

# Git push existing repo to a new and different remote repo server?

Asked 11 years, 3 months ago    Modified 8 days ago    Viewed 564k times

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Say I have a repository on [git.fedorahosted.org](https://git.fedorahosted.org) and I want to clone this into my account at github to have my own playground aside from the more "official" repo on fedorahosted. What would be the steps to initially copy that over? Within github there is this nice "fork" button, but I can't use this for obvious reasons.

And how would I track changes in the fedorahosted repo into the github one?

291

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edited Mar 3, 2011 at 14:18

asked Mar 3, 2011 at 14:13

[Heiko Rupp](#)

29.4k    13    81    119

14 Answers

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1. Create a new repo at github.
2. Clone the repo from fedorahosted to your local machine.
3. `git remote rename origin upstream`
4. `git remote add origin URL_TO_GITHUB_REPO`
5. `git push origin master`

Now you can work with it just like any other github repo. To pull in patches from upstream, simply run `git pull upstream master && git push origin master` .

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edited Aug 11, 2013 at 10:24

answered Mar 3, 2011 at 14:23

[troelskn](#)

111k    23    130    153

- 27 There is no reason to rename the original origin, just call the new play-ground something else. – [tacaswell](#) Aug 2, 2013 at 3:18
- 42 @tacaswell Technically no, but it is a strong convention that `origin` points to the canonical remote location. In this case, the github location would presumably be the canonical. – [troelskn](#) Aug 11, 2013 at 10:27
- 3 Maybe I should post a different question but I think you guys are discussing what I want. I'd like to add a new remote, not replace the existing one so I can continue to pull from the old repository but push any changes to the new one. – [ThatAintWorking](#) Sep 15, 2014 at 20:56
- 18 @ThatAintWorking You probably should open a new question, but in short - you can add any number of remotes with the command `git remote add` . You can then push to one of them by explicitly stating the remote in `git push` . E.g. `git push foobar master` to push the current branch to `master` on remote `foobar` . – [troelskn](#) Sep 16, 2014 at 10:49
- 3 Didn't push all my branches, just master. The mirror answer worked for all the branches – [user1114](#) Aug 22, 2019 at 21:57

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There is a deleted answer on this question that had a useful link: <https://help.github.com/articles/duplicating-a-repository>.

The gist is

- 
0. create the new empty repository (say, on github)
  1. make a bare clone of the repository in some temporary location
  2. change to the temporary location
  3. perform a mirror-push to the new repository
  4. change to another location and delete the temporary location

OP's example:

On your local machine

```
$ cd $HOME
$ git clone --bare https://git.fedorahosted.org/the/path/to/my_repo.git
$ cd my_repo.git
$ git push --mirror https://github.com/my_username/my_repo.git
$ cd ..
$ rm -rf my_repo.git
```

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edited Apr 16, 2014 at 22:18

answered Sep 11, 2013 at 21:51

[Olie](#)

24.3k    18    96    131

[mob](#)

114k    18    142    274

- 9 What is the benefit of the bare clone and the mirror push over simply adding and pushing to another remote? Is it that all branches will be pushed and not just the current branch? (If so, this seems like a limitation of the accepted answer that should be noted.) – [yoyo](#) Jul 21, 2016 at 0:38
- 3 This was exactly the info I was looking for, the `--bare / --mirror` is usually what people want to perform! This is an important answer! Thanks – [claf](#) Sep 13, 2016 at 9:06
- 2 Great! Definety the most correct answer on topic question. Thanks! If I don't do it like this, I always get `error: failed to push some refs to 'https://github.com/username/testrep.git'` – [Denis Babarykin](#) Dec 29, 2017 at 0:43

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To push your existing repo into different, you need to:

1. Clone the original repo first.
2. Push the cloned sources to your new repository:

```
cd rhq
git push https://github.com/user/example master:master
```

You may change `master:master` into `source:destination` branch.

If you want to push specific commit (branch), then do:

1. On the original repo, create and checkout a new branch:

```
git checkout -b new_branch
```

2. Choose and reset to the point which you want to start with:

Alternatively select the commit by `git cherry-pick` to append into existing HEAD.

3. Then push to your new repo:

```
git push https://github.com/user/example new_branch:master
```

If you're rebasing, use `-f` for force push (not recommended). Run `git reflog` to see history of changes.

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edited Jul 12, 2016 at 0:44

answered Oct 21, 2014 at 11:02


 **kenorb**  
138k 74 645 695


3 the `git push ... old_branch_name:new_branch_name` allows you to push a feature branch from the old repository as the main branch in the new repository. Usefull!  
– [gorjanz](#) Jul 25, 2018 at 8:29

This was the simplest way for me to do it. – [Adam](#) Nov 4, 2019 at 23:38

If you have Existing Git repository:

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```
cd existing_repo
git remote rename origin old-origin
git remote add origin https://gitlab.com/newproject
git push -u origin --all
git push -u origin --tags
```

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answered Aug 28, 2018 at 7:12


 **Kamil Neĳanowicz**  
5,676 7 28 49


5 Just to clarify, `--all` will push all branches – [GilCol](#) Jan 17, 2019 at 9:41

2 Great, very simple method to copy local repository to remote. Thanks. Make sure the remote folder exists with a git repository. I used `git init --bare` on the remote server.  
– [PaulH](#) Mar 29 at 20:55

I found a solution using **set-url** which is *concise and fairly easy to understand*:

24





1. create a new repo at Github
2. `cd` into the existing repository on your local machine (if you haven't cloned it yet, then do this first)
3. `git remote set-url origin https://github.com/user/example.git`
4. `git push -u origin master`

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answered Mar 28, 2018 at 12:42

 **Mobiletainment**  
20.1k 9 75 95

Do you really want to simply push your local repository (with its local branches, etc.) to the new remote or do you really want to mirror the old remote (with all its branches, tags, etc) on the new remote? If the latter here's a great blog on [How to properly mirror a git repository](#).

I strongly encourage you to read the blog for some very important details, but the short version is this:

In a new directory run these commands:



```
git clone --mirror git@example.com/upstream-repository.git
cd upstream-repository.git
git push --mirror git@example.com/new-location.git
```

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edited Feb 11, 2016 at 17:53


answered Aug 19, 2015 at 0:03


 **HairOfTheDog**  
2,191 2 24 30

I think this is the link: [blog.plataformatec.com.br/2013/05/...](#) – [David](#) Feb 11, 2016 at 3:03

Simply point the new repo by changing the GIT repo URL with this command:

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```
git remote set-url origin [new repo URL]
```

Example: `git remote set-url origin git@bitbucket.org:Batman/batmanRepoName.git`

Now, pushing and pulling are linked to the new REPO.

Then push normally like so:

```
git push -u origin master
```


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answered Apr 29, 2019 at 17:48

 **Abdel Ourimchi**  
176 1 5

Try this [How to move a full Git repository](#).

13





1. Create a local repository in the temp-dir directory using:  
`git clone temp-dir`
2. Go into the temp-dir directory.
3. To see a list of the different branches in ORI do:  
`git branch -a`
4. Checkout all the branches that you want to copy from ORI to NEW using:  
`git checkout branch-name`
5. Now fetch all the tags from ORI using:  
`git fetch --tags`

git tag

git branch -a

7. Now clear the link to the ORI repository with the following command:

git remote rm origin

8. Now link your local repository to your newly created NEW repository using the following command:

git remote add origin <url to NEW repo>

9. Now push all your branches and tags with these commands:

git push origin --all

git push --tags

10. You now have a full copy from your ORI repo.


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edited Mar 28, 2018 at 9:19

answered Feb 21, 2017 at 12:55



vm345

7731127

I liked this since it helped me duplicate a repo with a specific subset of branches, some of them being superfluous. I note that doing this with a GitHub-based repo seems to make it automatically create a PR for each non-default branch, and you can just close them; not sure if possible to stop the PRs from coming. – learning2learn Mar 14 at 12:38

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Here is a manual way to do [git remote set-url origin \[new repo URL\]](#) :

1. Clone the repository: git clone <old remote>

2. Create a GitHub repository

3. Open <repository>/.git/config

\$ git config -e

```
[core]
  repositoryformatversion = 0
  filemode = false
  bare = false
  logallrefupdates = true
  symlinks = false
  ignorecase = true
[remote "origin"]
  url = <old remote>
  fetch = +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*
[branch "master"]
  remote = origin
  merge = refs/heads/master
```

and change the remote (the url option)

```
[remote "origin"]
  url = <new remote>
  fetch = +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*
```

4. Push the repository to GitHub: git push

You can also use both/[multiple remotes](#).

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edited Apr 24, 2020 at 15:09

answered Apr 24, 2020 at 10:59



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**Link a local repository to a different remote repository**

1- **Delete all connection with the remote repository:** Inside the project folder:

git rm .git (Remove all data from local repository)

git status (I must say that it is not linked to any, something like an error)

2- **Link to a new remote repository**

git init To start a local repository

git remote add origin urlrepository.git To link with remote repository

git remote -v To confirm that it is linked to the remote repository

3- **Add changes to the local repository and push to the remote repository**

git pull Or git pull origin master --allow-unrelated-histories if git history is different in both local and remote repo.

git add.

git commit -m" Message "

git push -u origin master

that's it!

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answered Aug 13, 2021 at 18:47



Caro Pérez

19014

Careful of deleting the .git directory. All data means all git data, even the git history. I already had some scenarios where i really need to check why something was done. This is not possible anymore if the .git directory is deleted. – Manuel Jan 12 at 9:51

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This is has helped me to push my local project into a different repo on git

git push https://github.com/yourusername/yourgithubproject.git master:master

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answered Sep 2, 2021 at 12:19



Denisa Ionatova

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https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5181845/git-push-existing-repo-to-a-new-and-different-remote-repo-server

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I have had the same problem.

In my case, since I have the original repository in my local machine, I have made a copy in a new folder without any hidden file (.git, .gitignore).

Finally I have added the .gitignore file to the new created folder.


Then I have created and added the new repository from the local path (in my case using GitHub Desktop).

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answered Dec 27, 2015 at 13:33



itrascastro

765614

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To push an existing repository from the command line


```
git remote add origin https://github.com/AyadiAkrem/teachandgo.git
git branch -M main
git push -u origin main
```

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answered Aug 15, 2021 at 18:27



Aguid

7452721

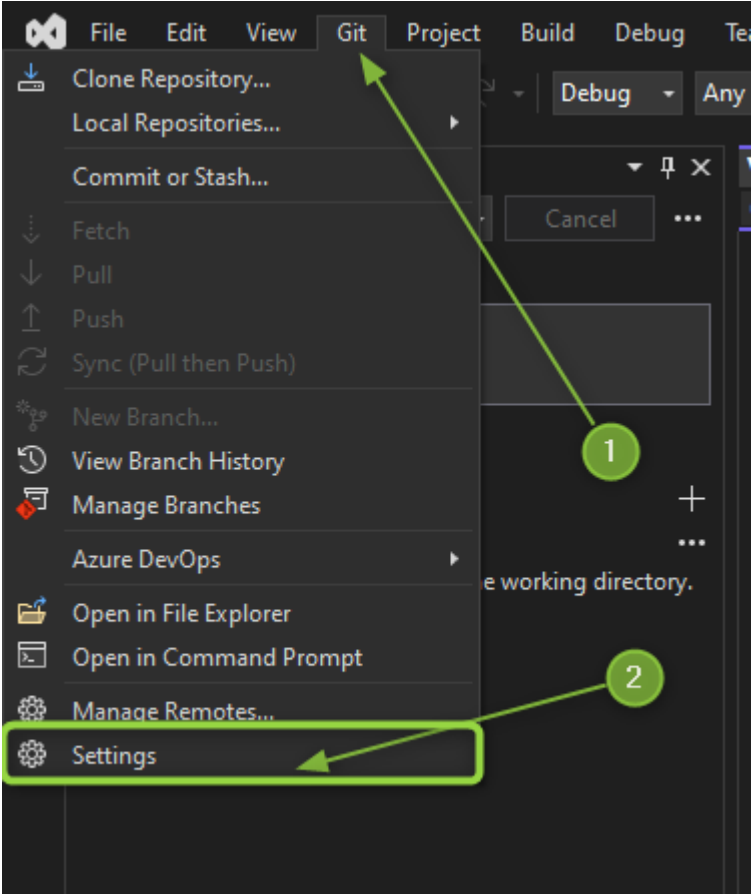
▲ Visual studio 2022 and default git extension works flawlessly without even need for a single line of command.

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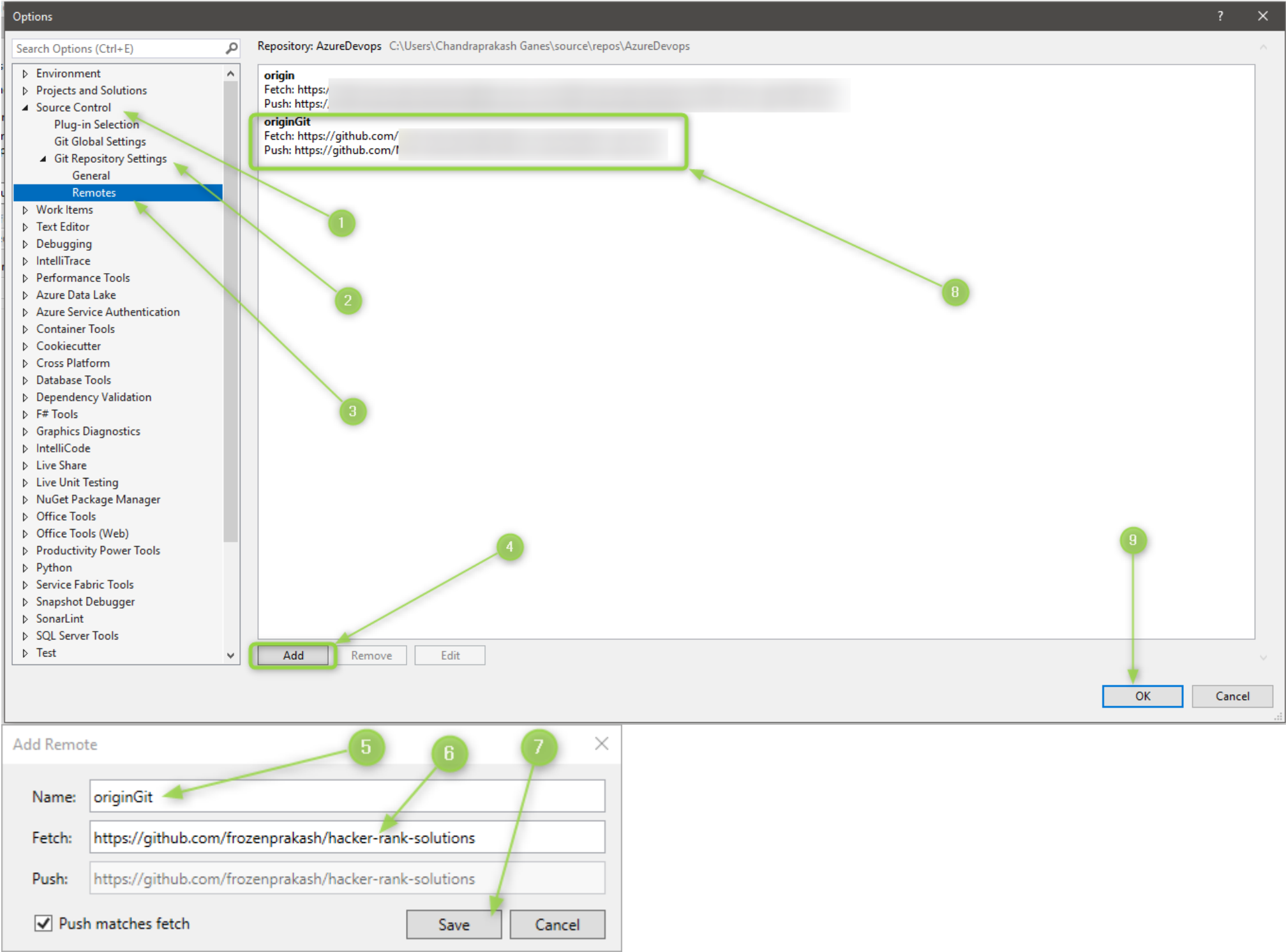
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Step 1: Go to git settings

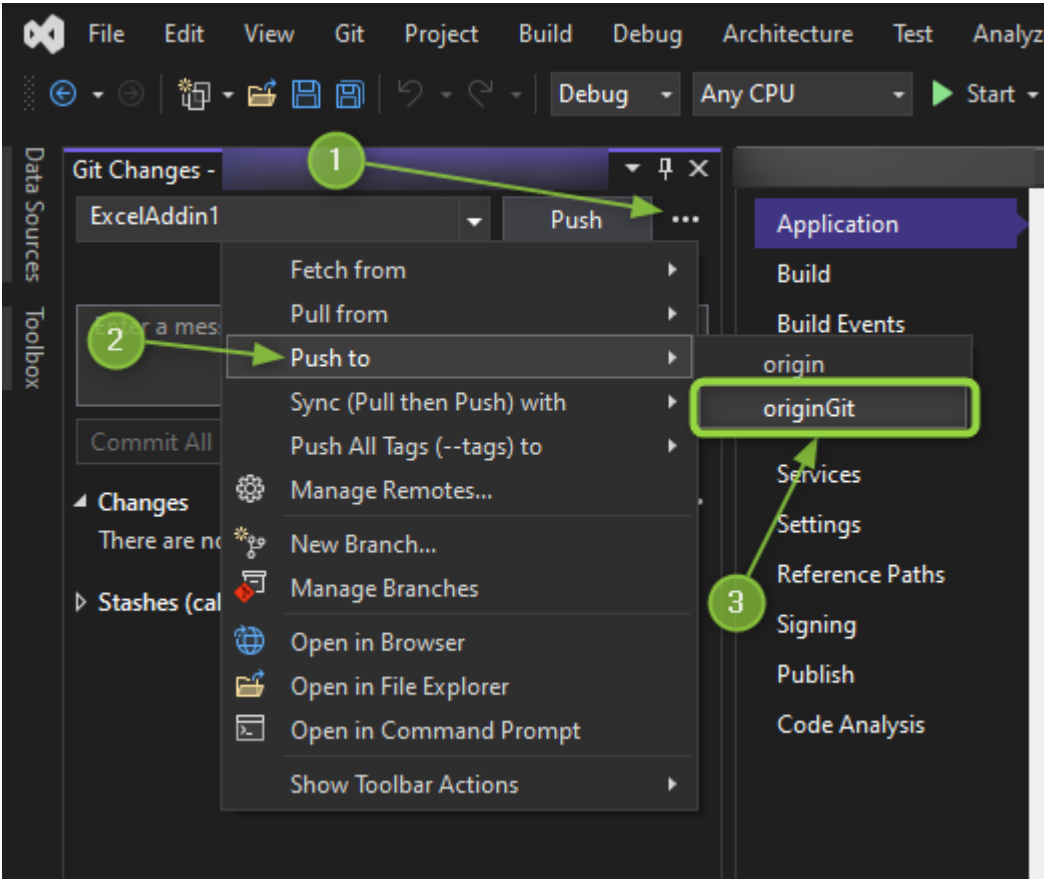
A screenshot of the Visual Studio 2022 interface showing the 'Git' menu. The 'Settings' option at the bottom is highlighted with a green box and labeled with a green circle '2'. A green arrow labeled '1' points to the 'Git' menu itself.

Step 2: Add new origin pointing to different repository in git/azure

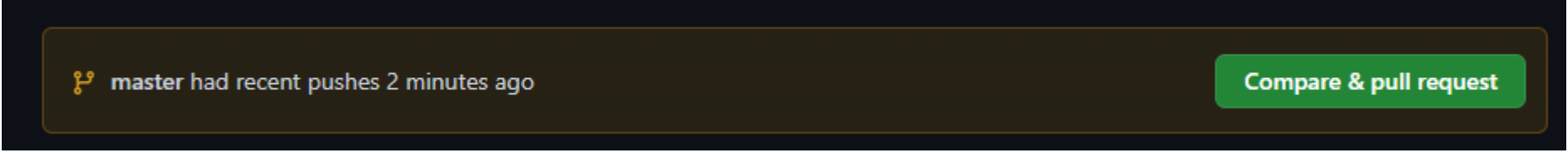
A screenshot showing the 'Options' dialog box in Visual Studio with the 'Remotes' section selected in the left sidebar. The 'originGit' remote is listed with its fetch and push URLs. A green box highlights the 'originGit' entry, labeled with a green circle '8'. A green arrow labeled '9' points to the 'OK' button. Below the 'Options' dialog is the 'Add Remote' dialog box. Green arrows labeled '5', '6', and '7' point to the 'Name', 'Fetch', and 'Push' fields respectively. The 'Name' field contains 'originGit', the 'Fetch' field contains 'https://github.com/frozenprakash/hacker-rank-solutions', and the 'Push' field contains 'https://github.com/frozenprakash/hacker-rank-solutions'. The 'Push matches fetch' checkbox is checked. A green arrow labeled '4' points to the 'Add' button in the 'Options' dialog. A green arrow labeled '3' points to the 'Git Repository Settings' section in the left sidebar. A green arrow labeled '2' points to the 'Remotes' section in the left sidebar. A green arrow labeled '1' points to the 'origin' remote in the 'Options' dialog.

Step 3: Now you have option to push to new origin in different repository in git/azure






Now there is a new branch in new repository



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edited Jun 9 at 7:04

answered Jun 9 at 6:30

 [Chandraprakash](#)  
424 5 16