1. What is a geographic coordinate reference system
   1. Treats the globe as if it was a sphere
   2. e.g. GPS data
2. What is a projected coordinate reference system
   1. Treats the globe as a flat object
3. What is a local projected coordinate reference system
   1. Flat object but moves the origin to a local country or zone
   2. E.g. British national grid has the origin (0,0) at the bottom left of the UK
4. What problems will you run into if you have data in different CRS?
   1. They won’t line up
   2. Analysis could be wrong / miss something
5. What does on the fly mean
   1. In QGIS the map defaults to the CRS of the first layer loaded (e.g. WGS84), if you load other layers with different a different CRS (e.g. British National Grid) it will covert them on the fly so the appear to line up
6. What is an EPSG code
   1. A code for different coordinate reference systems
7. What is the different between setting and transforming a coordinate reference system
   1. Setting is just deleting the text and re-writing it
   2. Transforming is using a formula to convert between one CRS and another
8. What is the difference between summary and inferential statistics
   1. Summary is just summary of the data
   2. Inferential – make judgements about it – inferences from the data / analysis
9. What is zonal statistics
   1. Taking a point or polygon and getting statistics with that vector (point or polygon) from a raster dataset
   2. Statistics from the zone
10. What is a facet plot
    1. Plot made up from lots of sub plots using the same data (e.g. months)