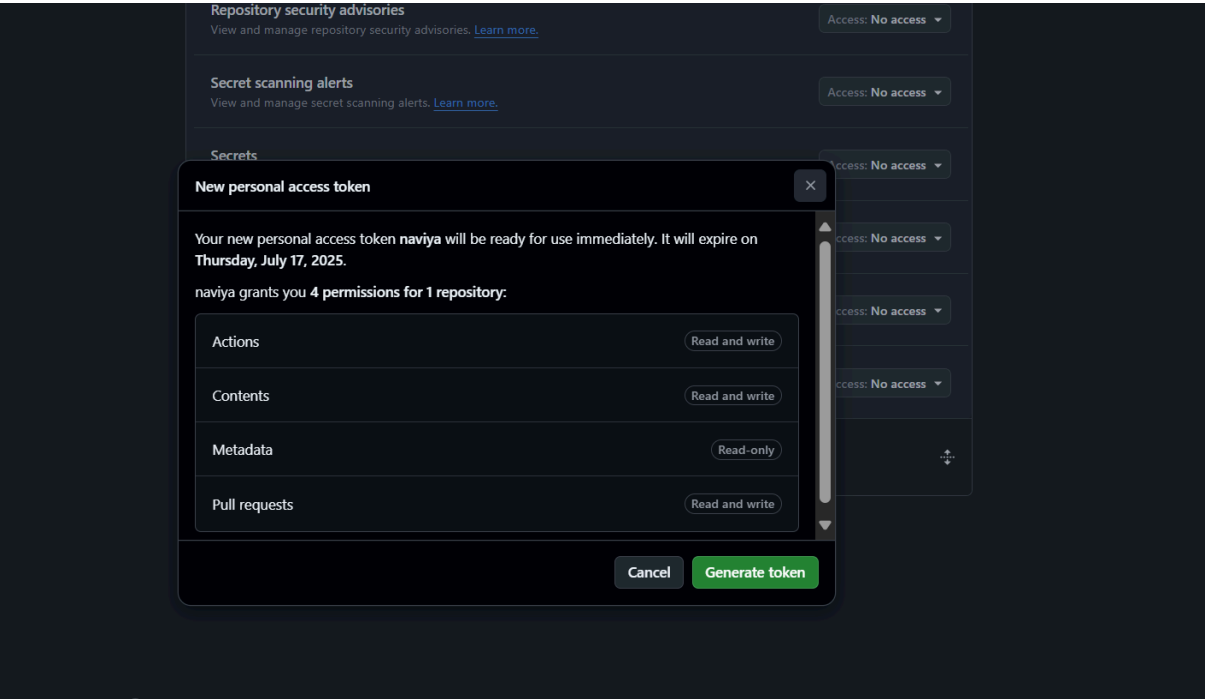
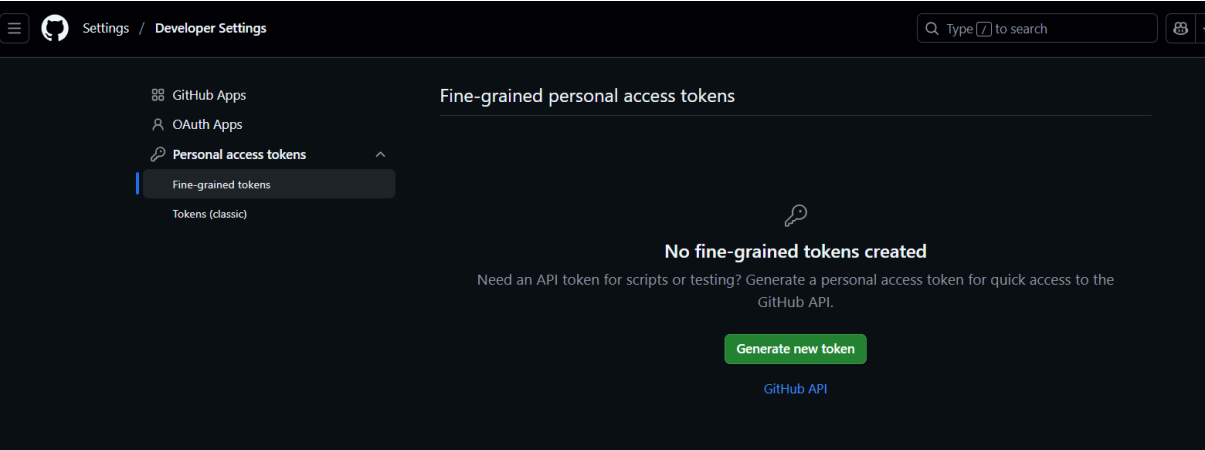
 Make sure token has **repo** scope if private.

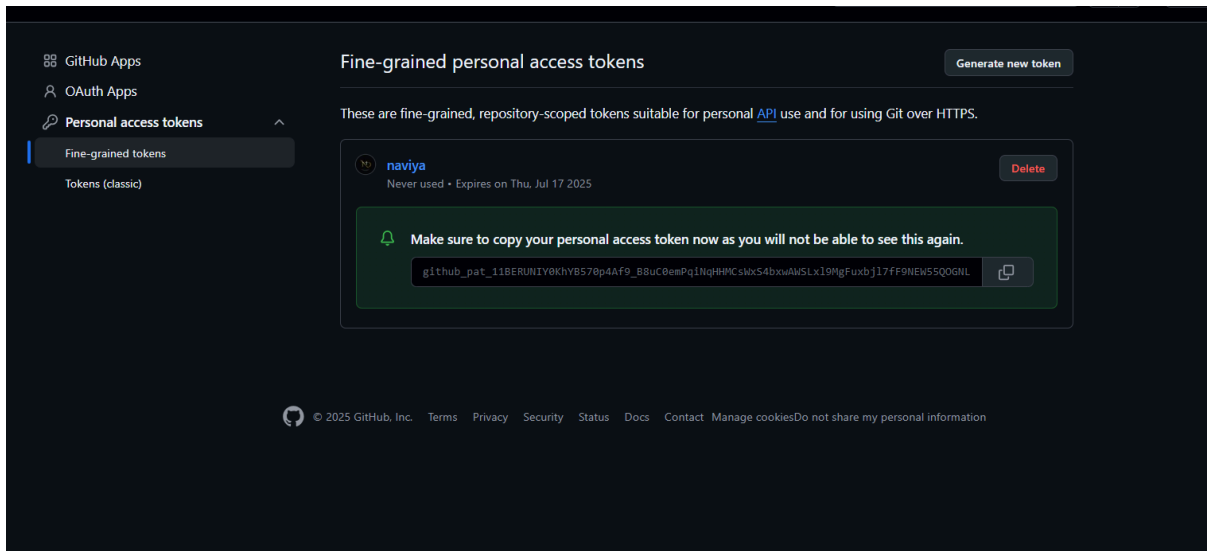
5. Push to GitHub

```
git branch -M main  
git push -u origin main
```



Contributions & activity





. DVC Remotes (Cloud Backends)

Supports:

- ✓ AWS S3
- ✓ Google Drive
- ✓ Azure Blob
- ✓ GCP Bucket
- ✓ SSH, HDFS, WebDAV

bash

CopyEdit

```
dvc remote add -d storage s3://mybucket
```

```
dvc remote modify storage access_key_id ...
```

```
dvc push
```