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2. True. $git reset <filename> can be used to remove a certain file from the staging area.

   Notes: There are three main modes of git reset: --soft, --mixed, --hard. If users run git reset <commitID> without specifying an option, Git will default to using the --mixed behavior. And what happens with that is:
   1. The HEAD pointer is moved to the specific commit. (which means all commit history after this commit will be removed.
   2. Changes are unstaged but not lost.

3. False. Git reset can also modify the staging area and working directory. Git revert can also create a new commit to undo the commit.

4. True. But at this time, the HEAD will reflect the state of that specific commit and it is not attached to any branch.

5. True.

6. False. git log -p will also show the actual code changes.

7. False. git log --stat will give more details.

8. True. git reset doesn't change the git history.