userSure! Here are some commonly used Git commands:

1. `git init`: Initializes a new Git repository in the current directory.

2. `git clone <repository>`: Creates a local copy of a remote repository.

3. `git add <file>`: Adds a file to the staging area.

4. `git commit -m "<message>"`: Commits the changes in the staging area with a descriptive message.

5. `git status`: Shows the current status of the repository, including any modified or untracked files.

6. `git push`: Pushes the committed changes to a remote repository.

7. `git pull`: Fetches and merges changes from a remote repository to the local repository.

8. `git branch`: Lists all branches in the repository.

9. `git checkout <branch>`: Switches to a different branch.

10. `git merge <branch>`: Merges changes from a different branch into the current branch.

11. `git log`: Displays the commit history of the repository.

12. `git remote add <name> <url>`: Adds a remote repository with a specified name and URL.

13. `git remote -v`: Lists all remote repositories and their URLs.

14. `git diff`: Shows the differences between the working directory and the staging area.

15. `git reset <file>`: Unstages a file, removing it from the staging area.

These are just a few examples of Git commands. There are many more commands and options available depending on your specific needs.