## Excel 2016 Intro to PivotTables



### Introduction

When you have a lot of data, it can sometimes be difficult to analyze all of the information in your worksheet. **PivotTables** can help make your worksheets more manageable by **summarizing** your data and allowing you to **manipulate** it in different ways.

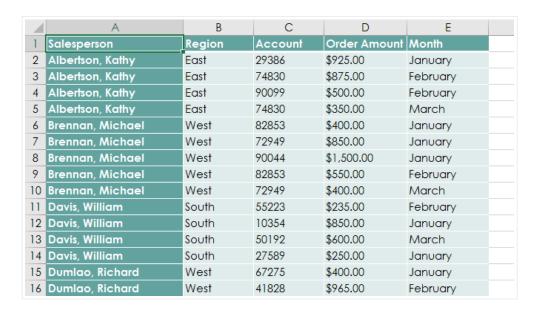
Optional: Download our practice workbook.

Watch the video below to learn more about PivotTables.

\*Video removed from printing pages

#### Using PivotTables to answer questions

Consider the example below. Let's say we wanted to answer the question **What is the amount sold by each salesperson?** Answering it could be time consuming and difficult; each salesperson appears on multiple rows, and we would need to total all of their different orders individually. We could use the **Subtotal** command to help find the total for each salesperson, but we would still have a lot of data to work with.



Fortunately, a PivotTable can instantly **calculate** and **summarize** the data in a way that will make it much easier to read. When we're done, the PivotTable will look something like this:

Row Labels	<b>■</b> Sum of Order Amount
Albertson, Kathy	\$2,650.00
Brennan, Michael	\$3,700.00
Da∨is, William	\$1,935.00
Dumlao, Richard	\$1,490.00
Flores, Tia	\$4,565.00
Post, Melissa	\$1,690.00
Thompson, Shannon	\$3,160.00
Walters, Chris	\$4,375.00
Grand Total	\$23,565.00

Once you've created a PivotTable, you can use it to answer different questions by rearranging—or **pivoting**—the data. For example, let's say we wanted to answer **What is the total amount sold in each month?** We could modify our PivotTable to look like this:

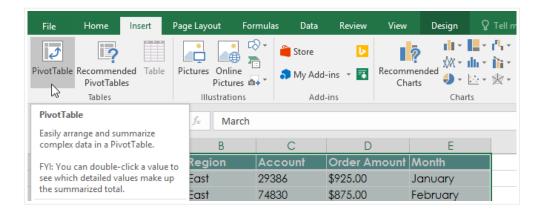


#### To create a PivotTable:

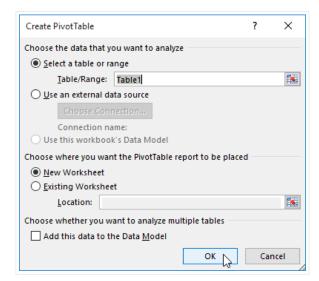
Select the **table** or **cells** (including column headers) you want to include in your PivotTable.



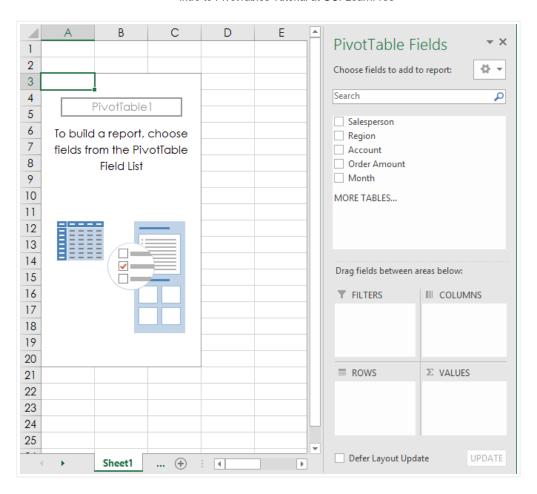
From the Insert tab, click the PivotTable command.



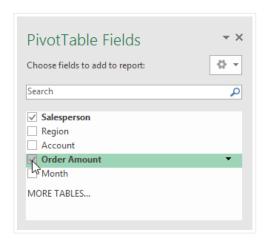
The **Create PivotTable** dialog box will appear. Choose your settings, then click **OK**. In our example, we'll use **Table1** as our source data and place the PivotTable on a **new worksheet**.



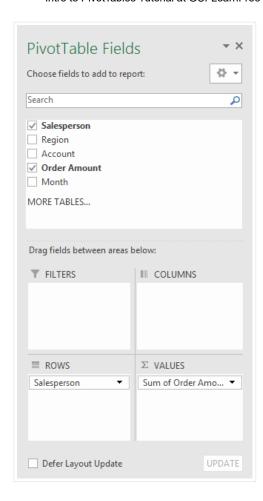
A blank **PivotTable** and **Field List** will appear on a new worksheet.



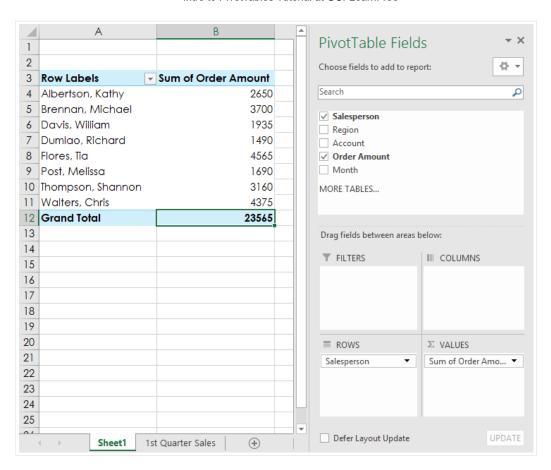
Once you create a PivotTable, you'll need to decide which **fields** to add. Each field is simply a **column header** from the source data. In the **PivotTable Field List**, check the box for each field you want to add. In our example, we want to know the total **amount** sold by each **salesperson**, so we'll check the **Salesperson** and **Order Amount** fields.



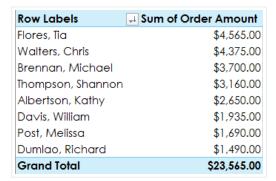
The selected fields will be added to one of the four areas below. In our example, the **Salesperson** field has been added to the **Rows** area, while **Order Amount** has been added to **Values**. Alternatively, you can **drag and drop** fields directly into the desired area.



7 The PivotTable will calculate and summarize the selected fields. In our example, the PivotTable shows the **amount sold by each salesperson**.



Just like with normal spreadsheets, you can sort the data in a PivotTable using the **Sort & Filter** command on the Home tab. You can also apply any type of **number formatting** you want. For example, you may want to change the number format to **Currency**. However, be aware that some types of formatting may disappear when you modify the PivotTable.



If you change any of the data in your source worksheet, the PivotTable will not update automatically. To manually update it, select the PivotTable and then go to Analyze → Refresh.

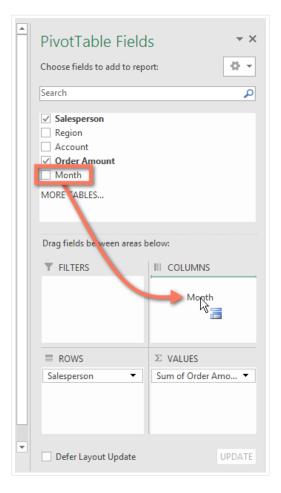
## Pivoting data

One of the best things about PivotTables is that they can quickly **pivot**—or reorganize—your data, allowing you to examine your worksheet in several ways. Pivoting data can help you answer **different questions** and even **experiment** with your data to discover new trends and patterns.

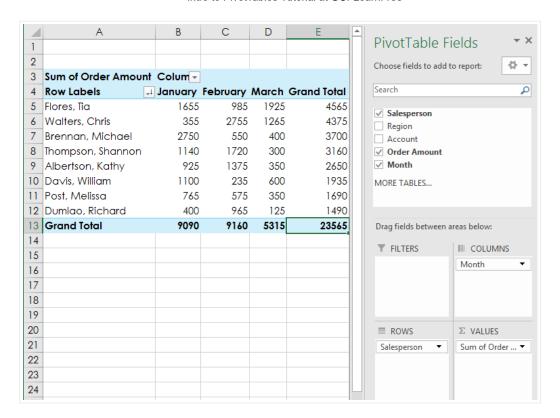
#### To add columns:

So far, our PivotTable has only shown **one column** of data at a time. In order to show **multiple columns**, you'll need to add a field to the **Columns** area.

1 Drag a field from the **Field List** into the **Columns** area. In our example, we'll use the **Month** field.



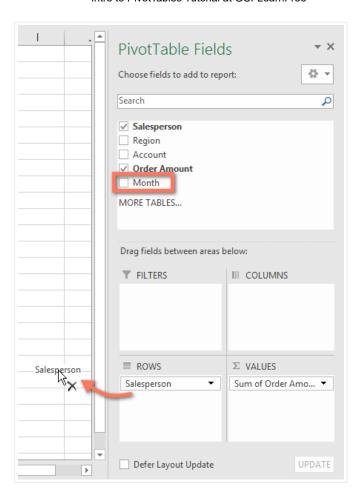
The PivotTable will include multiple columns. In our example, there is now a column for each person's **monthly sales**, in addition to the **grand total**.



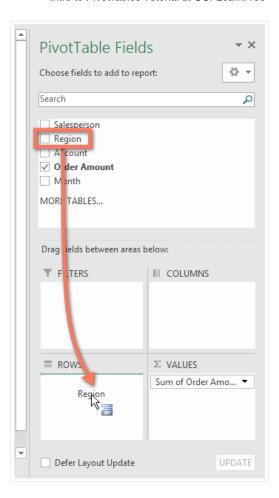
### To change a row or column:

**Changing** a row or column can give you a completely different perspective on your data. All you have to do is **remove** the field in question, then **replace** it with another.

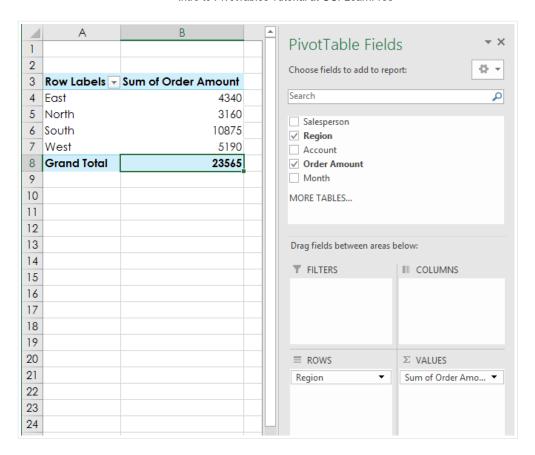
Drag the field you want to remove out of its **current area**. You can also **uncheck** the appropriate box in the **Field List**. In this example, we've removed the **Month** and **Salesperson** fields.



2 Drag a **new field** into the **desired area**. In our example, we'll place the **Region** field under **Rows**.



The PivotTable will adjust—or pivot—to show the new data. In our example, it now shows the **amount sold by each region**.



To learn more

Once you're comfortable with PivotTables, check out our **Doing More with PivotTables** lesson for even more ways to customize and manipulate them.

# Challenge!

- Open our practice workbook.
- 2 Create a PivotTable in a separate sheet.
- We want to answer the question What is the total amount sold in each region? To do this, select Region and Order Amount. When you're finished, your workbook should look like this:



In the **Rows** area, remove **Region** and replace it with **Salesperson**.

- 5 Add **Month** to the **Columns** area.
- 6 Change the number format of cells **B5:E13** to **Currency**. **Note**: You might have to make columns C and D wider in order to see the values.
- 7 When you're finished, your workbook should look like this:

