

# Create a repo

To put your project up on GitHub, you'll need to create a repository for it to live in.

GitHub CLI

**Web browser**

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## Create a repository

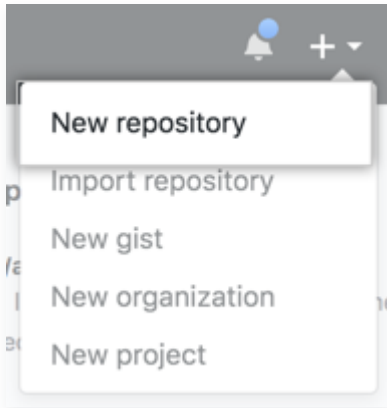
You can store a variety of projects in GitHub repositories, including open source projects. With [open source projects](#), you can share code to make better, more reliable software. You can use repositories to collaborate with others and track your work. For more information, see "[About repositories](#)."

**Note:** You can create public repositories for an open source project. When creating your public repository, make sure to include a [license file](#) that determines how you want your project to be shared with others. For more information on open source, specifically how to create and grow an open source project, we've created



[Open Source Guides](#) that will help you foster a healthy open source community by recommending best practices for creating and maintaining repositories for your open source project. You can also take a free [GitHub Learning Lab](#) course on maintaining open source communities.

- 1 In the upper-right corner of any page, use the **+** drop-down menu, and select **New repository**.




- 2 Type a short, memorable name for your repository. For example, "hello-world".

## Create a new repository

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

Owner

 octocat ▾

Repository name

hello-world ✓

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

Description (optional)

- 3 Optionally, add a description of your repository. For example, "My first repository on GitHub."


## Create a new repository

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


---

Owner

Repository name

 octocat ▾

/

hello-world 


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


**Description (optional)**


My first repository on GitHub

- 4 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.

## 5 Select Initialize this repository with a README.


☒  **Public**  
Anyone on the internet 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.

☒ **Initialize this repository with a README**  
This will let you immediately clone the repository to your computer.

Add .gitignore: None ▾


Add a license: None ▾ 

Create repository

## 6 Click Create repository.

This will let you immediately clone the repository to your computer.

Add .gitignore: None ▾

Add a license: None ▾ 

Create repository

Congratulations! You've successfully created your first repository, and initialized it with a *README* file.

## Commit your first change

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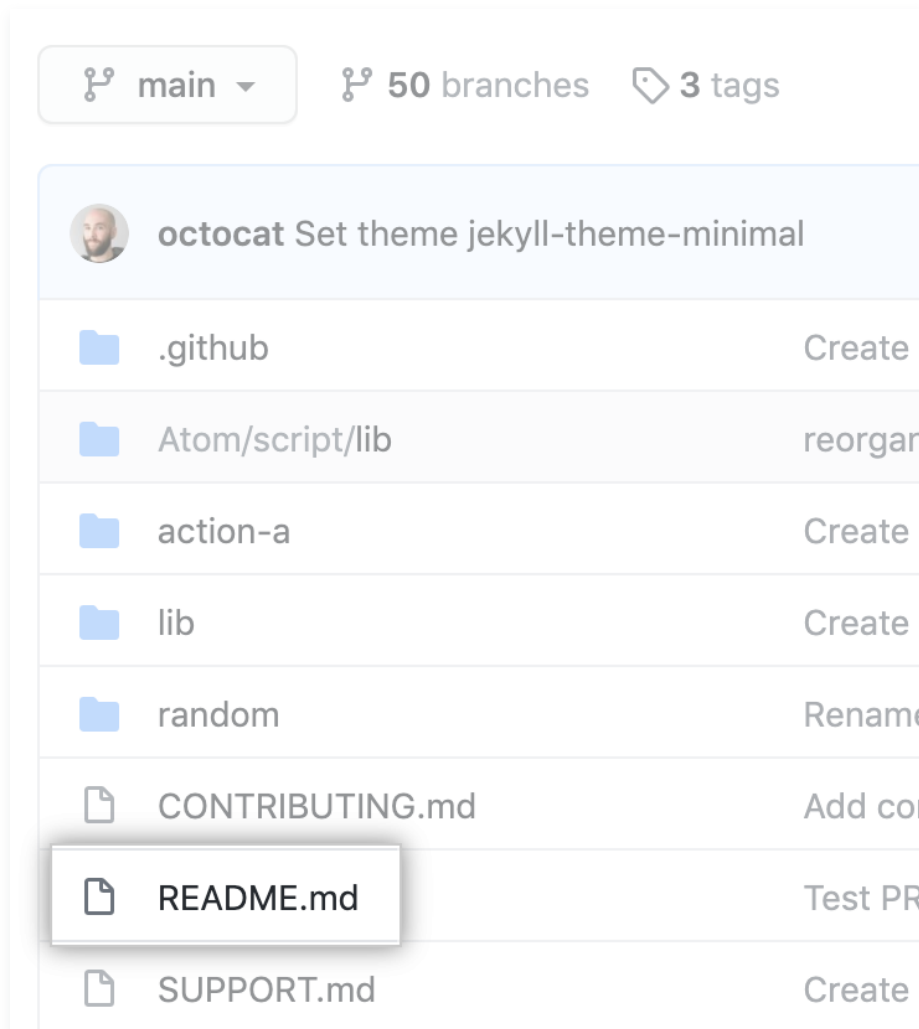
A [commit](#) is like a snapshot of all the files in your project at a particular point in time.


When you created your new repository, you initialized it with a *README* file. *README* files are a great place to describe your project in more detail, or add some documentation such as how to install or use your project. The contents of your *README* file are automatically shown on the front page of your repository.

Let's commit a change to the *README* file.

- 1 In your repository's list of files, click *README.md*.





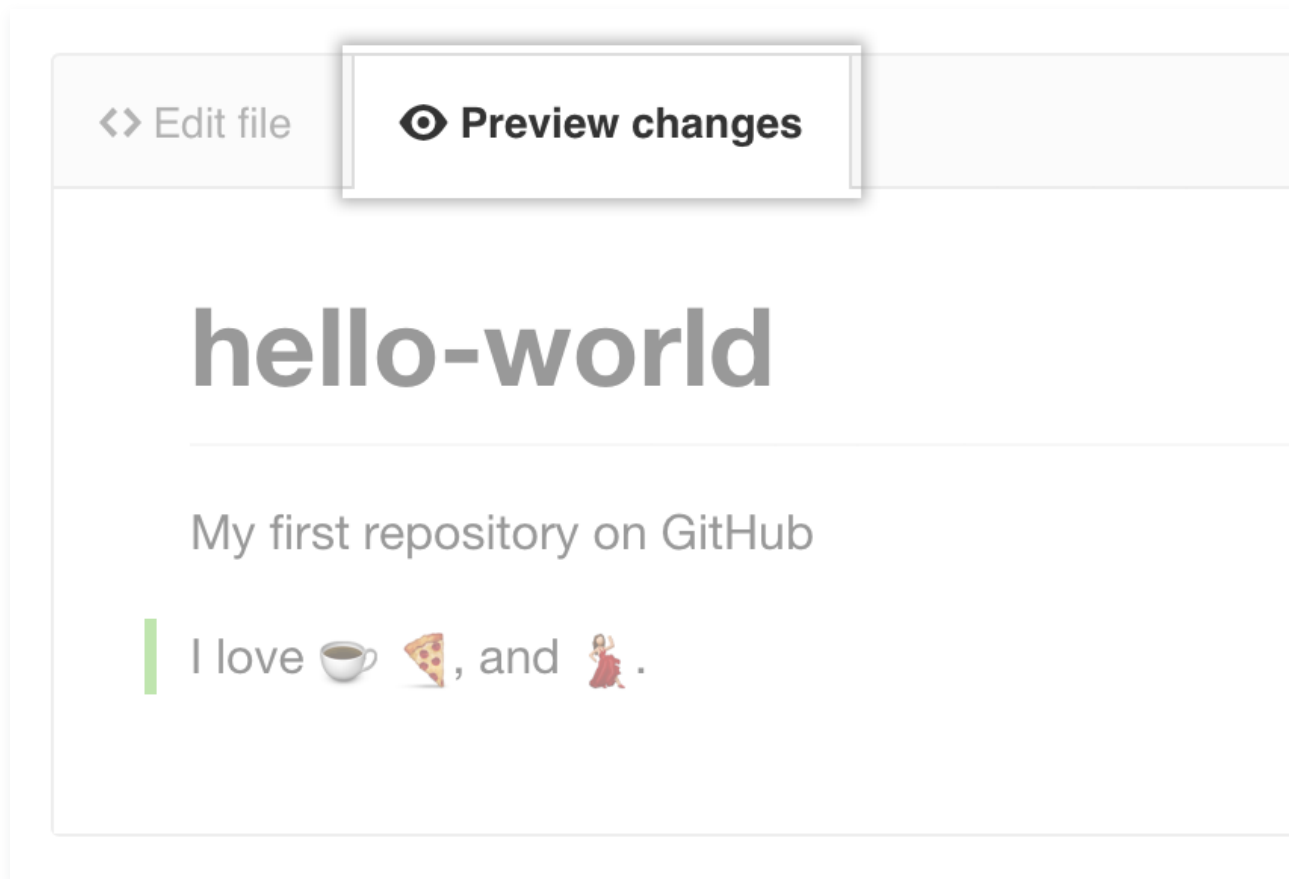
- 2 Above the file's content, click .
- 3 On the **Edit file** tab, type some information about yourself.





- 4 Above the new content, click **Preview changes**.

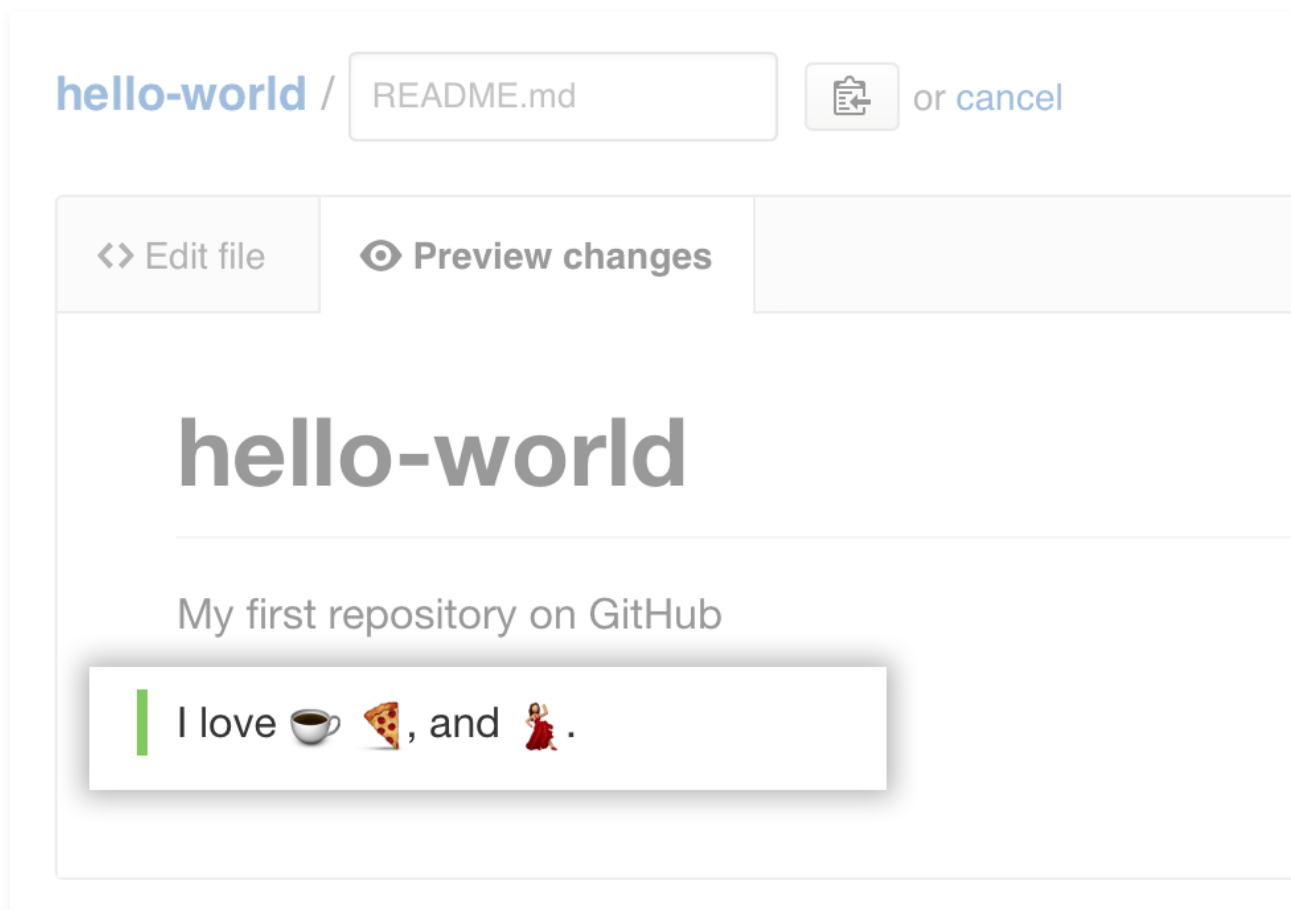




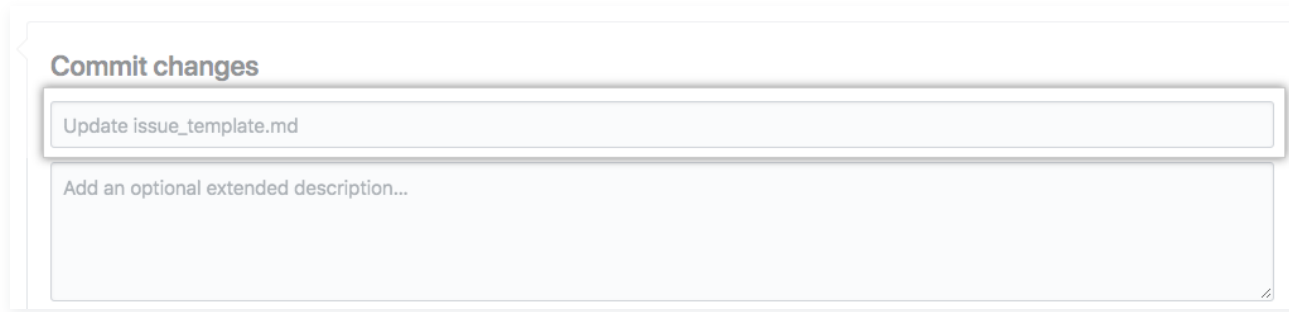
- 5 Review the changes you made to the file. You'll see the new content in green.



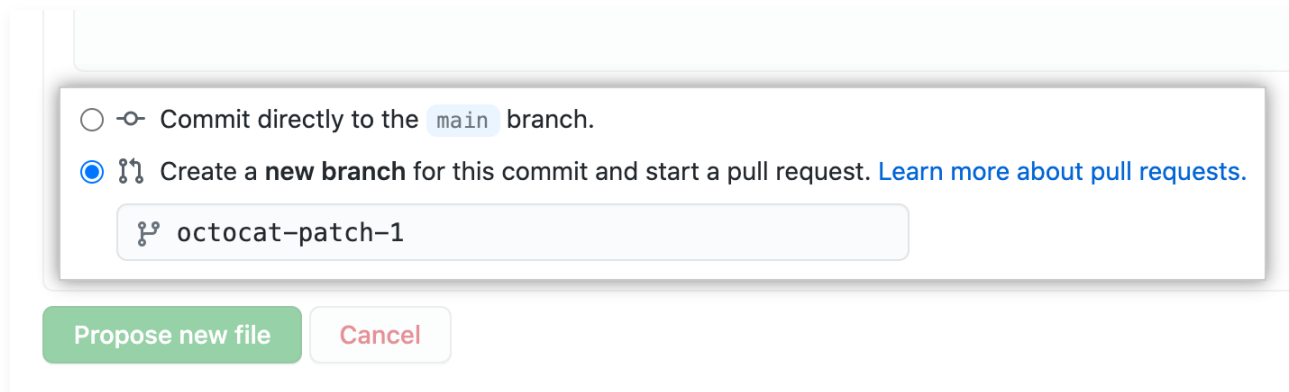




- 6 At the bottom of the page, type a short, meaningful commit message that describes the change you made to the file. You can attribute the commit to more than one author in the commit message. For more information, see "[Creating a commit with multiple co-authors](#)."





- 7 Below the commit message fields, decide whether to add your commit to the current branch or to a new branch. If your current branch is the default branch, you should choose to create a new branch for your commit and then create a pull request. For more information, see "[Creating a new pull request](#)."



- 8 Click **Propose file change**.



☒  Create a new branch for this commit and start a pull request. [Learn more about pull requests.](#)

 octocat-patch-1

Propose file change

Cancel

## Celebrate

Congratulations! You have now created a repository, including a *README* file, and created your first commit on GitHub.com.

You can now clone a GitHub repository to create a local copy on your computer. From your local repository you can commit, and create a pull request to update the changes in the upstream repository. For more information, see "[Cloning a repository](#)." and "[Set up Git](#)."

You can find interesting projects and repositories on GitHub and make changes to them by creating a fork of the repository. For more information see, "[Fork a repository](#)."

Each repository in GitHub is owned by a person or an organization. You can interact with the people, repositories, and organizations by connecting and following them on GitHub. For more information see "[Be social](#)."

GitHub has a great support community where you can ask for help and talk to people from around the world. Join the conversation on [Github Support Community](#).



