

Editing files

In this article

Editing files in your repository

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You can edit files directly on GitHub Enterprise Cloud in any of your repositories using the file editor.

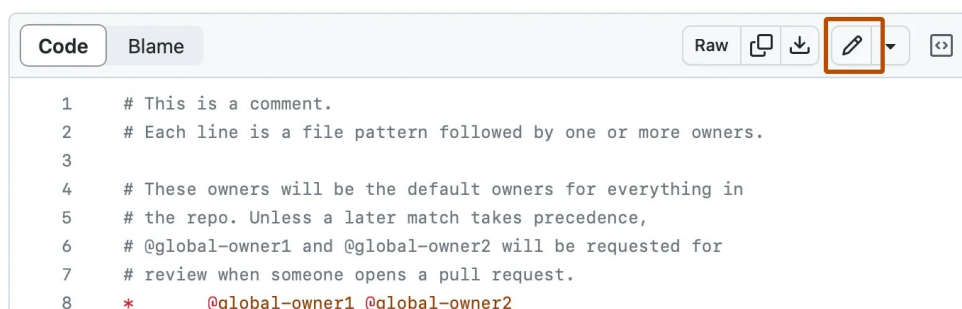
Editing files in your repository [↗](#)

Tip: If a repository has any protected branches, you can't edit or upload files in the protected branch using GitHub. For more information, see "[About protected branches](#)."

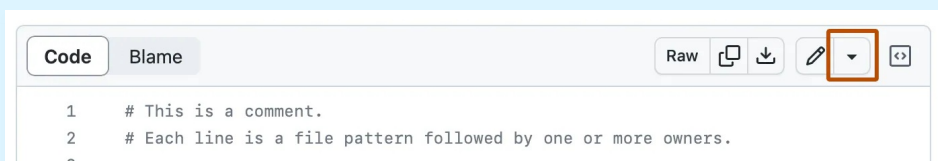
You can use GitHub Desktop to move your changes to a new branch and commit them. For more information, see "[Committing and reviewing changes to your project in GitHub Desktop](#)."

Note: GitHub Enterprise Cloud's file editor uses [CodeMirror](#).

- 1 In your repository, browse to the file you want to edit.
- 2 In the upper right corner of the file view, click [✎](#) to open the file editor.

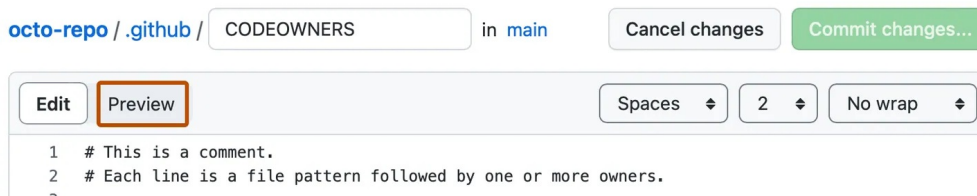


Note: Instead of editing and committing the file using the default file editor, you can optionally choose to use the [github.dev code editor](#) by selecting the ▼ dropdown menu and clicking **github.dev**. You can also clone the repository and edit the file locally via GitHub Desktop by clicking **GitHub Desktop**.



- 3 In the text box, make any changes you need to the file.

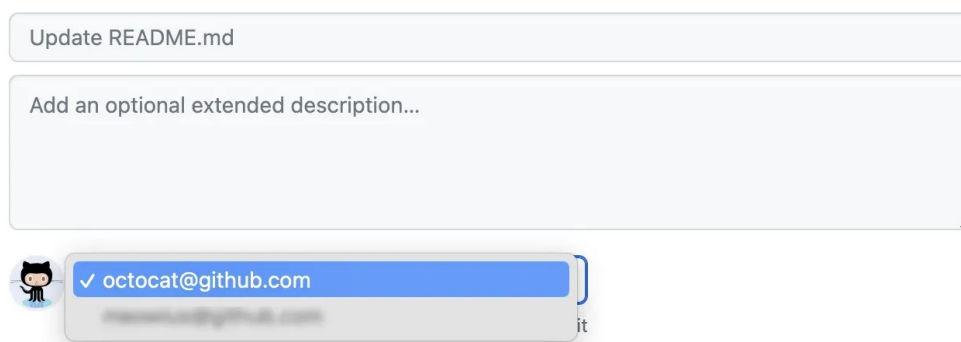
- 4 Above the new content, click **Preview**.



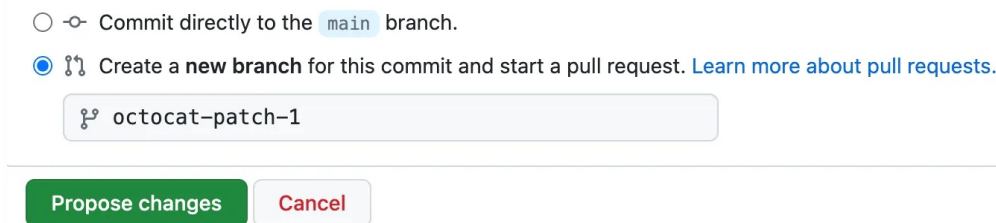
- 5 Click **Commit changes...**

- 6 In the "Commit message" field, 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 authors](#)."

- 7 If you have more than one email address associated with your account on GitHub.com, click the email address drop-down menu and select the email address to use as the Git author email address. Only verified email addresses appear in this drop-down menu. If you enabled email address privacy, then a no-reply will be the default commit author email address. For more information about the exact form the no-reply email address can take, see "[Setting your commit email address](#)."



- 8 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 pull request](#)."




- 9 Click **Commit changes** or **Propose changes**.

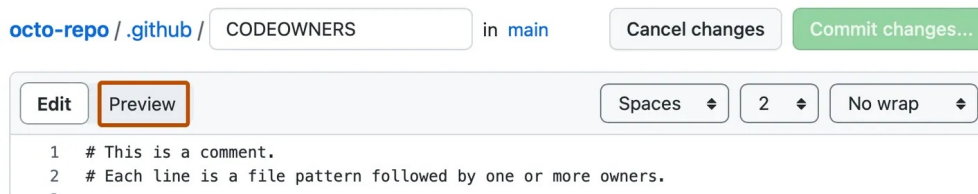
Editing files in another user's repository [↗](#)

When you edit a file in another user's repository, we'll automatically [fork the repository](#) and [open a pull request](#) for you.

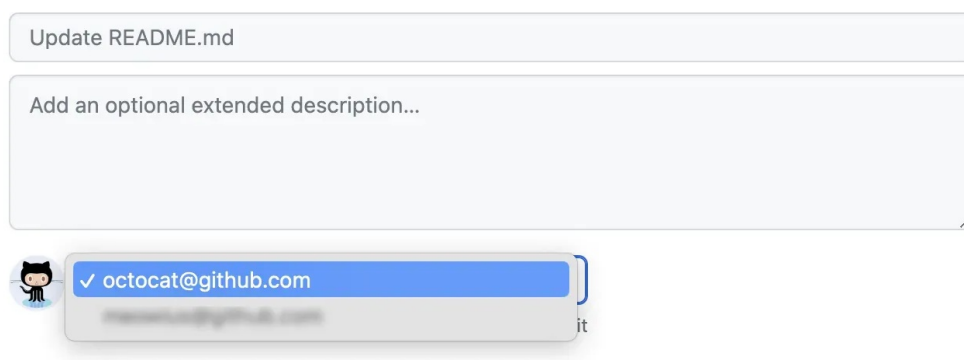
- 1 In another user's repository, browse to the folder that contains the file you want to

edit. Click the name of the file you want to edit.

- 2 Above the file content, click . At this point, GitHub forks the repository for you.
- 3 In the text box, make any changes you need to the file.
- 4 Above the new content, click **Preview**.



- 5 Click **Commit changes...**
- 6 In the "Commit message" field, 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 authors](#)."
- 7 If you have more than one email address associated with your account on GitHub.com, click the email address drop-down menu and select the email address to use as the Git author email address. Only verified email addresses appear in this drop-down menu. If you enabled email address privacy, then a no-reply will be the default commit author email address. For more information about the exact form the no-reply email address can take, see "[Setting your commit email address](#)."



- 8 Click **Propose changes**.
- 9 Type a title and description for your pull request.
- 10 Click **Create pull request**.

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