

This version of GitHub Enterprise was discontinued on 2023-03-15. No patch releases will be made, even for critical security issues. For better performance, improved security, and new features, [upgrade to the latest version of GitHub Enterprise](#). For help with the upgrade, [contact GitHub Enterprise support](#).

Remembering your GitHub username or email

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Are you signing in to your GitHub Enterprise Server instance for the first time in a while? If so, welcome back! If you can't remember the username for your personal account on GitHub Enterprise Server, you can try these methods for remembering it.

Mac Windows

GitHub Desktop users

- 1 In the **GitHub Desktop** menu, click **Preferences**.
- 2 In the Preferences window, verify the following:
 - To view your GitHub Enterprise Server username, click **Accounts**.
 - To view your Git email, click **Git**. Note that this email is not guaranteed to be [your primary GitHub Enterprise Server email](#).

- 1 In the **File** menu, click **Options**.
- 2 In the Options window, verify the following:
 - To view your GitHub Enterprise Server username, click **Accounts**.
 - To view your Git email, click **Git**. Note that this email is not guaranteed to be [your primary GitHub Enterprise Server email](#).

Finding your username in your `user.name` configuration

During set up, you may have [set your username in Git](#). If so, you can review the value of this configuration setting:

```
$ git config user.name
# View the setting
YOUR_USERNAME
```

Finding your username in the URL of remote repositories

If you have any local copies of personal repositories you have created or forked, you can check the URL of the remote repository.

Tip: This method only works if you have an original repository or your own fork of someone else's repository. If you clone someone else's repository, their username will show instead of yours. Similarly, organization repositories will show the name of the organization instead of a particular user in the remote URL.

```
$ cd YOUR_REPOSITORY
# Change directories to the initialized Git repository
$ git remote -v
origin  https://HOSTNAME/YOUR_USERNAME/YOUR_REPOSITORY.git (fetch)
origin  https://HOSTNAME/YOUR_USERNAME/YOUR_REPOSITORY.git (push)
```

Your user name is what immediately follows the `https://[hostname]/`.

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