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The most common use case for Git is developers working on source code files, but it could be used to manage updates to files of any type. Git is also the version control standard for GitHub and other source code management systems. One of the biggest advantages of Git is its branching capabilities.  
 Top 20 Git Commands that you will be using frequently while you are working with Git:

* git config - sets the author name and email address respectively to be used with your commits.
* git init - is used to start a new repository.
* git clone - is used to obtain a repository from an existing URL.
* git add - adds a file to the staging area.
* git commit - records or snapshots the file permanently in the version history.
* git diff - shows the file differences which are not yet staged.
* git reset - unstages the file, but it preserves the file contents.
* git status - lists all the files that have to be committed.
* git rm - deletes the file from your working directory and stages the deletion.
* git log - is used to list the version history for the current branch.
* git show - shows the metadata and content changes of the specified commit.
* git tag - is used to give tags to the specified commit.
* git branch - lists all the local branches in the current repository.
* git checkout - is used to switch from one branch to another.
* git merge - merges the specified branch’s history into the current branch.
* git remote - is used to connect your local repository to the remote server.
* git push - sends the committed changes of master branch to your remote repository.
* git pull - fetches and merges changes on the remote server to your working directory.
* git stash - temporarily stores all the modified tracked files.