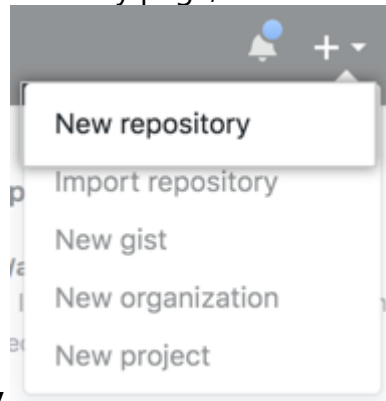


Creating a new repository & Uploading Files in GitHub

Note: For submitting tasks, use profile name as [firstname_registrationno.] and the Repository Name as [coursed._registrationno.]

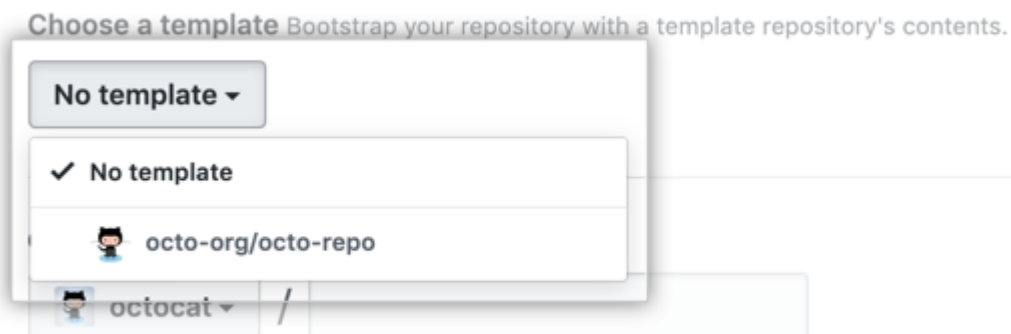
You can create a new repository on your personal account or any organization where you have sufficient permissions.

1. In the upper-right corner of any page, use the drop-down menu, and



select **New repository**.

2. Optionally, to create a repository with the directory structure and files of an existing repository, use the **Choose a template** drop-down and select a template repository. You'll see template repositories that are owned by you and organizations you're a member of or that you've used before. For more information, see "[Creating a repository from a template](#)."



Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about

3. Optionally, if you chose to use a template, to include the directory structure and files from all branches in the template, and not just the default branch,

select **Include all branches**.

Repository template

Start your repository with a template repository's contents.

 octo-org/welcome-to-the-octo ▾


☐ **Include all branches**


Copy all branches from octo-oorg/welcome-to-the-octo and not just the default branch.


4. In the Owner drop-down, select the account you wish to create the repository on.

Owner *

Repository name *

 octocat ▾ /


✓  octocat

 github

5. Type a name for your repository, and an optional description.

Create a new repository

A repository contains all the files for your project, including the revision history.


Owner  octocat ▾ / **Repository name** ✓


Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about **potential-eureka**.


Description (optional)

6. Choose a repository visibility. For more information, see "[About repositories](#)."

Description (optional)

☒  **Public**
Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☐  **Internal**
Octo Corp [enterprise members](#) can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☐  **Private**
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.

7. If you're not using a template, there are a number of optional items you can pre-populate your repository with. If you're importing an existing repository to GitHub, don't choose any of these options, as you may introduce a merge conflict. You can add or create new files using the user interface or choose to add new files using the command line later. For more information, see "[Importing a Git repository using the command line](#)," "[Adding a file to a repository](#)," and "[Addressing merge conflicts](#)."
- You can create a README, which is a document describing your project. For more information, see "[About READMEs](#)."
 - You can create a `.gitignore` file, which is a set of ignore rules. For more information, see "[Ignoring files](#)."
 - You can choose to add a software license for your project. For more information, see "[Licensing a repository](#)."
8. Click **Create repository**.

Source: <https://docs.github.com/en/repositories/creating-and-managing-repositories/creating-a-new-repository>

For creating/adding/removing/editing the files check the link below

Source: <https://docs.github.com/en/repositories/working-with-files/managing-files/adding-a-file-to-a-repository>