

Now that you know the basics of using Git, let's talk about how you can share your work and start collaborating online using GitHub. As an added bonus, by the end of this chapter you will have created your very own website! To get started go to GitHub and sign in with the credentials we set up at the beginning of the chapter. After you sign in you should see a plus-sign near the top-right corner of your web browser. Click the plus-sign and a little menu should appear, then click "New repository." You should now see a screen that looks like this:

## Create a new repository

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

Owner

 seankross ▾

Repository name

/

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about **fluffy-parakeet**.

Description (optional)



**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**

In the text box under **Repository name** type my-first-repo and then click the green **Create repository** button. Now you should see a page like this:

 seankross / my-first-repo

Unwatch 1

Star 0

Fork 0

<> Code

Issues 0

Pull requests 0

Projects 0


Wiki

Pulse

Graphs

Settings

### Quick setup — if you've done this kind of thing before


 Set up in Desktop

 or 

HTTPS

SSH


https://github.com/seankross/my-first-repo.git



We recommend every repository include a [README](#), [LICENSE](#), and [.gitignore](#).


### ...or create a new repository on the command line

```
echo "# my-first-repo" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git remote add origin https://github.com/seankross/my-first-repo.git
git push -u origin master
```



### ...or push an existing repository from the command line

```
git remote add origin https://github.com/seankross/my-first-repo.git
git push -u origin master
```



### ...or import code from another repository

You can initialize this repository with code from a Subversion, Mercurial, or TFS project.

Import code

GitHub offers a few suggestions about what to do with our new remote repository. We've already been using a local Git repository, and what GitHub provides is a **remote** Git repository. A remote Git repository is just a Git repository stored on a computer that is always turned on and connected to the internet, so it can act as a central point where we can share and sync our changes to files with our friends and colleagues. We can see which remote repositories our local repository is connected to with the `git remote` command while we have our working directory set to `my-first-repo`:

```
1 git remote
```

Nothing is printed to the console since you haven't set any remotes up yet! Now let's add your new GitHub repository as a remote in your local repository:

```
1 git remote add origin https://github.com/seankross/my-first-repo.git
```

In the command above `git remote add` adds a new remote to your local repository, `origin` is the name we're assigning to this remote repository, and `https://github.com/seankross/my-first-repo.git` is the URL of the remote repository. You should of course substitute `seankross` for your GitHub user name so that it corresponds to your remote repository URL. Later I'll explain why "origin" is the name we chose for this remote. Let's run `git remote` again to confirm that we added the origin remote successfully:

```
1 git remote
2
3 ## origin
```

Now that we've added our GitHub remote, let's perform our first Git push. A Git push updates a remote repository with all of the commits that we've made to our local Git repository. This first Git push you do when setting up a remote on GitHub with a local repository is a little different from future Git pushes. We'll need to use the -u flag in order to set origin as the default remote repository so we don't have to provide its name every time we want to interact with it. Enter the following command, modified so that you're using your GitHub user name:

```
1 git push -u origin master
2
3 ## Counting objects: 23, done.
4 ## Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
5 ## Compressing objects: 100% (19/19), done.
6 ## Writing objects: 100% (23/23), 1.88 KiB | 0 bytes/s, done.
7 ## Total 23 (delta 9), reused 0 (delta 0)
8 ## remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (9/9), done.
9 ## To https://github.com/seankross/my-first-repo.git
10 ## * [new branch]      master -> master
11 ## Branch master set up to track remote branch master from origin.
```

The command above pushed all of our commits to the remote repository on GitHub, and it set up the master branch of the origin remote repository as the default remote repository. Looking back at the web page for your repository on GitHub, it should look something like this:

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for a repository named 'my-first-repo' by user 'seankross'. At the top, there are buttons for 'Unwatch', 'Star' (0), and 'Fork' (0). Below this is a navigation bar with links for 'Code', 'Issues' (0), 'Pull requests' (0), 'Projects' (0), 'Wiki', 'Pulse', 'Graphs', and 'Settings'. A message states 'No description, website, or topics provided.' with an 'Edit' button. Below this, statistics show '8 commits', '1 branch', '0 releases', and '1 contributor'. A row of buttons includes 'Branch: master', 'New pull request', 'Create new file', 'Upload files', 'Find file', and 'Clone or download'. A commit history table follows, listing files like .gitignore, file1.txt, file2.txt, and readme.txt with their commit messages and dates. The 'readme.txt' file is expanded, showing its content: 'Welcome to My First Repo', 'Learning Git is going well so far.', 'I added this line in the update-readme branch.', and 'It's cloudy outside today.'

File	Commit Message	Time Ago
.gitignore	added gitignore	21 days ago
file1.txt	added two files	24 days ago
file2.txt	added two files	24 days ago
readme.txt	changed sunny to cloudy	12 days ago

```
readme.txt

Welcome to My First Repo
Learning Git is going well so far.
I added this line in the update-readme branch.
It's cloudy outside today.
```

One neat feature of GitHub is that readme files are rendered on the repository page so you can write documents which explain the contents of your repository. Let's get more creative with these readme documents by learning a small language called Markdown.

Mark as completed

