



Creating and Pushing Branches

Create a branch and push it to the remote repository.

We'll cover the following



- Setup
- Creating branch and pushing it

In this section, you're going to familiarise yourself with how branches are managed between the two and what exactly goes on in a push.

Setup

First, set up a simple origin Git repository and clone it like you did before.

```
1  mkdir -p lgthw_pushing
2  cd lgthw_pushing
3  mkdir git_origin
4  cd git_origin
5  git init
6  echo 'first commit' > file1
7  git add file1
8  git commit -am file1
9  cd ..
10 git clone git_origin git_clone
```

Terminal 1



Terminal





Click to Connect...

As you can see, there are no branches on either the origin or the clone other than the default (`master`):

```
11 cd git_origin
12 git branch -a -v
13 cd ../git_clone
14 git branch -a -v
```

Make sure you understand why there are three lines in the second `git branch` output! If you don't, start the chapter again!

Creating branch and pushing it

Now you're going to create a branch on the clone, do some work on it, and then push it to the remote repository.

This is a common use-case, as users may experiment with different branches locally and then decide they want to share their work with others by pushing it to a commonly-accessible remote repository, e.g., on GitHub.

```
15 git checkout -b abranch
16 echo 'cloned abranch commit' >> file1
17 git commit -am 'cloned abranch commit'
18 git push origin abranch
```

Terminal 1



Terminal



The key bit there was the `git push` command. The first item after the push specifies the remote (which is `origin` by default) and the branch is the next item (`abranh` here).

Git will create a branch on the remote repository for you if one does not already exist.

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