

1. One common mistake when learning Git is to commit large files that should not be managed by Git or adding sensitive information. Try adding a file to a repository, making some commits and then deleting that file from history.

I played around with deleting several different files. From what I can tell it basically archives the deleted files.

2. Clone some repository from GitHub and modify one of its existing files. What happens when you do git stash? What do you see when running git log --all --oneline? Run git stash pop to undo what you did with git stash. In what scenario might this be useful?

git stash holds the edit temporarily

git log --all --oneline shows the commit history

git stash pop takes the from the stash and restores the edits

These are useful when you need to stop, change branches, and test.