

Article version: GitHub.com ▾

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# Create a repo

To put your project up on GitHub, you'll need to create a repository for it to live in.

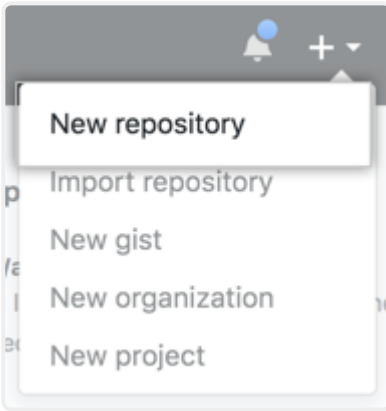
## In this article

- [Commit your first change](#)
- [Celebrate](#)

You can store a variety of projects in GitHub repositories, including open source projects. With [open source projects](#), you can share code to make better, more reliable software.

**Note:** You can create public repositories for an open source project. When creating your public repository, make sure to include a [license file](#) that determines how you want your project to be shared with others. For more information on open source, specifically how to create and grow an open source project, we've created [Open Source Guides](#) that will help you foster a healthy open source community by recommending best practices for creating and maintaining repositories for your open source project. You can also take a free [GitHub Learning Lab](#) course on maintaining open source communities.

- 1 In the upper-right corner of any page, use the **+** drop-down menu, and select **New repository**.




- 2 Type a short, memorable name for your repository. For example, "hello-world".

## Create a new repository

A repository contains all the files for your project, including the revision history.

Owner

 octocat ▾

Repository name

hello-world ✓

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about **potential-eureka**.


Description (optional)

- 3 Optionally, add a description of your repository. For example, "My first repository on GitHub."

## Create a new repository

A repository contains all the files for your project, including the revision history.

Owner

 octocat ▾

Repository name

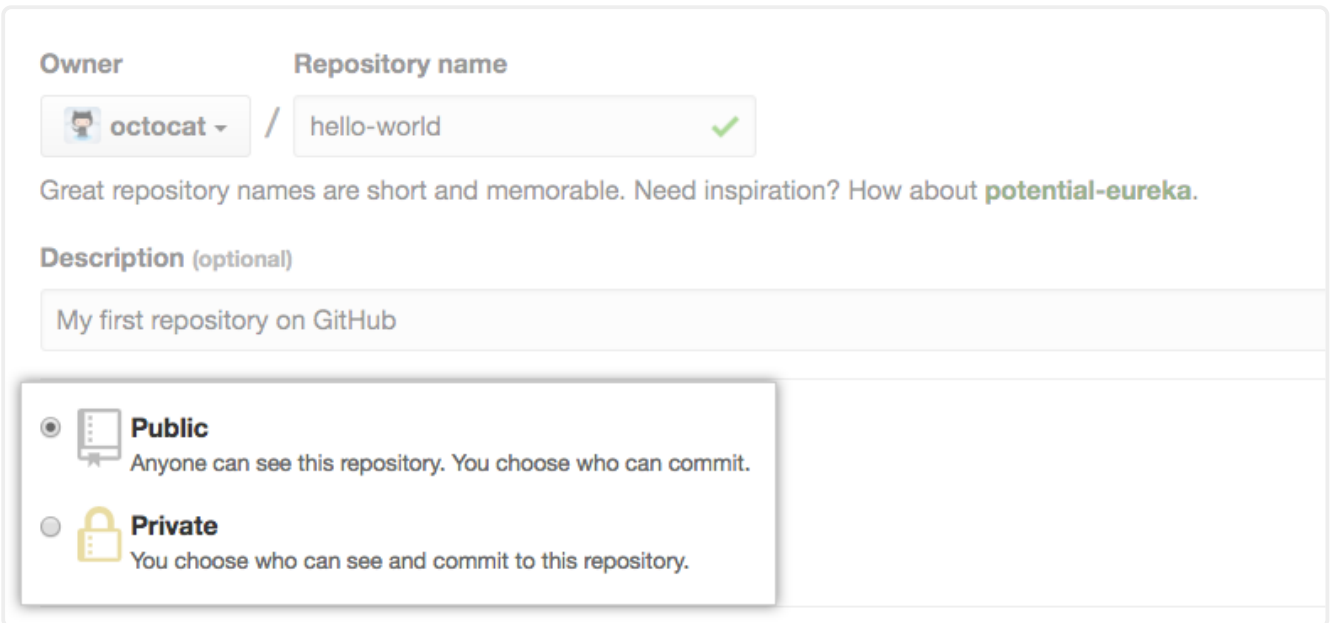
hello-world ✓

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about **potential-eureka**.


Description (optional)

My first repository on GitHub

- 4 Choose to make the repository either public or private. Public repositories are visible to the public, while private repositories are only accessible to you, and people you share them with. For more information, see "[Setting repository visibility](#)."




**Owner** **Repository name**


 octocat / hello-world ✓

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about **potential-eureka**.

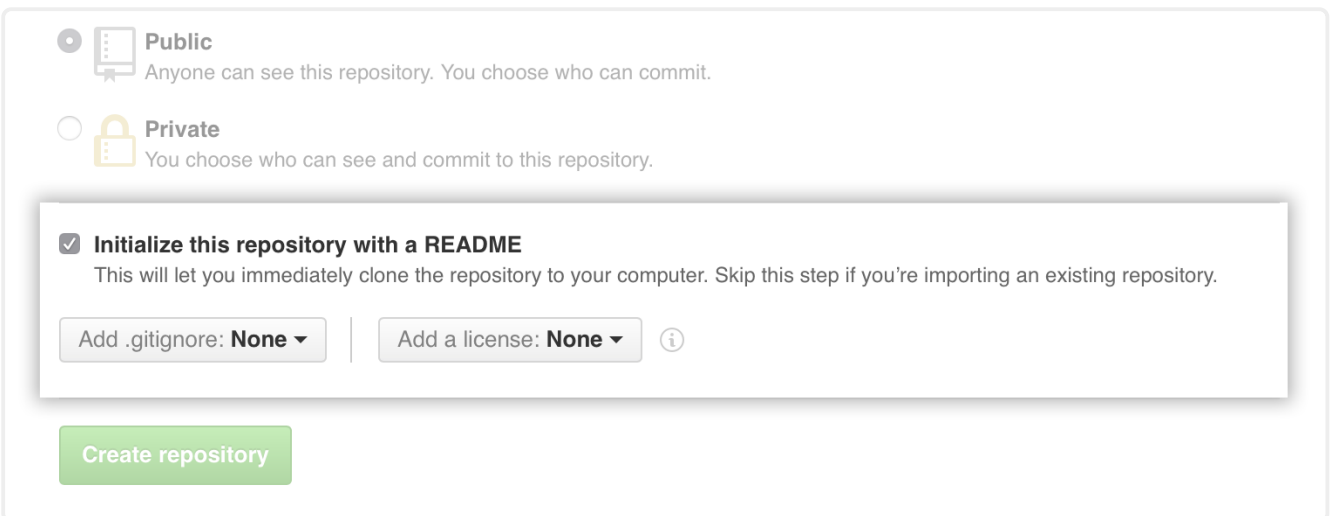
**Description** (optional)


My first repository on GitHub


☒  **Public**  
Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☐  **Private**  
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

- 5 Select **Initialize this repository with a README**.



☒  **Public**  
Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☐  **Private**  
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

☒ **Initialize this repository with a README**  
This will let you immediately clone the repository to your computer. Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.

Add .gitignore: **None** | Add a license: **None** ⓘ

**Create repository**

- 6 Click **Create repository**.

Congratulations! You've successfully created your first repository, and initialized it with a *README* file.

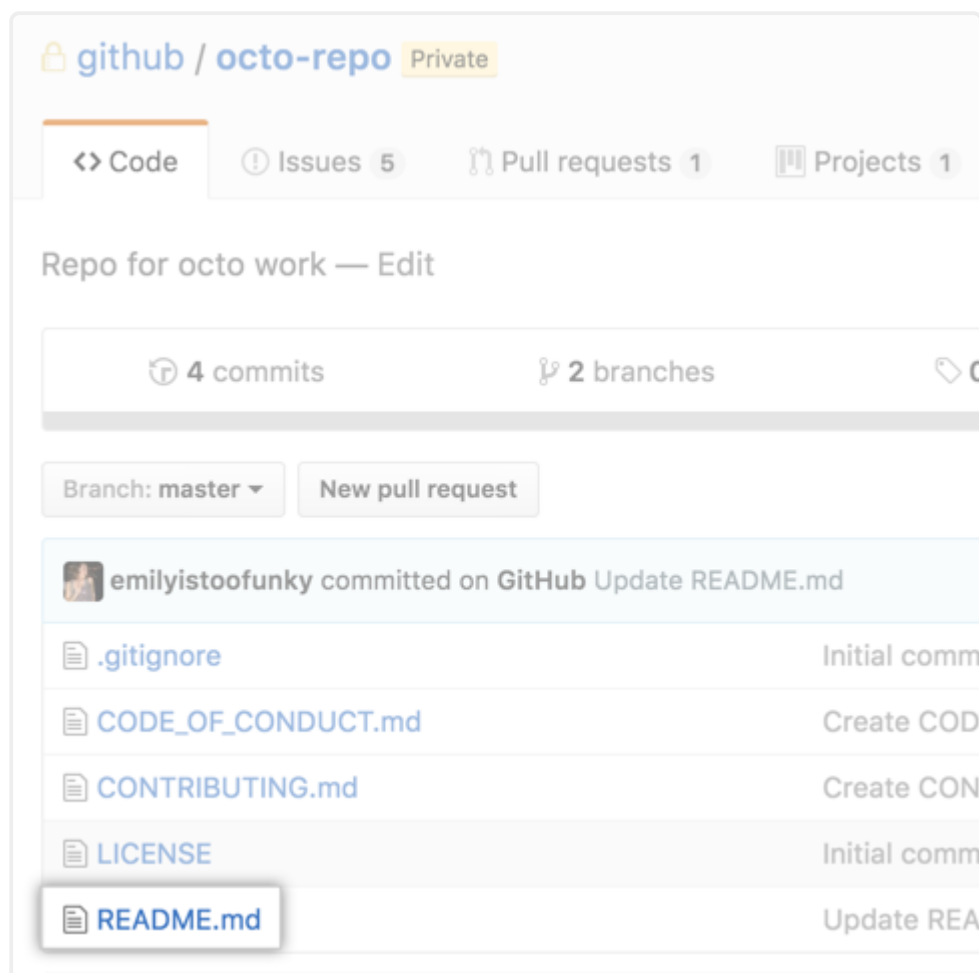
## Commit your first change


A *commit* is like a snapshot of all the files in your project at a particular point in time.

When you created your new repository, you initialized it with a *README* file. *README* files are a great place to describe your project in more detail, or add some documentation such as how to install or use your project. The contents of your *README* file are automatically shown on the front page of your repository.

Let's commit a change to the *README* file.

- 1 In your repository's list of files, click **README.md**.



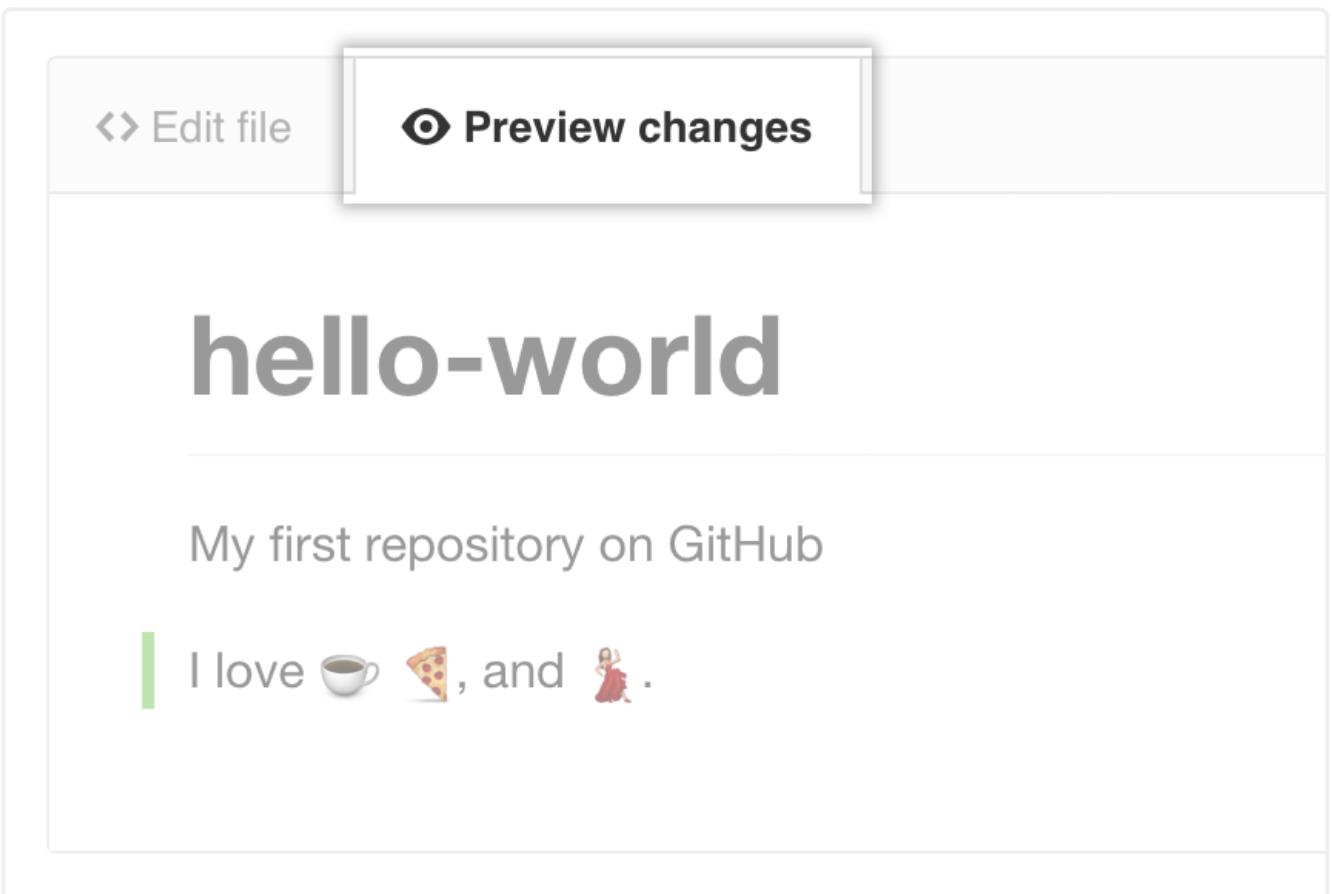
- 2 Above the file's content, click .
- 3 On the **Edit file** tab, type some information about yourself.

<> Edit file

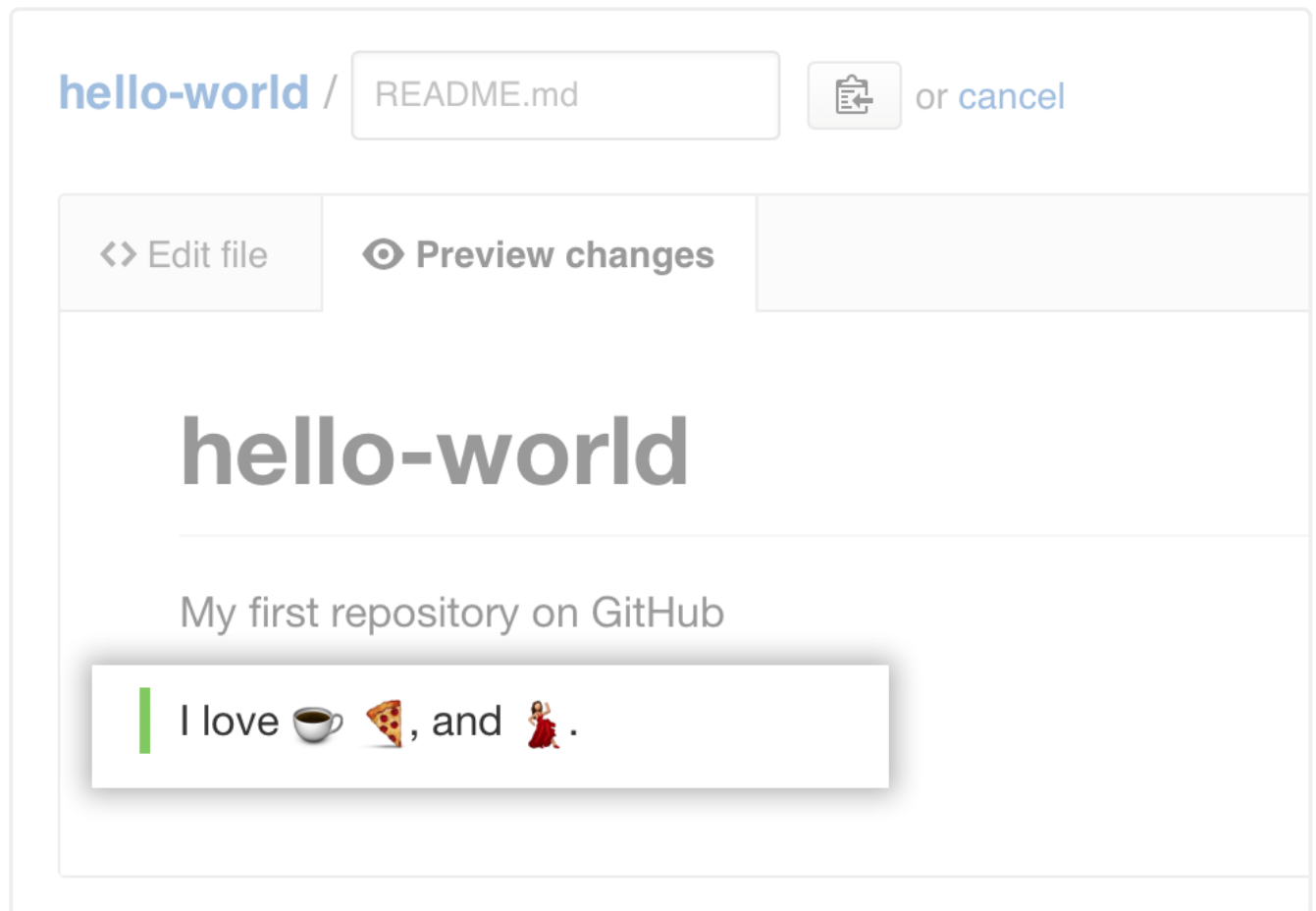
👁 Preview changes

```
1 # hello-world
2
3 My first repository on GitHub
4
5 I love :coffee: :pizza:, and :dancer:.
```

- 4 Above the new content, click **Preview changes**.



- 5 Review the changes you made to the file. You'll see the new content in green.



- At the bottom of the page, type a short, meaningful commit message that describes the change you made to the file. You can attribute the commit to more than one author in the commit message. For more information, see "[Creating a commit with multiple co-authors.](#)"

- Below the commit message fields, decide whether to add your commit to the current branch or to a new branch. If your current branch is `master`, you should choose to create a new branch for your commit and then create a pull request. For more information, see "[Creating a new pull request.](#)"

- ☐ Commit directly to the `master` branch.
  - ☒ Create a new branch for this commit and start a pull request. [Learn more about pull requests.](#)
- [octocat-patch-1](#)

## 8 Click **Propose file change**.

### Commit changes

Update issue\_template.md

Add an optional extended description...

octocat@github.com

- ☐ Commit directly to the `master` branch.
- ☒ Create a new branch for this commit and start a pull request. [Learn more about pull requests.](#)

[octocat-patch-1](#)

**Propose file change** Cancel

## Celebrate

Congratulations! You have now created a repository, including a *README* file, and created your first commit on GitHub. What do you want to do next?

- ["Set up Git"](#)
- **Create a repository**
- ["Fork a repository"](#)
- ["Be social"](#)
- Connect with people around the world in the [GitHub Community Forum](#)

Ask a human

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