

MySkill | #RintisKarirImpian

Portofolio - Short Class

Pivot Table

Owner: Adrian Alfarisi M

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wner: Adrian Alfarisi M

Course Summary

Learning points	Summary
	Pivot Table is an incredibly powerful tool in Microsoft Excel (or similar spreadsheet programs) used to summarize, calculate, and analyze large amounts of data.
Pivot Table Introduction	Imagine you have thousands of rows of sales data with information such as date, product name, product category, region, customer name, quantity sold, and price. If you want to know the total sales per product category, or the total sales per region in a year, or even the best-selling product in each region, performing manual calculations would be very tedious and prone to errors. This is where the Pivot Table comes to the rescue.
Analysis Goal	Summarize Data: Take highly detailed raw data and transform it into an easily digestible summary. For example, from thousands of transactions, you can get the total sales per month in just a few clicks. Analyze Data: Uncover hidden patterns, trends, and comparisons within your data. You can compare sales between quarters, see which products are selling best, or identify customers with the highest purchases. Rearrange Data View (Pivot): This is the "pivot" part of its name. You can easily change the orientation of your data (e.g., move columns to rows or vice versa) to view the data from different perspectives without altering the original data.
#RintisKarirImpian	Perform Calculations: Execute various statistical calculations such as Sum (total), Count (number), Average, Min (smallest value), Max (largest value), and even other custom calculations.



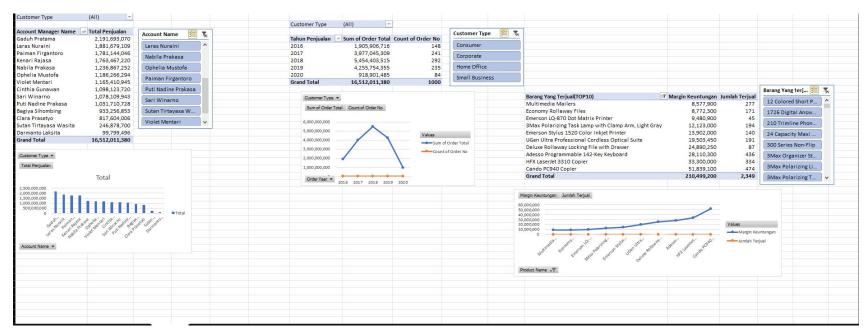
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Key components of a Pivot Table	Filters: This area allows you to filter the entire data displayed in the Pivot Table based on specific criteria. Example: Displaying sales only for "Region: West". Columns: Fields you place here will become the column headers in your Pivot Table. Example: Dragging "Month" to Columns to view monthly sales horizontally. Rows: Fields you place here will become the row headers in your Pivot Table. Example: Dragging "Product" to Rows to view data summarized by product vertically. Values: This is the field that will be calculated or summarized. It typically contains numerical data. By default, Excel will perform a SUM, but you can change it to Average, Count, Max, Min, and other functions. Example: Dragging "Sales" to Values to calculate the total sales.
Benefits #RintisKarirImpian	Extremely Fast: Summarizes very large datasets in a matter of seconds. Flexible: Easily change the layout and analytical perspective of your data. Detects Patterns and Trends: Simplifies the identification of best-selling products, regions with the highest sales, or seasonal patterns. Enhances Decision-Making: Provides quick and accurate insights to support better business decisions. Easy to Use: While it might look complex, the basic concept is quite simple and easy to learn. You simply "drag and drop" data fields. Integration with Pivot Charts: You can easily create interactive charts (Pivot Charts) from your Pivot Table for more engaging and dynamic data visualization.



SIMPLE DASHBOARD WITH PIVOT TABLE & PIVOT CHART

Unleash the true power of your data. This dashboard, meticulously crafted with Pivot Tables and Charts, distills complexity into crystal-clear insights, empowering you to navigate, understand, and act with unparalleled clarity.



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