

Handling failed webhook deliveries

GitHub does not automatically redeliver failed webhook deliveries, but you can handle failed deliveries manually or by writing code.

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A webhook delivery can fail for multiple reasons. For example, if your server is down or takes longer than 10 seconds to respond, GitHub will record the delivery as a failure.

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You can manually redeliver failed deliveries. For more information, see "[Redelivering webhooks](#)."

You can also write a script that checks for failed deliveries and attempts to redeliver any that failed. Your script should run on a schedule and do the following:

- 1 Use the GitHub REST API to fetch data about any webhook deliveries that were attempted since the last time that your script ran. For more information, see "[Repository webhooks](#)," "[Organization webhooks](#)," and "[GitHub App webhooks](#)."

There are no API endpoints to get data about GitHub Marketplace webhooks, GitHub Sponsors webhooks, or global webhooks.

- 2 Look at the fetched data to see if any deliveries failed. The data for a failed delivery will have a `status` value that is not `OK`.
- 3 Use the GitHub REST API to redeliver any deliveries that failed. For more information, see "[Repository webhooks](#)," "[Organization webhooks](#)," and "[GitHub App webhooks](#)."

For example scripts, see:

- "[Automatically redelivering failed deliveries for a repository webhook](#)"
- "[Automatically redelivering failed deliveries for an organization webhook](#)"
- "[Automatically redelivering failed deliveries for a GitHub App webhook](#)"

If a webhook delivery fails repeatedly, you should investigate the cause. Each failed delivery will give a reason for failure. For more information, see "[Troubleshooting webhooks](#)."

