

# Grouped Data

See: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grouped\\_data](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grouped_data)

See also [Derived Attribute of a date](#) and [Date-based aggregations](#)

It can be very useful to group tracker data in smaller units. For example, when using in [PluginPivotTable](#)

Below are some examples to be used in [Mathematical Calculation Tracker Field](#)

## NEAREST 100 ROUNDING

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```
(mul (round (div (substring AmountPaid 0 -3) 100 ) ) 100 )
```

substring is need if you use it on a currency formatted field (with 3-letter currency symbol at the end). Be sure to use it on the proper currency field - e.g. containing a CAD converted value.

## NUMBER RANGE (11-20, 21-30, ETC.)

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```
(concat (mul (sub (ceil (div (substring AmountPaid 0 -3) 10 ) ) 1 ) 10 ) (str -) (add (mul (ceil (div (substring AmountPaid 0 -3) 10 ) ) 10 ) 1 ) )
```

# AGE GROUP

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```
(if (less-than (substring Age 0 -3) 18 ) (str "0-17") (if (less-than (substring Age 0 -3) 36 ) (str "18-35") (if (less-than (substring Age 0 -3) 54 ) (str "36-53") (if (less-than (substring Age 0 -3) 72 ) (str "54-71") (if (less-than (substring Age 0 -3) 90 ) (str "72-89") (if (less-than (substring Age 0 -3) 108 ) (str "90-107") (str "wow, how did you do it?" ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) )
```