ExcelFunctions.net

Search Site:		

Home » Basic-Excel » Excel-Pivot-Tables

Excel Pivot Tables



If your work involves the analysis of large amounts of data, you will almost certainly benefit from using Excel pivot tables, to help you to interpret and make sense of the data.

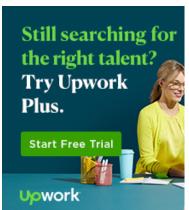
An Excel Pivot Table gathers all the data in a spreadsheet (or a range of a spreadsheet) and presents a summary of this data in a table, that allows you to see, at a glance, information such as:

- The number of items in each category;
- The sum of a data column, broken down into data types.

The following example shows how to create a Pivot Table from the simple spreadsheet below, which contains a company's sales for 2015.

	Α	В	С	D
1	Invoice No.	Date	Item Details	Price
2	BX00001	01/01/2015	IPod	\$130
3	BX00002	01/01/2015	Laptop Computer	\$549
4	BX00003	01/01/2015	Digital TV	\$1,099
	•	•	•	•
5				

(Note that this example below applies to current versions of Excel (2007 and later). If you are using an earlier version of Excel, you





el

ccel Functions •

9 New Functions

6 New Functions

okup Tutorial

e Tutorial

mulas

nulas

cks

g in Excel

Excel Errors

ıplates

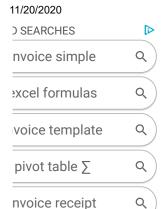
**** Tutorial

3A Functions

3 vs 2007

cros

Excel Pivot Tables



may prefer to view the page on how to create a pivot table in Excel 2003).

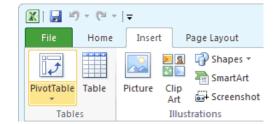
How to Create a Simple Excel Pivot Table

In order to create a Pivot Table from the above example spreadsheet:

Step 1: Select the Data To Be Included In The Pivot Table

You can manually select the entire range of data to be included in the Pivot Table or you can simply select a single cell inside your data table (note: if you select a single cell, Excel will attempt entify and use the entire current data range for in the pivot).

• Step 2: Click On The Pivot **Table Button**



? ×

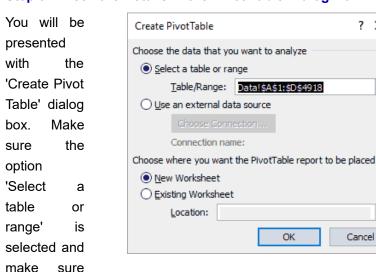
1

1

Click on the Pivot Table

button, which is located in the 'Tables' group, on the 'Insert' tab of the Excel ribbon.

Step 3: Check the Details In the Pivot Table Dialog Box

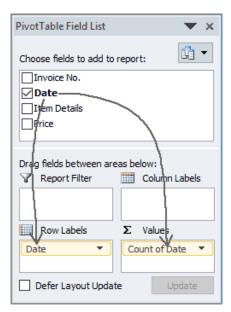


the range that Excel has automatically entered relates to the range that you want to use for your pivot table.

Select where you want to place your pivot table (if you are not sure, keep the default setting of 'New Worksheet'), then click OK.

Step 4: Specify The Contents and Structure of the Pivot Table

Excel will present you with an outline of a pivot table on your worksheet and, on the right hand side of your spreadsheet, you will see a task pane labelled 'Pivot Table



Field List' (or 'PivotTable Fields', depending on your version of Excel). You will use this task pane to define how the Pivot table is to be structured.

In this example, we initially want to group the data by date, to find out which month had the largest number of sales. To do this:

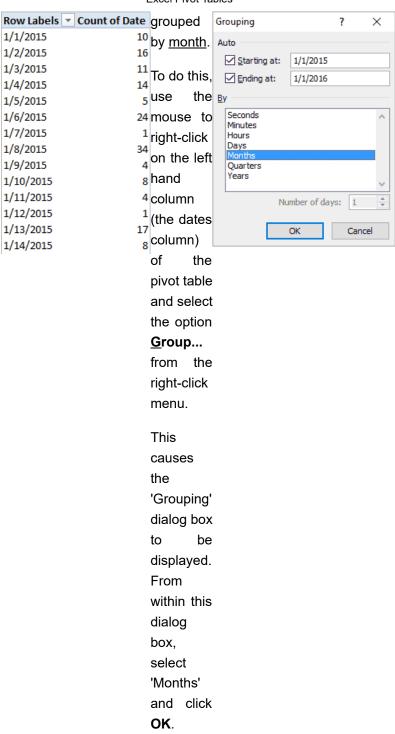
- In the 'Pivot Table Field List' task pane, drag the 'Date' field into the 'Row Labels' (or 'Rows') area.
 (This tells the pivot table that we want our rows grouped by date).
- Again, select the 'Date' field and this time, drag this into the '∑
 Values' area.

(The pivot table should default to displaying the count of the date entries, i.e. the number of rows containing each date).

• Step 5 - Group the Pivot Table (If Required)

You will notice that the pivot table is now populated with the dates in the left hand column and the count of each date (i.e. the number of entries for each date) in the second column of the table, as shown below (left).

However, for this example, we want the data to be



Final Pivot Table

The grouping of the months results in the pivot table shown on the right. From this we can clearly see that the month with the greatest number of sales was March, with 624 sales.

Further details of grouping pivot tables is provided in the <u>pivot table</u> <u>tutorial (part 3)</u>.

Row Labels 🔻	Count of Date
Jan	319
Feb	510
Mar	624
Apr	352
May	350
Jun	395
Jul	278
Aug	490
Sep	374
Oct	448
Nov	292
Dec	485
Grand Total	4917

Note: In the above example, for simplicity, we have used the pivot table to show *number* of sales per month. However, you might prefer to show the total <u>value</u> of sales per month.

To do this, return to the 'Pivot Table Field List' and drag the 'Price Total' field into the ' \sum Values' area. Because this field is a numeric value, by default, Excel displays the <u>sum</u> of the entries in the 'Price Total' field, rather than the <u>count</u>.

For an example of this, see the <u>pivot table tutorial (part 2)</u>.

Create a 2-Dimensional Pivot Table in Excel

If you now want to discover if the peak month varies for each sales item, you can do this by creating a 2-dimensional pivot table.

Starting with the 1-dimensional monthly pivot table shown above, we now return to the 'Pivot Table Field List' task pane. If this is no longer visible, simply click anywhere on the pivot table and it should reappear at the right hand side of your spreadsheet.

Drag the 'Item Details' field into the 'Column Labels' (or 'Columns') area of the task pane. You will notice that the Item Details are



immediately inserted across the top of your pivot table, resulting in the final pivot table shown below.

Count of Date	Column Labels					
	Desktop			Laptop		Grand
Row Labels 🔻	Computer	iPhone	Ipod	Computer	TV	Total
Jan	53	87	128	32	19	319
Feb	63	183	166	51	47	510
Mar	101	174	233	70	46	624
Apr	56	116	119	31	30	352
May	45	119	132	37	17	350
Jun	71	114	143	35	32	395
Jul	48	88	95	20	27	278
Aug	81	146	177	52	34	490
Sep	68	102	152	27	25	374
Oct	74	138	165	46	25	448
Nov	45	86	98	34	29	292
Dec	81	162	168	49	25	485
Grand Total	786	1515	1776	484	356	4917

From the final pivot table, it is now easy to see the monthly number of sales for each individual item type.

'Recommended Pivot Tables' in Excel 2013

If you are using one of the latest versions of Excel (Excel 2013 or later), your insert tab will also have the option to produce 'Recommended Pivot Tables'. This option presents you with suggested pivot table formats, based on your data. An example of this is available on the <u>Microsoft Office website</u>.

Return to the **Basic Excel** Page

Return to the **ExcelFunctions.net** Home Page

<u>Disclaimer</u> <u>Privacy Policy</u> <u>Cookies Policy</u> Copyright © 2008-2020 ExcelFunctions.net