Git is a powerful and mostly used version control system that allows us to track code changes, improves team collaboration, and enables us to select the correct code from committed ones.

The most commonly used Git commands in git are :

1. git init: Initialize a new Git repository in the current directory.
2. git clone [url]: Copy an existing Git repository from a remote server to your local machine.
3. git add [file(s)]: Add file(s) to the staging area. This can be committed in the next commit.
4. git commit -m "[commit message]": Record changes to the repository with an informative message.
5. git status: Show the status of changes in the working directory and staging area.
6. git log: Show the commit history.
7. git branch: List all branches in the repository.
8. git branch [branch_name]: Create a new branch.
9. git checkout [branch_name]: Switch to a different branch.
10. git merge [branch_name]: Merge changes from one branch into the current branch.
11. git push [remote] [branch]: Push local commits to a remote repository.
12. git pull [remote] [branch]: Fetch changes from a remote repository and merge them into the current branch.
13. git fetch [remote]: Fetch changes from a remote repository without merging.
14. git reset [file]: Unstage a file.