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Adding an existing project to GitHub using the command line

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Putting your existing work on GitHub can let you share and collaborate in lots of great ways.

[Mac](#)[Windows](#)[Linux](#)

If you are migrating your project from CodePlex, read the [migration guide](#) for more information.

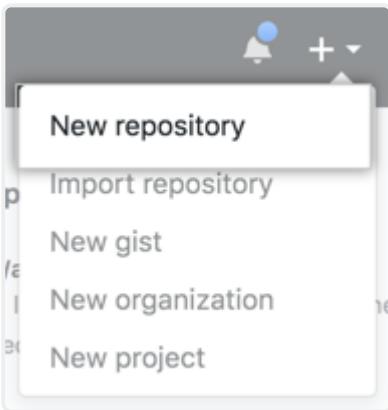
Tip: If you're most comfortable with a point-and-click user interface, try adding your project with GitHub Desktop. For more information, see "[Adding a repository from your local computer to GitHub Desktop](#)" in the *GitHub Desktop Help*.

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 "[Removing sensitive data from a repository](#)."

- 1 [Create a new repository](#) on GitHub. To avoid errors, do not initialize the new repository with `README`, license, or `gitignore` files. You can add these files after your project has been pushed to GitHub.



- 2 Open Terminal.
- 3 Change the current working directory to your local project.
- 4 Initialize the local directory as a Git repository.

```
$ git init
```

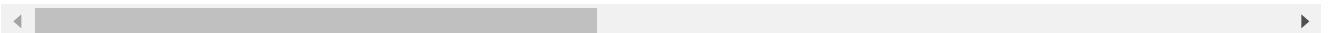
- 5 Add the files in your new local repository. This stages them for the first commit.


```
$ git add .  
# Adds the files in the local repository and stages them for commit. To unstage a file
```





- 6 Commit the files that you've staged in your local repository.

```
$ git commit -m "First commit"  
# Commits the tracked changes and prepares them to be pushed to a remote repository. To
```



- 7 At the top of your GitHub repository's Quick Setup page, click  to copy the remote repository URL.

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

 or [HTTPS](#) [SSH](#) <https://github.com/octocat/hello-world.git> 

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

- 8 In Terminal, [add the URL for the remote repository](#) where your local repository will be pushed.

```
$ git remote add origin remote_repository_URL
# Sets the new remote
$ git remote -v
# Verifies the new remote URL
```

- 9 [Push the changes](#) in your local repository to GitHub.

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



Further reading

- ["Adding a file to a repository using the command line"](#)

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