1. What is Git
   1. Software – version control
   2. Track changes in a folder
2. What is GitHub
   1. hosting platform for version control and collaboration
3. What is an RMarkdown document
   1. Combines code and text into one document
   2. Can be output into any format
4. What is a code chunk
   1. Where the code goes in the RMarkdown document
5. What is a .gitignore file
   1. A file that contains paths that git should ignore and not watch
6. What is the difference between git add (or stage) and git commit
   1. Add compares the files to see if there are any changes
   2. Commit makes a permanent snapshot at that point in time with an ID
7. What does pushing do
   1. Takes your local git repo and pushes it to the remote
8. What does your git is ahead of origin/main by 1 commit mean
   1. Your local git has commits that the remote (GitHub) does not have
9. What does cloning mean
   1. Copying a GitHub repo into your local computer
10. What is a fork?
    1. Copying someone else’s code on GitHub into your own GitHub repo that you can then use
11. 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
12. 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
13. What is an EPSG code
    1. A code for different coordinate reference systems
14. 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
15. 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
16. 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
17. What is a facet plot
    1. Plot made up from lots of sub plots using the same data (e.g. months)