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Manipulating Files / **Adding a file to a repository from the command line**

How can we help? 🔍

Adding a file to a repository from the command line

MAC | WINDOWS | LINUX

You can upload an existing file to a GitHub repository using the command line.

Tip: You can also add an existing file to a repository from the GitHub website.

> **Warning:** Never `git add`, `commit`, or `push` sensitive information to a remote repository. Sensitive information can include, but is not limited to:
>
> Passwords
> SSH keys
> AWS access keys
> API keys
> Credit card numbers
> PIN numbers
>
> For more information, see "Remove sensitive data."

1 On your computer, move the file you'd like to upload to GitHub into the local directory that was created when you cloned the repository.

2 Open Git Bash.

3 Change the current working directory to your local repository.

4 Stage the file for commit to your local repository.

```
$ git add .
# Adds the file to your local repository and stages it for commit. To
unstage a file, use 'git reset HEAD YOUR-FILE'.
```

5 Commit the file that you've staged in your local repository.

```
$ git commit -m "Add existing file"
# Commits the tracked changes and prepares them to be pushed to a remote
repository. To remove this commit and modify the file, use 'git reset --soft
HEAD~1' and commit and add the file again.
```

6 Push the changes in your local repository to GitHub.

```
$ git push origin your-branch
# Pushes the changes in your local repository up to the remote repository
you specified as the origin
```

Further reading

Article versions

GitHub.com
GitHub Enterprise 2.7
GitHub Enterprise 2.6
GitHub Enterprise 2.5
GitHub Enterprise 2.4
GitHub Enterprise 2.3

"Creating new files"

"Adding an existing project to GitHub using the command line"

⌨ **Contact a human**

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