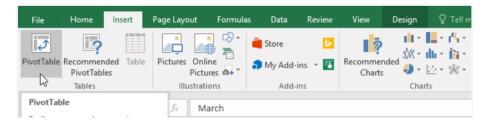
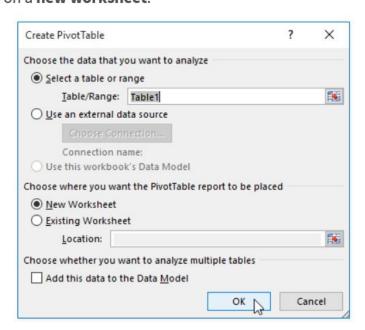
1 Select the **table** or **cells** (including column headers) you want to include in your PivotTable.

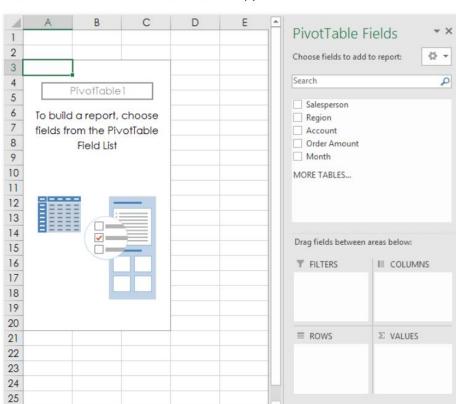


2 From the **Insert** tab, click the **PivotTable** command.



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**.





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

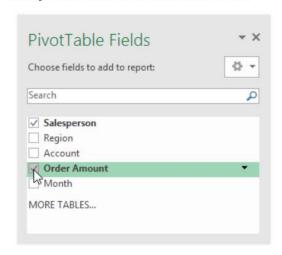
Once you create a PivotTable, you'll need to decide which **fields** to add.

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.

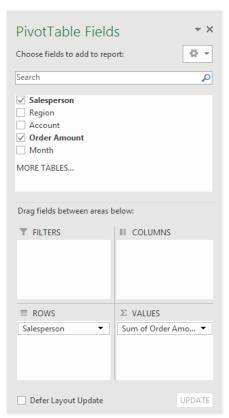
Sheet1

... (+)

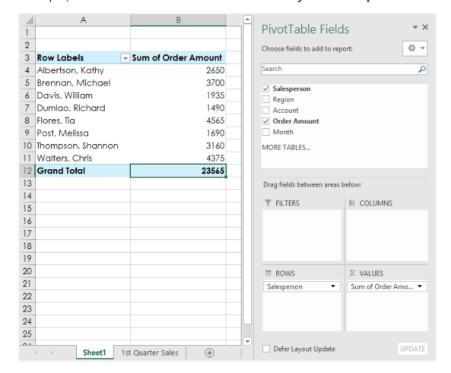
Defer Layout Update



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.

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

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.

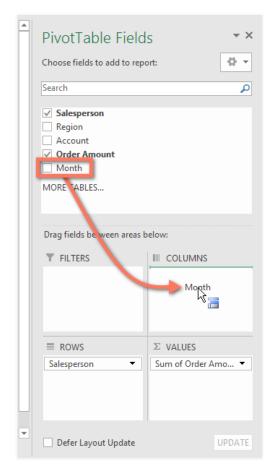
## Pivoting data

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.

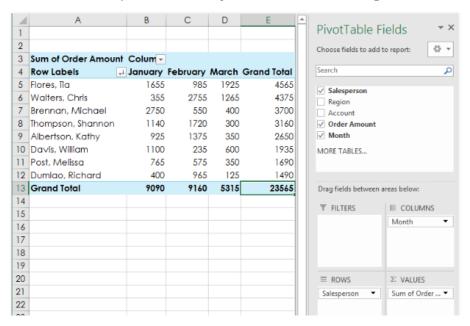
## To add columns:

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.

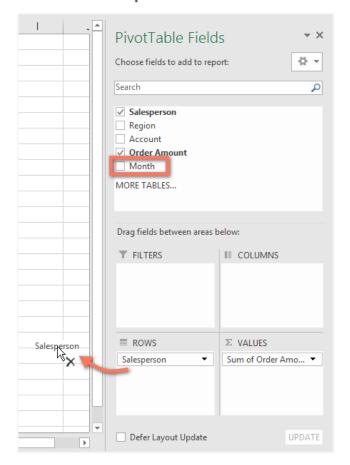


The PivotTable will include multiple columns. In our example, there is now a column for each person's **monthly sales**, in addition to the **grand total**.

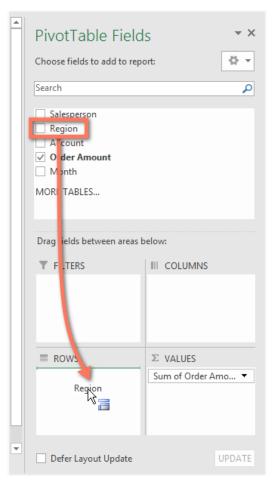


## To change a row or column:

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.



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

