GIT cheatsheet:

git config < --global >
   -user.name
   -user.email
	Set your name and email address to be committed along with your code changes. This is a mandatory step before using any other git command!
	
	'--global' flag sets the configuration to user-specific, meaning it is applied to an operating system user.

git init	Initializes a new GIT repository.
git status	Shows the branch you're currently on, as well as all the (uncommitted) changes to that branch.
git add .	Stages all uncommitted files to be committed.
git add <filename>	Stages a specific file to be committed.
git commit -m "< message >"	Applies the staged files. '-m' "< message >" flag allows you to add a relevant message of what has been changed in the staged files.
git branch	Lists all local branches
git checkout -b "<name>"	Creates a new local branch and switches to that branch.
git checkout <branch-name>	Switch to an already existing branch.
git revert HEAD	Reverts your last commit.
git push	Pushes the current state of your branch to the remote repository.
git fetch	Gets all the names of the branches from the remote repository.
git pull	Updates the current branch with the latest changes of that branch on the remote repository.
git --help	Displays all of the above.