← Home

GitHub Issues

Issues
- About issues
- Quickstart for GitHub Issues
- Create an issue
- About slash commands
- Link PR to issue
- Create branch for issue
- Assign issues & PRs
- View all your issues & PRs
- Filter and search
- Marking issues or pull requests as a duplicate
- Pin an issue
- Transfer an issue
- Close an issue
- Deleting an issue

GitHub Issues / Issues /

Creating an issue

Issues can be created in a variety of ways, so you can choose the most convenient method for your workflow.

In this article
Creating an issue from a repository
Creating an issue with GitHub CLI
Creating an issue from a comment
Creating an issue from code
Creating an issue from discussion
Creating an issue from a project
Creating an issue from a classic project note
Creating an issue from a task list item
Creating an issue from a URL query
Creating an issue from a code scanning alert
Further reading

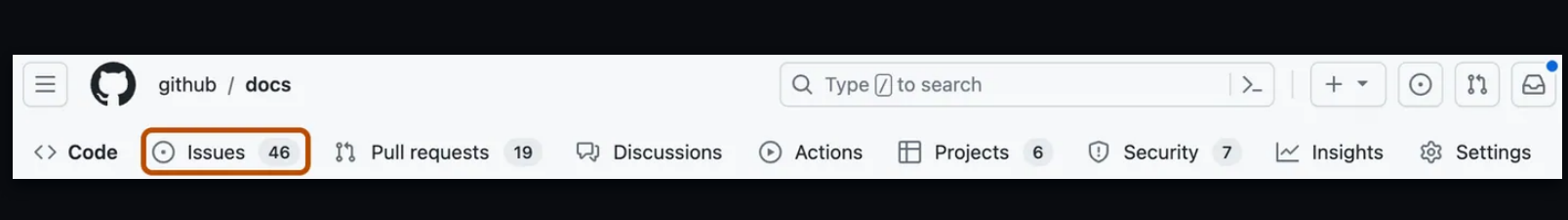
> **Who can use this feature**
> People with read access can create an issue in a repository where issues are enabled.

Issues can be used to keep track of bugs, enhancements, or other requests. For more information, see "About issues."

Repository administrators can disable issues for a repository. For more information, see "Disabling issues."

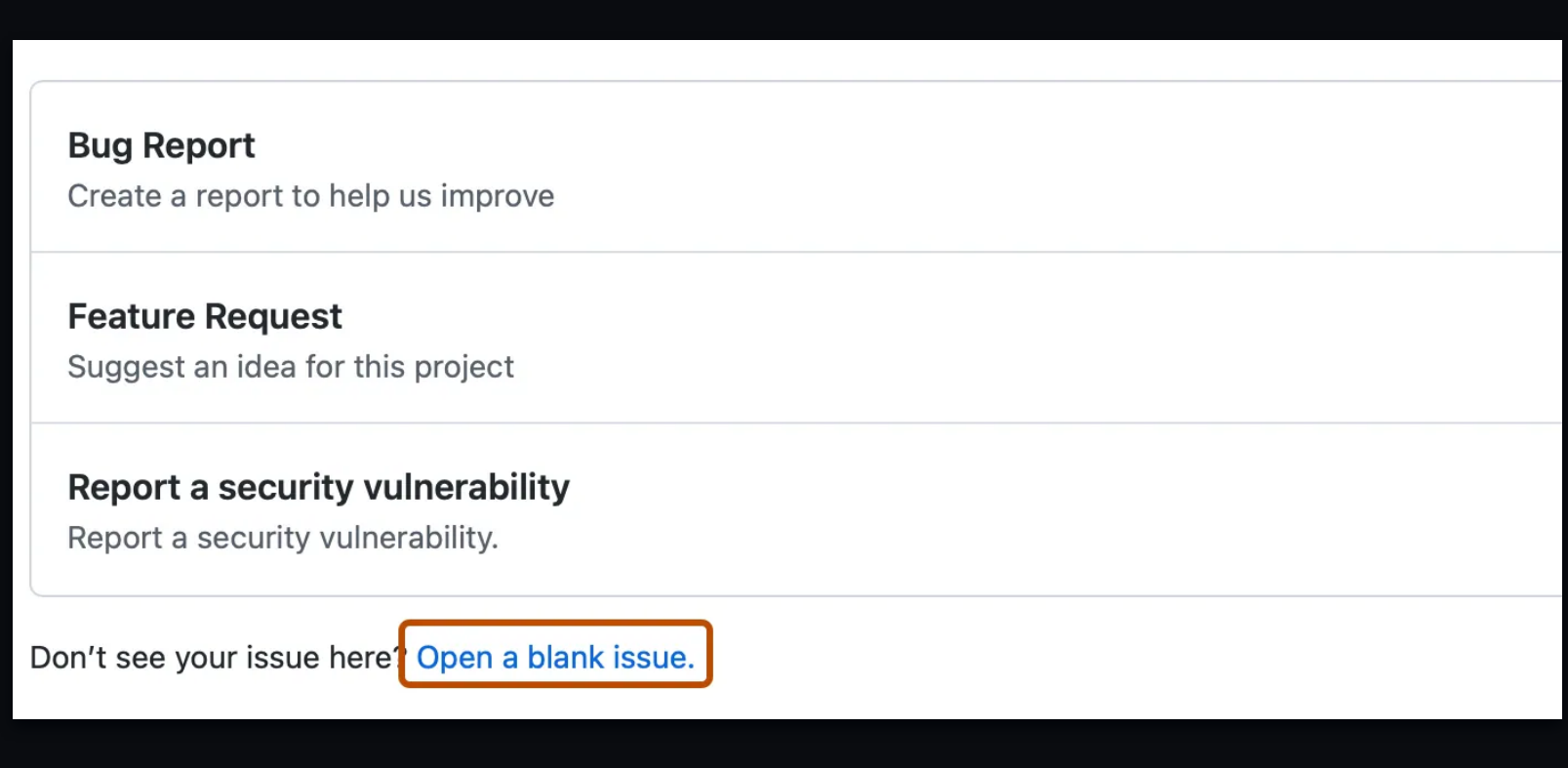
Creating an issue from a repository

1. On GitHub.com, navigate to the main page of the repository.
2. Under your repository name, click Issues.



3. Click **New issue**.
4. If your repository uses issue templates, next to the type of issue you'd like to open, click **Get started**.

   If the type of issue you'd like to open isn't included in the available options, click **Open a blank issue**.


Bug Report
Create a report to help us improve
Feature Request
Suggest an idea for this project
Report a security vulnerability
Report a security vulnerability.
Don't see your issue here? Open a blank issue.

5. In the "Title" field, type a title for your issue.
6. In the comment body field, type a description of your issue.
7. If you're a project maintainer, you can assign the issue to someone, add it to a project board, associate it with a milestone, or apply a label.
8. When you're finished, click **Submit new issue**.

Creating an issue with GitHub CLI

GitHub CLI is an open source tool for using GitHub from your computer's command line. When you're working from the command line, you can use the GitHub CLI to save time and avoid switching context. To learn more about GitHub CLI, see "About GitHub CLI."

To create an issue, use the `gh issue create` subcommand. To skip the interactive prompts, include the `--body` and the `--title` flags.

```
gh issue create --title "My new issue" --body "Here are more details."
```

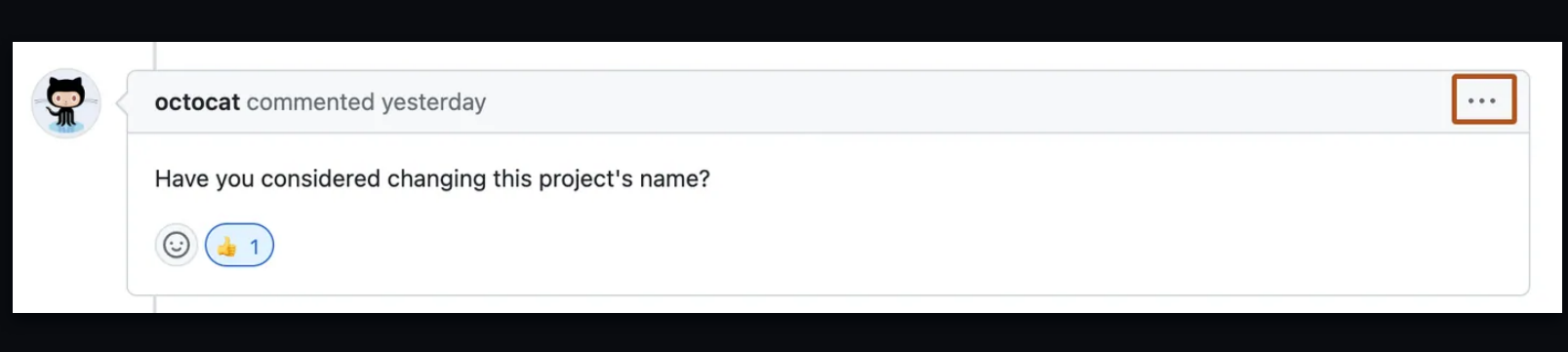
You can also specify assignees, labels, milestones, and projects.

```
gh issue create --title "My new issue" --body "Here are more details." --assignee
@me,monalisa --label "bug,help wanted" --project onboarding --milestone "learning codebase"
```

Creating an issue from a comment

You can open a new issue from a comment in an issue or pull request. When you open an issue from a comment, the issue contains a snippet showing where the comment was originally posted.

1. Navigate to the comment that you would like to open an issue from.
2. In that comment, click ···.



octocat commented yesterday

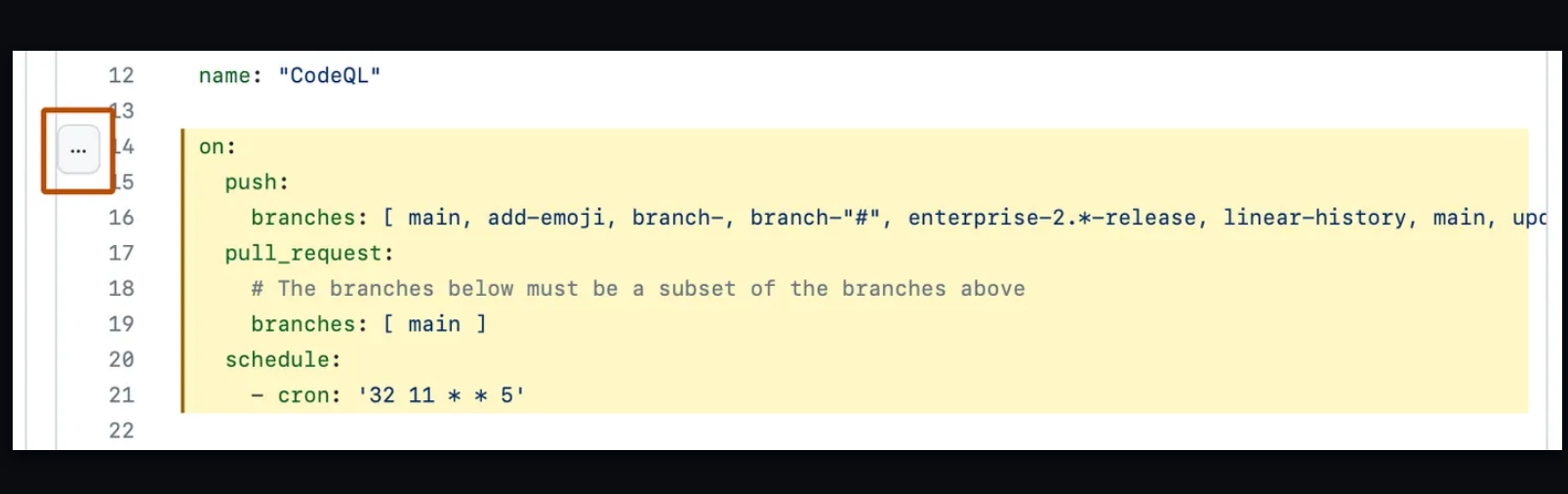
Have you considered changing this project's name?

3. Click **Reference in new issue**.
4. Use the "Repository" dropdown menu, and select the repository you want to open the issue in.
5. Type a descriptive title and body for the issue.
6. Click **Create issue**.
7. If you're a project maintainer, you can assign the issue to someone, add it to a project board, associate it with a milestone, or apply a label.
8. When you're finished, click **Submit new issue**.

Creating an issue from code

You can open a new issue from a specific line or lines of code in a file or pull request. When you open an issue from code, the issue contains a snippet showing the line or range of code you chose. You can only open an issue in the same repository where the code is stored.

1. On GitHub.com, navigate to the main page of the repository.
2. Locate the code you want to reference in an issue:
   - To open an issue about code in a file, navigate to the file.
   - To open an issue about code in a pull request, navigate to the pull request and click ± **Files changed**. Then, browse to the file that contains the code you want included in your comment, and click **View**.
3. Choose whether to select a single line or a range.
   - To select a single line of code, click the line number to highlight the line.
   - To select a range of code, click the number of the first line in the range to highlight the line of code. Then, hover over the last line of the code range, press `Shift`, and click the line number to highlight the range.
4. To the left of the code range, click ···. In the dropdown menu, click **Reference in new issue**.



```
name: "CodeQL"

on:
  push:
    branches: [ main, add-emoji, branch-, branch-"#", enterprise-2.*-release, linear-history, main, upc
  pull_request:
    # The branches below must be a subset of the branches above
    branches: [ main ]
  schedule:
    - cron: '32 11 * * 5'
```

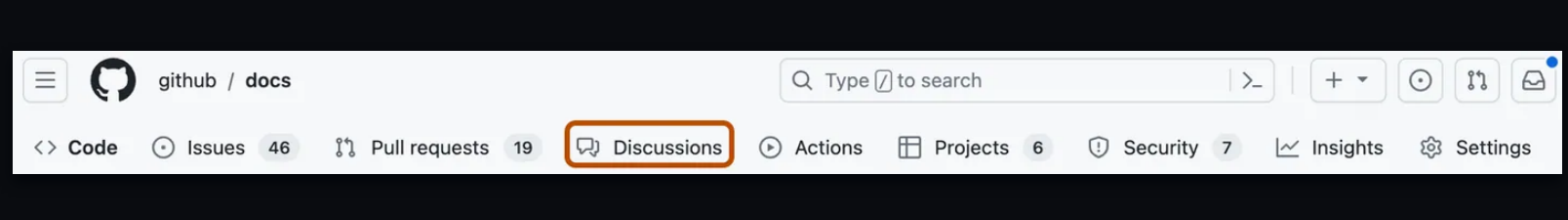
5. In the "Title" field, type a title for your issue.
6. In the comment body field, type a description of your issue.
7. If you're a project maintainer, you can assign the issue to someone, add it to a project board, associate it with a milestone, or apply a label.
8. When you're finished, click **Submit new issue**.

Creating an issue from discussion

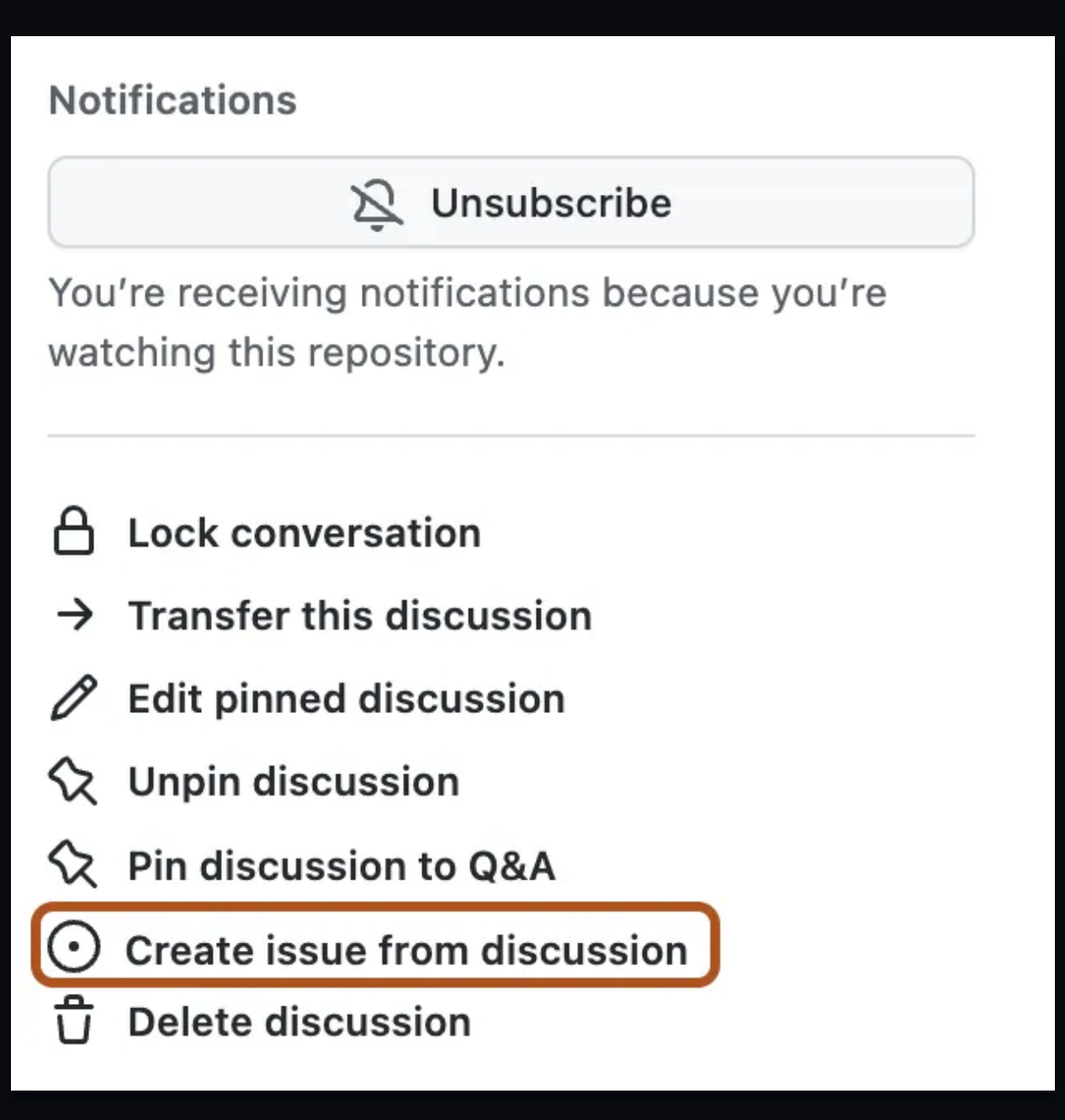
People with triage permission to a repository can create an issue from a discussion.

When you create an issue from a discussion, the contents of the discussion post will be automatically included in the issue body, and any labels will be retained. Creating an issue from a discussion does not convert the discussion to an issue or delete the existing discussion. For more information about GitHub Discussions, see "About discussions."

1. Under your repository or organization name, click **Discussions**.



2. In the list of discussions, click the discussion you want to view.
3. In the right sidebar, click **Create issue from discussion**.



Notifications

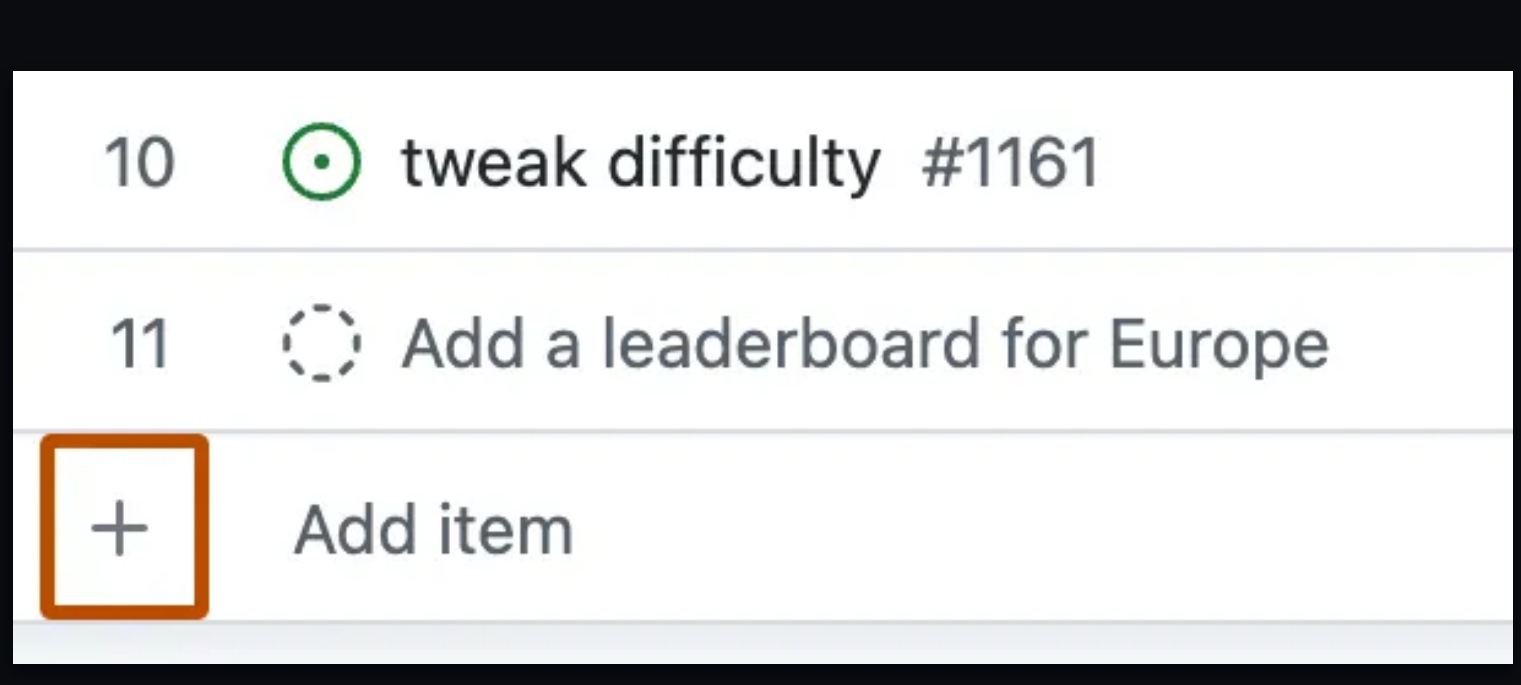
You're receiving notifications because you're watching this repository.

4. In the "Title" field, type a title for your issue.
5. In the comment body field, type a description of your issue.
6. If you're a project maintainer, you can assign the issue to someone, add it to a project board, associate it with a milestone, or apply a label.
7. When you're finished, click **Submit new issue**.

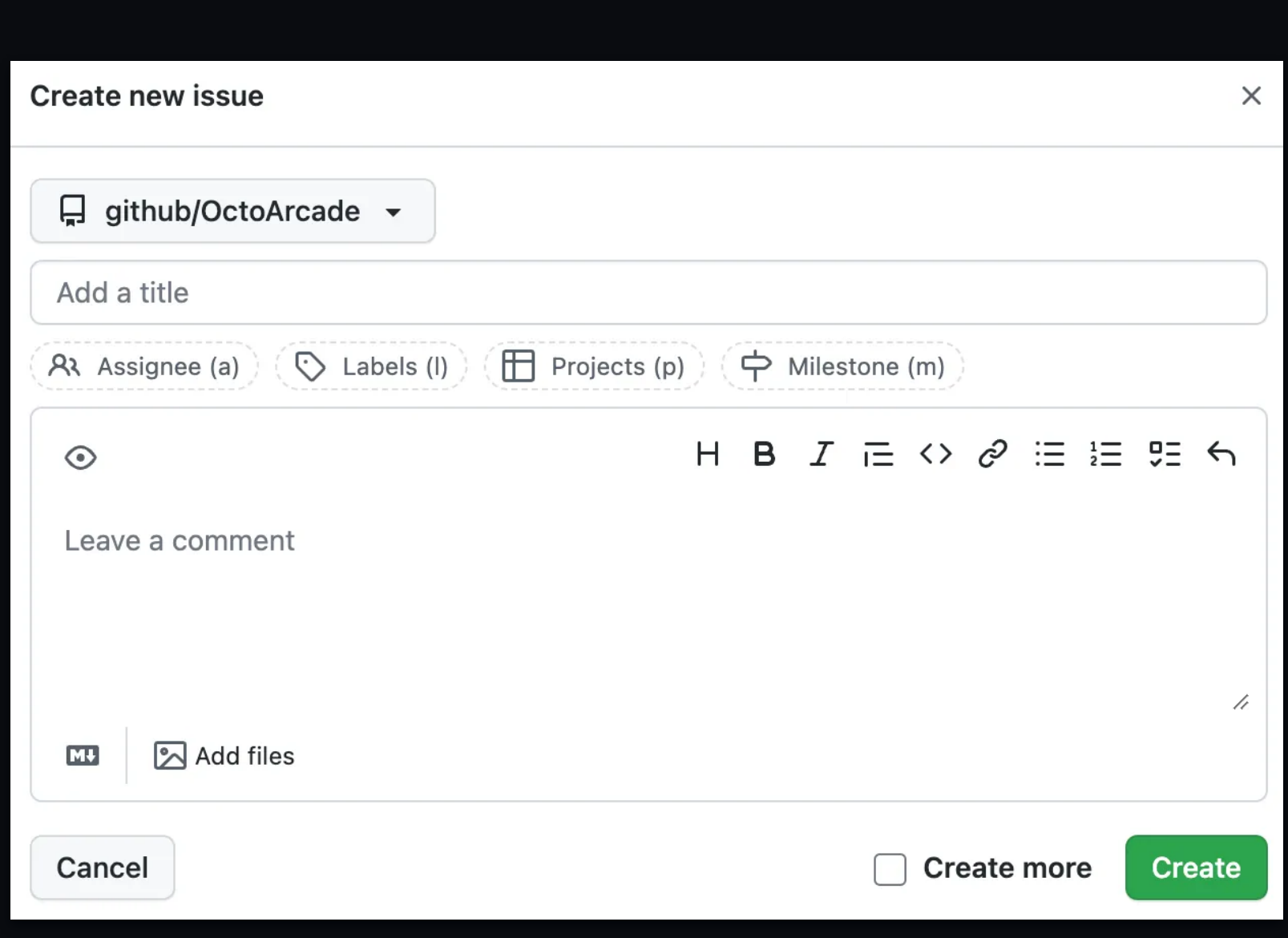
Creating an issue from a project

You can quickly create issues without leaving your project. When using a view that is grouped by a field, creating an issue in that group will automatically set the new issue's field to the group's value. For example, if you group your view by "Status", when you create an issue in the "Todo" group, the new issue's "Status" will automatically be set to "Todo." For more information about Projects, see "About Projects."

1. Navigate to your project.
2. At the bottom of a table, group of items, or a column in board layout, click +.



3. Click **Create new issue**.
4. At the top of the "Create new issue" dialog, select the repository where you want the new issue to be created.



5. Below the repository dropdown, type a title for the new issue.
6. Optionally, use the fields below the title field to set assignees, labels, and milestones, and add the new issue to other projects.
7. Optionally, type a description for your issue.
8. Optionally, if you want to create more issues, select **Create more** and the dialog will reopen when you create your issue.
9. Click **Create**.

Creating an issue from a classic project note

If you're using a classic project to track and prioritize your work, you can convert notes to issues. For more information, see "About projects (classic)" and "Adding notes to a project (classic)."

Creating an issue from a task list item

Within an issue, you can use task lists to break work into smaller tasks and track the full set of work to completion. If a task requires further tracking or discussion, you can convert the task to an issue by hovering over the task and clicking ⊙ in the upper-right corner of the task. For more information, see "About task lists."

Creating an issue from a URL query

You can use query parameters to open issues. Query parameters are optional parts of a URL you can customize to share a specific web page view, such as search filter results or an issue template on GitHub. To create your own query parameters, you must match the key and value pair.

> **Tip:** You can also create issue templates that open with default labels, assignees, and an issue title. For more information, see "Using templates to encourage useful issues and pull requests."

You must have the proper permissions for any action to use the equivalent query parameter. For example, you must have permission to add a label to an issue to use the `labels` query parameter. For more information, see "Repository roles for an organization."

If you create an invalid URL using query parameters, or if you don't have the proper permissions, the URL will return a `404 Not Found` error page. If you create a URL that exceeds the server limit, the URL will return a `414 URI Too Long` error page.

Query parameter	Example
`title`	`https://github.com/octo-org/octo-repo/issues/new?labels=bug&title=New+bug+report` creates an issue with the label "bug" and title "New bug report."
`body`	`https://github.com/octo-org/octo-repo/issues/new?title=New+bug+report&body=Describe+the+problem.` creates an issue with the title "New bug report" and the comment "Describe the problem" in the issue body.
`labels`	`https://github.com/octo-org/octo-repo/issues/new?labels=help+wanted,bug` creates an issue with the labels "help wanted" and "bug".
`milestone`	`https://github.com/octo-org/octo-repo/issues/new?milestone=testing+milestones` creates an issue with the milestone "testing milestones."
`assignees`	`https://github.com/octo-org/octo-repo/issues/new?assignees=octocat` creates an issue and assigns it to @octocat.
`projects`	`https://github.com/octo-org/octo-repo/issues/new?title=Bug+fix&projects=octo-org/1` creates an issue with the title "Bug fix" and adds it to the organization's project board 1.
`template`	`https://github.com/octo-org/octo-repo/issues/new?template=issue_template.md` creates an issue with a template in the issue body. The `template` query parameter works with templates stored in an `ISSUE_TEMPLATE` subdirectory within the root, `docs/` or `.github/` directory in a repository. For more information, see "Using templates to encourage useful issues and pull requests."

You can also use URL query parameters to fill custom text fields that you have defined in issue form templates. Query parameters for issue form fields can also be passed to the issue template chooser. For more information, see "Syntax for GitHub's form schema."

Creating an issue from a code scanning alert

> **Note:** The tracking of code scanning alerts in issues is in beta and subject to change.
>
> This feature supports running analysis natively using GitHub Actions or externally using existing CI/CD infrastructure, as well as third-party code scanning tools, but *not* third-party tracking tools.

If you're using issues to track and prioritize your work, you can use issues to track code scanning alerts.

For more information about creating issues to track code scanning alerts, see "Tracking code scanning alerts in issues using task lists."

Further reading

- "Writing on GitHub"

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