



Changing a remote's URL

MAC | WINDOWS | LINUX

The `git remote set-url` command changes an existing remote repository URL.

Tip: For information on the difference between HTTPS and SSH URLs, see "Which remote URL should I use?"

The `git remote set-url` command takes two arguments:

An existing remote name. For example, `origin` or `upstream` are two common choices.

A new URL for the remote. For example:

If you're updating to use HTTPS, your URL might look like:

```
https://github.com/USERNAME/OTHERREPOSITORY.git
```

If you're updating to use SSH, your URL might look like:

```
git@github.com:USERNAME/OTHERREPOSITORY.git
```

Article versions

GitHub.com

GitHub Enterprise 2.5

GitHub Enterprise 2.4

GitHub Enterprise 2.3

GitHub Enterprise 2.2

GitHub Enterprise 2.1

Switching remote URLs from SSH to HTTPS

- 1 Open Git Bash.
- 2 Change the current working directory to your local project.
- 3 List your existing remotes in order to get the name of the remote you want to change.

```
$ git remote -v
origin  git@github.com:USERNAME/REPOSITORY.git (fetch)
origin  git@github.com:USERNAME/REPOSITORY.git (push)
```

- 4 Change your remote's URL from SSH to HTTPS with the `git remote set-url` command.

```
$ git remote set-url origin https://github.com/USERNAME/OTHERREPOSITORY.git
```

- 5 Verify that the remote URL has changed.

```
$ git remote -v
# Verify new remote URL
origin  https://github.com/USERNAME/OTHERREPOSITORY.git (fetch)
origin  https://github.com/USERNAME/OTHERREPOSITORY.git (push)
```

The next time you `git fetch`, `git pull`, or `git push` to the remote repository, you'll be asked for your GitHub username and password.

If you have [two-factor authentication](#) enabled, you must [create a personal access token](#) to use instead of your GitHub password.

You can [use a credential helper](#) so Git will remember your GitHub username and password every time it talks to GitHub.

Switching remote URLs from HTTPS to SSH

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$ git remote -v
origin  https://github.com/USERNAME/REPOSITORY.git (fetch)
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- 4 Change your remote's URL from HTTPS to SSH with the `git remote set-url` command.

```
$ git remote set-url origin git@github.com:USERNAME/OTHERREPOSITORY.git
```

- 5 Verify that the remote URL has changed.

```
$ git remote -v
# Verify new remote URL
origin  git@github.com:USERNAME/OTHERREPOSITORY.git (fetch)
origin  git@github.com:USERNAME/OTHERREPOSITORY.git (push)
```

Troubleshooting

You may encounter these errors when trying to changing a remote.

No such remote '[name]'

This error means that the remote you tried to change doesn't exist:

```
$ git remote set-url sofake https://github.com/octocat/Spoon-Knife
fatal: No such remote 'sofake'
```

Check that you've correctly typed the remote name.

Further reading

"[Working with Remotes](#)" from the Pro Git book

 **Contact a human**

