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# Working with Git remotes and pushing to multiple Git repositories

By Jigarius · May 16, 2019 · 5 min read

"git push" to multiple Git repositories with a single command.

what Git 🗹 is, you should probably read a paragraph about it before you continue. Git allows you to synchronize the code on your computer with code on a remote repo shared with other developers – usually team members. In this tutorial we will learn to configure one or more Git remotes and pushing code to them with a single command. Two Minute Version

As a programmer, one of the best things that has happened to me is Git! If you don't know

#### • Define a git remote which will point to multiple git remotes. • Say, we call it "all": git remote add all REMOTE-URL-1.

- Register 1<sup>st</sup> push URL: git remote set-url --add --push all REMOTE-URL-1.
- Register 2<sup>nd</sup> push URL: git remote set-url --add --push all REMOTE-URL-2. • Push a branch to all the remotes with git push all BRANCH -
- replace **BRANCH** with a real branch name.
- You cannot pull from multiple remotes, but you can fetch updates from multiple remotes with git fetch --all.
- Prerequisites

## Have write access to one or more remote Git repositories.

Adding multiple remotes

• Working knowledge of Git - git init, git pull, git commit and git push.

When you do git init, you initialize a local Git repository. In general, the purpose is to

### synchronize this repo with a remote Git repo. To be able to synchronize code with a remote repo, you need to specify where the remote repo exists.

The first step is to add remote repos to your project.

# Syntax to add a git remote git remote add REMOTE-ID REMOTE-URL

By convention, the original / primary remote repo is called origin. Here's a real example:

git remote add origin git@github.com:jigarius/toggl2redmine.git # Add remote 2: BitBucket. git remote add upstream git@bitbucket.org:jigarius/toggl2redmine.git

Configure primary remote Though you can add multiple remotes, usually, each branch of your project can be

In the above example, we add the remote repository of a project called Toggl 2 Redmine 🔀

found on GitHub. Use the above command to add one or more remote Git repos - make

sure that each repo has its unique ID, i.e. origin, upstream in the above example.

configured to track a single remote branch. You can setup a branch to track a remote

# Change local branch.

git checkout BRANCH

branch as follows:

branch.

# Add remote 1: GitHub.

# Configure local branch to track a remote branch. git branch -u origin/BRANCH Here, BRANCH is the name of the remote branch, which is usually the same as your local

do it with the following command:

Change remote URL

List all remotes

If you want to change the URL associated to a remote that you've already added, you can

\$git remote −v git@github.com:jigarius/toggl2redmine.git (fetch) origin

git@github.com:jigarius/toggl2redmine.git (push)

git remote **set**-url upstream git@foobar.com:jigarius/toggl2redmine.git

#### git@bitbucket.org:jigarius/toggl2redmine.git (fetch) upstream git@bitbucket.org:jigarius/toggl2redmine.git (push) upstream

origin

command.

Remove a remote

To see a list of all remotes, simply use the following command:

# The syntax is: git remote set-url REMOTE-ID REMOTE-URL

If you've added a remote which you no longer require, you can remove it as follows: # The syntax is: git remote remove REMOTE-ID git remote remove upstream

### Now that you have a primary remote repo and other remotes as well, it's time to configure the push. The objective is to push to multiple Git remotes with a single git push

Push to multiple remotes

# Re-register the remote as a push URL.

git@github.com:jigarius/toggl2redmine.git

git remote **set**-url --add --push all

as "push URLs" to this remote. Here's what you do: # Create a new remote called "all" with the URL of the primary repo.

To do this, choose a remote ID which will refer to all the remotes. I usually call it all, but

there are developers who prefer origin. The idea is to add all the remote repo URLs

git remote add all git@github.com:jigarius/toggl2redmine.git

this git URL. git remote **set**-url --add --push all git@bitbucket.org:jigarius/toggl2redmine.git

If you don't want to create an extra remote named all, you can skip the first command

and use the remote origin instead of all in the subsequent command(s).

Now, you can push to all remote repositories with a single command!

# Replace BRANCH with the name of the branch you want to push.

It is not possible to **git pull** from multiple repos. However, you can **git fetch** from

multiple repos with the following command: git fetch --all

### # Checkout the branch you want to work with. git checkout BRANCH # Reset the branch to match the state as on a specific remote.

git reset --hard REMOTE-ID/BRANCH

branch on a particular remote with the command:

Pull from multiple remotes

Conclusion

It is easy to synchronize code between multiple git repositories, especially, pushing to

multiple remotes. This is helpful when you're maintaining mirrors / copies of the same

repository. All you need to do is set up multiple push URLs on a remote and then perform

git push to that remote as you usually do. Next steps

• Share any tips you might have for working with multiple git remotes.

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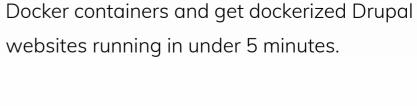
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# orking with two or more Git repositories? No problem! In this tutorial, you'll On this page first learn to setup multiple Git remotes. Next, you'll also learn to perform a **Two Minute Version** Prerequisites

#### Adding multiple remotes List all remotes

Remove a remote Push to multiple remotes Pull from multiple remotes Conclusion Next steps

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# Add a push URL to a remote. This means that "git push" will also push to

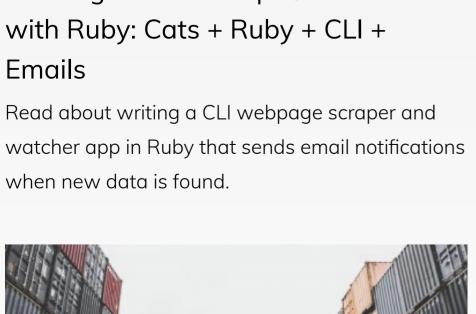
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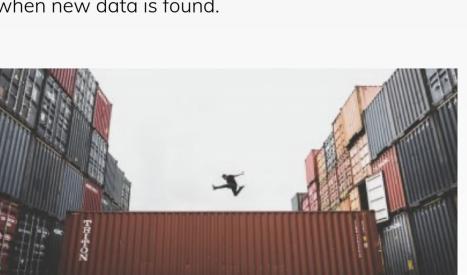
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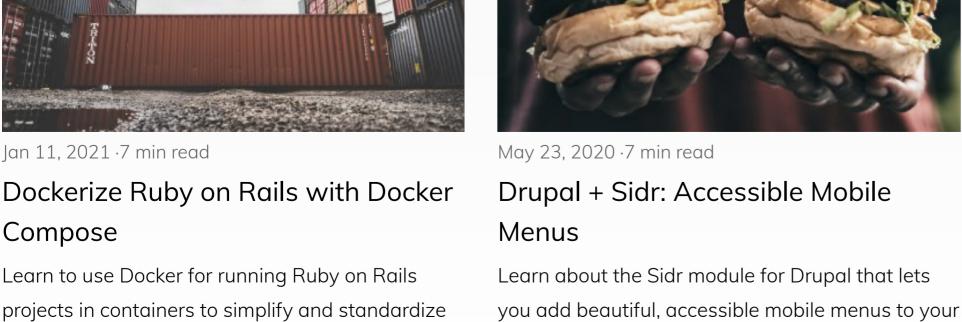
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