1. Building on from last week in-class assignment:

   - **Aggregation** - changing the level of granularity of your data. The combination of the categorical fields often sets what each row represents so aggregating data changes this. In Tableau Prep this is different from how we aggregate in Tableau Desktop.
   - **Calculations** - If the value or variable that you need to use isn't in your data set, you will often be able to create it from the other data fields you do have.

   Consider the `Bike_Model_Sales.csv` datafile. This datafile contains information related to bike available in five stores. We need to understand what are the most popular sellers and do the customers of the different brands have the same experience to other customers. We are creating simple summaries this week to get a quick, tabular view of the answers.

   (a) (3 points) Load the `Bike_Model_Sales.csv` datafile to tableau prep.

   (b) (3 points) Clean up the Model field to leave only the letters to represent the Brand of the bike.

   (c) (3 points) Compute the Order Value using Value per Bike and Quantity.

   (d) (3 points) Aggregate Value per Bike, Order Value and Quantity by Brand and Bike Type to form:
   - Quantity Sold
   - Order Value
   - Average Value Sold per Brand and Type

   (e) (3 points) Output the data as a csv file, call this file `Sales_by_Brand_and_Type.csv`.

   (f) (3 points) Compute Days to ship by measuring the difference between when an order was placed and when it was shipped as `Days to Ship`.

   (g) (3 points) Aggregate Order Value, Quantity and Days to Ship by Brand and Store to form:
   - Total Quantity Sold
   - Total Order Value
   - Average Days to Ship

   (h) (3 points) Round any averaged values to one decimal place to make the values easier to read.

   (i) (3 points) Output the data as a csv file, call this file `Sales_by_Brand_and_Store.csv`.

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[1] Make sure you submit a `*.tfl` and `*.twb` file in Blackboard.