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Git Push

git push

git push uploads all local branch commits to the corresponding remote branch.

What Does git push Do?

git push updates the remote branch with local commits. It is one of the four commands in Git that prompts interaction with the remote repository. You can also think of git push as update or *publish*.

By default, git push only updates the corresponding branch on the remote. So, if you are checked out to the main branch when you execute git push, then only the main branch will be updated. It's always a good idea to use git status to see what branch you are on before pushing to the remote.

After you make and commit changes locally, you can share them with the remote repository using git push. Pushing changes to the remote makes your commits accessible to others who you may be collaborating with. This will also update any open pull requests with the branch that you're working on.

As best practice, it's important to run the git pull command before you push any new changes to the remote branch. This will update your local branch with any new changes that may have been pushed to the remote from other contributors. Pulling before you push can reduce the amount of merge conflicts you create on GitHub - allowing you to resolve them

locally before pushing your changes to the remote branch.

- git push -f: Force a push that would otherwise be blocked, usually because it will delete or overwrite existing commits (Use with caution!)
- git push -u origin [branch]: Useful when pushing a new branch, this creates an upstream tracking branch with a lasting relationship to your local branch
- git push --all: Push all branches
- git push --tags: Publish tags that aren't yet in the remote repository

You can see all of the options with git push in git-scm's documentation.

If you are trying to git push but are running into problems, there are a few common solutions.

Check what branch you are currently on with <code>git status</code>. If you are working on a protected branch, like <code>main</code>, you may be unable to push commits directly to the remote. If this happens to you, it's OK! You can fix this a few ways.

⊘ Work was not yet on any branch

- 1. Create and checkout to a new branch from your current commit: git checkout -b [branchname]
- 2. Then, push the new branch up to the remote: git push -u origin [branchname]

- 1. Checkout to the branch that you intended to commit to: git checkout [branchname]
- 2. Merge the commits from the branch that you *did* accidentally commit to: git merge [main]
- 3. Push your changes to the remote: git push
- 4. Fix the other branch by checking out to that branch, finding what commit it *should* be pointed to, and using git reset --hard to correct the branch pointer

PRelated Terms

- git commit -m "descriptive message" : Records file snapshots permanently in version history.
- git clone [url]: Clone (download) a repository that already exists on GitHub, including all of the files, branches, and commits.

- git status: Always a good idea, this command shows you what branch you're on, what files are in the working or staging directory, and any other important information.
- git pull: Updates your current local working branch with all new commits from the corresponding remote branch on GitHub. git pull is a combination of git fetch and git merge.

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