Creating a Pivot Table.

Pivot Tables are a very useful (and complex) Excel feature that allows you to summarize data and see it from different point of view just by clicking on fields. If you don't know what they are (as I didn't a year ago), I would recommend you to investigate, as you are missing a very powerful tool.

FlexCel doesn't give any special support for Pivot tables, but you don't need it either, just fill in the data as you would in a normal report, and the Pivot data will be refreshed with it.

Concepts shown:
- Deciding between OLE and Native: There are may subtle things to take in count when creating a Pivot Table, and each way has it's own advantages/disadvantages

  - Native: Excel saves a cache data for opening the pivot faster next time, and you can't use this on Native mode, because it is not implemented. So, you have to right-click the table, select **"Don't save on open",** and deselect **"Update on open".**

  - This is the other way around! To make this work deselect **"Don't save on open",** and select **"Update on open".**

- Defining a Named Range for the table data: If you are using Native, the only way to get the Pivot Table range updated as you insert rows, is to define a named range ("_.TableData._" in this example) and when asked for the range to the Pivot table, refer to it. And, even if you use OLE, referring to an external named range instead of typing the range directly, can make it easier to visualize it.

- ...delete row... : all the rows containing ...delete row... in the "A" column will be erased after the report finishes. This allows you to define a 2 -row range for the pivot table, which is the minimum allowed.