1. **Create a \*tidy\* spreadsheet/table listing the names of Danish monarchs with their birth- and death-date and start and end of their reign. They should be sortable by year of birth. Suitable source website is for example […], but you can also use another source, provided you reference it. (Collaboration is welcome. Remember to attach this spreadsheet to Brightspace submission)**

I followed some of the principles for good datasheets. First, I did not leave any cells empty. Instead of that, I wrote “NA”. Furthermore, I did not make any spaces in the names. Instead, I used underscores.

Et billede, der indeholder tekst, skærmbillede, nummer/tal, Font/skrifttype

Automatisk genereret beskrivelse

Et billede, der indeholder tekst, skærmbillede, nummer/tal, Font/skrifttype

Automatisk genereret beskrivelseEt billede, der indeholder tekst, skærmbillede, Font/skrifttype, nummer/tal

Automatisk genereret beskrivelse

1. **Does OpenRefine alter the raw data during sorting and filtering?**

No, it does not. When we are sorting and filtering the data, we organize it in another way which means that we select the relevant data for our analysis and make it more consistent and manageable.

Et billede, der indeholder tekst, software, nummer/tal, skærmbillede

Automatisk genereret beskrivelse

The CSV-file opened in OpenRefine. Nothing is changed!

1. **Fix the interviews dataset in OpenRefine enough to answer the question: “Which two months are reported as the most water-deprived/driest by the interviewed farmer households?”**

According to the counting box in OpenRefine, October and September were the driest months.

For solving this task, I found the relevant cell called “months\_lack\_food”. Then I used the following commands: “Edit cells”, then “Transform”. After this, a box opened, in which I could write the expressions, example: “value.replace(“[“, “”) and “value.replace(“]”,””) which resulted in removing’s of the brackets. I made the same regression for another disturbing symbols. In this case: “value.replace(“”,””).

I chose the command “Facet” under the relevant cell, then “Text facet”. Then a box opened in the left side, of which the different months appeared. These months were separated by semicolon, and there were several different months on the same lines. Therefor, I chose “change” in the right corner of the box. For removing the semicolons, I wrote the regular expression ‘value.split”;”’. Then I got the different months separated from each other.