1. Why is it useful to use a project in R
   1. Stores all files and folders
   2. Removes need to access data from C drive.
2. What are data structures
   1. How data is organised
3. If you want to access a certain column and row in a data frame, how would you do it
   1. data.frame[row,column]
   2. Or use filter()and select()
4. What does the c() function do?
   1. Combines things…for example df[c(2,3,6),2] means subset rows 2,3 and 2 from column 2
5. Name some dplyr verbs and their function
   1. Filter()
   2. Select()
   3. Mutate()
   4. Summarise()
   5. Arrange()
6. What happens when we combine `str\_detect()` with filter.
   1. Str\_detect() stands for string detect. You provide column(s) and the string you want to find. Filter() will then select the rows that match it..
   2. LondonMap<- EW %>%

filter(str\_detect(lad15cd, "^E09"))

1. Given the following data what would group\_by() do on the transmission column?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ID | Car | Make | Transmission | Max speed |
| 1 | Ford | Fiesta | Manual | 75 |
| 2 | Ford | Mustang | Automatic | 100 |
| 3 | Audi | A1 | Manual | 60 |
| 4 | Peugeot | 305 | Manual | 70 |

* 1. It would do nothing much, aside from adding a group message

1. What is group\_by()? Followed by? Something like…
   1. group\_by(Transmission)%>%
   2. summarise(Average=mean(`Max speed`)
2. What does mutate() do?
   1. Adds a new column based on existing columns (e.g. adding two columns or dividing two columns etc)
3. What does case\_when() do and what must be used before it?
   1. Mutate() is always used before case\_when() as there has to be a new column to store the data
   2. case\_when() applies a condition to data (e.g. > 90) and then returns a set value or string (e.g. above average) in the new column made by mutate().