A quick start for the git user

GIT is an open-source version control system, which allows handling small to large projects. By using GIT one can track changes in any set of files. Git has a remote repository which is stored in a server and a local repository which is stored in the computer of each user.
Basic commands of GIT:
`git status` - returns the current state of the repository;
`git checkout` *<branch>* - use *git checkout* to switch branches;
`git add` *<object>* - adds files to the staging area for GIT*;*
`git commit` – record the changes made to the files to a local repository;
`git push` - sends local commits to the remote repository. *git push* requires two parameters: the remote repository and the branch that the push is for;
`git pull` – to get the latest version of a repository run *git pull*. This pulls the changes from the remote repository to the local computer.

How to make a comment in GIT:

1. Open the terminal (Linux and Mac OS) or console (Windows).
2. Enter `git add` to add file/files to the staging area. There are a few different ways to use `git add`, by adding entire directories, specific files, or all unstaged files.
   ```
   $ git add <file or directory name>
   ```
3. Enter `git status` to see the changes to be committed.
   `git status` will return the current working branch. If a file is in the staging area, but not committed, it shows with `git status`. Or, if there are no changes it'll return *nothing to commit, working directory clean.*
   ```
   $ git status
   ```
4. Enter `git commit` to record the changes made to the files to a local repository. It is recommended to add a short message to the commit explaining the changes made in a commit.
   ```
   $ git commit -m "Commit message in quotes"
   ```
5. Enter `git push` to send local commits to the remote repository.
   `git push` requires two parameters: the remote repository and the branch that the push is for.
   ```
   $ git push <remote_URL/remote_name> <branch>
   ```