

1. In this workshop we use the data from the cite <https://simplemaps.com/data/au-cities> about 543 cities in Australia. Each row includes a city's latitude, longitude, state and other variables of interest.
 - (a) Use the `read.table` function to read in R the data file `au.csv` from the LMS folder Data. Pay attention that the field separator character is `","`.
 - (b) Use the `proj4string` to assign the projection string with `CRS("+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84")`.
 - (c) Create the spatial R object **df** with the coordinates of the cities.
 - (d) Returns the bounding box of the created object **df**.
 - (e) Sort and print values of all longitudes.
 - (f) Find cities with two smallest longitudes. What are their coordinates?
 - (g) Produce an image with locations of all cities.
 - (h) Create the `SpatialPointsDataFrame` object **df1** with locations of cities, names of their states and populations.
 - (i) Use the created object **df1** to determine names of states from which the cities were selected. How many different states were used?
 - (j) Use the created object **df1** to determine the number of selected cities in each state.
 - (k) Produce summary statistics for populations of all cities.
 - (l) Produce summary statistics for populations of cities in Victoria.
 - (m) Set `proj4string(df1)` to NA.
 - (n) Use the R command **spplot** to visualise populations of the cities.
 - (o) Produce an image with locations of cities in Victoria.
 - (p) Change the type of the variable states to factor and use the R command **spplot** to visualise states of the cities.
 - (q) Split all cities in two groups: with population more and less than 10000. Add the information about these groups to the object **df1** and use the R command **spplot** to visualise the groups.