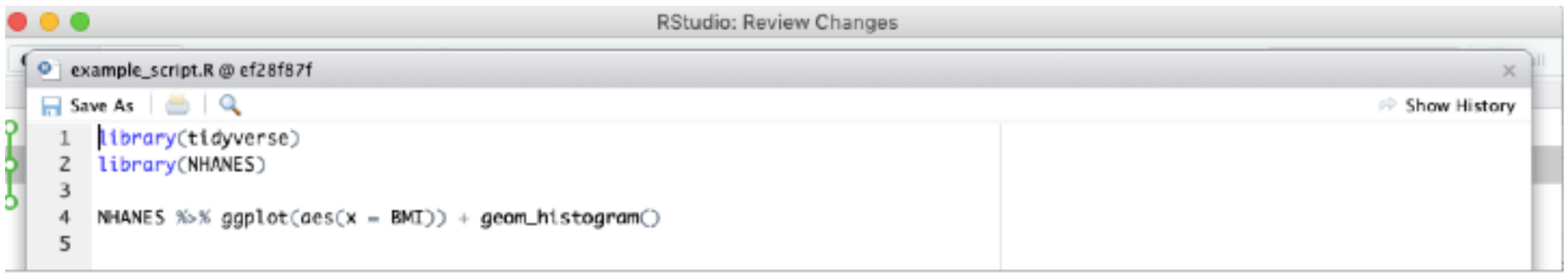
- If I click on the second commit, and then click on the View file link, I can see the version of the script associated with that commit:



- This commit was made just after I added the first plot, and before I added the second one. If I wanted to, I could just copy this file into my script window, and I'm back to where I was before I added that second plot!

- Alternatively, if I had saved my file but not made a commit, I could simply select "Revert" in the Tools - Version Control menu to go back to the file in its previous state.

- Remember you can only make a commit **after** you've saved your file. Git works by tracking how your saved file changes over time.

- Git is *hugely* powerful. We've only looked at how you can use it to keep track of changes your making to your own scripts. If this is all you use it for, you will still find it hugely helpful!

- Git comes into its own when you're working on collaborative projects - you can use git to 'fork' (i.e., make a copy of) someone else's code. You can modify their code - maybe by adding a new section and then you can ask them to 'pull' your fork back into their 'master' - thus allowing your code to be added to what they're working on.

- If you want to get serious with git, create an account on GitHub and then 'fork' someone else's (maybe a friend's) repository (aka repo). Modify the code and then send a 'pull' request for your changes to be incorporated into their code.