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COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced Spreadsheet Analysis with Dynamic Arrays and Pivots Training Course

31 May – 11 June 2027
London

Advanced Spreadsheet Analysis with Dynamic Arrays and Pivots Training Course

Ref: 2580_98134 **Date:** 31 May – 11 June 2027 **Location:** London **Fees:** 9500 GBP

Spreadsheet Analysis with Dynamic Arrays and Pivots is a 2-week advanced training course for analysts and office professionals who build, maintain and share spreadsheet reports, and who leave with a refreshable analysis workbook. Organisations still run much of their reporting, reconciliation and budgeting in spreadsheets, so formula errors and manual copy-paste routines carry real cost. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course for practitioners ready to replace fragile workbooks with dependable ones.

Why Spreadsheet Analysis with Dynamic Arrays and Pivots Matters Now

Three forces shape spreadsheet work today. Calculation engines now spill results across ranges, which changes how formulas are written, audited and shared. Finance, sales and operations managers expect faster answers from larger extracts than a hand-built sheet can handle. Auditors and risk owners increasingly question workbooks that feed decisions without traceable logic. An organisation that handles this well gets reports that refresh in minutes and survive staff changes; one that handles it badly keeps hidden errors, duplicated effort and figures nobody can reproduce. The course rests on spreadsheet modelling good practice: separation of inputs, calculations and outputs, and consistent structured references.

Who Gains Most from Spreadsheet Analysis with Dynamic Arrays and Pivots

- Analysts who prepare recurring management reports from system extracts
- Finance professionals responsible for reconciliations, variance packs and budget templates
- Operations and supply staff who track stock, orders and service levels in shared workbooks
- Sales and commercial analysts who segment customers, products and territories
- Human resources and administration specialists who maintain headcount, attendance and cost sheets

A reporting or finance team gains most when several members attend together, because shared conventions for tables, named ranges and pivot layouts only pay off when the whole team writes workbooks the same way.

Spreadsheet Analysis with Dynamic Arrays and Pivots Capabilities

Participants move from cell-by-cell formulas to workbooks built on structured tables, spilled ranges and summarised views that others can audit and refresh.

- Design structured tables and named ranges that hold up as extracts grow — report owners and reviewers
- Build lookup and dynamic array formulas that filter, sort and de-duplicate in one step — analysts answering ad hoc questions
- Apply text, date and conditional cleaning to messy extracts — finance and operations reconciliations
- Calculate pivot summaries, calculated fields and grouped periods — managers comparing performance
- Communicate results through interactive dashboards with slicers and charts — senior decision makers
- Specify recorded routines and reusable custom functions that remove repetitive steps — teams with recurring monthly reports

Key Spreadsheet Analysis with Dynamic Arrays and Pivots Terms

- Dynamic array — a formula result that spills automatically into neighbouring cells and resizes when its source data changes.
- Spill range — the block of cells filled by a dynamic array formula, referenced as a whole with a single anchor.
- Structured reference — a formula reference that uses table and column names instead of cell addresses, so it expands with new rows.
- Pivot table — an interactive summary that groups, counts and totals records by chosen fields without writing formulas.
- Calculated field — a pivot-level formula that derives a new measure, such as margin, from existing summarised fields.
- Slicer — a clickable filter control that changes one or several pivot tables or charts at once on a dashboard.

Spreadsheet Analysis with Dynamic Arrays and Pivots Day by Day

Day 1: Workbook Architecture and Risk

- Input, Calculation and Output Layers — Separating Logic From Reported Figures
- Spreadsheet Error Taxonomy — Prioritising Which Workbooks Need Rebuilding First
- Structured Tables — Choosing Ranges That Grow Without Broken References
- Naming Conventions for Sheets and Ranges — Reviewer Traceability
- Workbook Inventory and Ownership Log — Deciding Who Maintains Shared Files

Day 2: Lookup Logic

- Exact and Approximate Lookups — Matching Codes Versus Banded Rates
- Two-Way Index and Match Patterns — Retrieving Values From Cross Tables
- Multiple-Criteria Lookups — Resolving Duplicate Keys in Extracts
- Error Trapping for Missing Keys — Flagging Gaps Instead of Hiding Them
- Lookup Performance on Large Ranges — Calculation Speed Versus Readability

Day 3: Dynamic Array Formulas

- Filter Functions With Multiple Conditions — Building Live Exception Lists
- Sort and Unique Functions — Producing Self-Updating Master Lists
- Sequence and Random Array Generators — Creating Calendars and Test Samples
- Spill Range References — Chaining Results Without Fixed Sizes
- Array Stacking and Column Selection — Combining Monthly Extracts Into One View

Day 4: Text, Date and Data Cleaning

- Text Splitting and Joining Functions — Restructuring Codes and Descriptions
- Date Serials and Period Keys — Aligning Fiscal and Calendar Reporting
- Trimming, Case and Character Fixes — Reliable Matching Across Source Systems
- Duplicate Detection Rules — Deciding Which Record Version Survives
- Data Validation Lists and Input Messages — Preventing Errors at Entry

Day 5: Conditional Calculation and Named Logic

- Conditional Aggregation Functions — Totals by Segment, Region and Period
- Let-Style Named Variables in Formulas — Readable Long Calculations
- Reusable Custom Functions — Standardising Team Calculations
- Logical Nesting Alternatives — Replacing Deep If Chains With Switch Logic
- Formula Auditing and Dependency Tracing — Signing Off Workbook Accuracy

Day 6: Pivot Analysis Foundations

- Pivot Source Design — Flat Records Versus Cross-Tab Layouts
- Row, Column and Value Field Arrangement — Answering the Manager's Question
- Date and Number Grouping — Weekly, Monthly and Banded Comparisons
- Show Values As Options — Share of Total, Running Totals and Rank
- Pivot Refresh and Source Expansion — Keeping Summaries Current

Day 7: Pivot Models and Measures

- Calculated Fields and Items — Margin, Variance and Ratio Measures
- Related Tables in a Data Model — Combining Sales, Products and Regions
- Distinct Counts and Averages — Customer and Transaction Metrics
- Pivot-Linked Retrieval Formulas — Building Fixed-Layout Report Packs
- Variance Analysis Against Budget — Explaining Movements to Finance Leads

Day 8: Dashboards and Visual Communication

- Dashboard Layout Grid — Placing Headline Figures for Senior Readers
- Slicers and Timelines — Letting Users Explore Without Editing Formulas
- Chart Selection for Trends, Mix and Ranking — Avoiding Misleading Visuals
- Conditional Formatting Rules and Icon Sets — Highlighting Exceptions Quickly
- Sheet Protection and Navigation Links — Safe Distribution to Stakeholders

Day 9: Automating Repetitive Spreadsheet Work

- Recorded Macros and Their Limits — Choosing Which Tasks to Automate
- Import and Transform Queries — Replacing Manual Copy-Paste Imports
- Append and Merge Steps — Consolidating Files From Several Branches
- Parameter Cells and Refresh Buttons — One-Click Monthly Updates
- Version Control and Change Log Sheets — Tracking Edits in Shared Workbooks

Day 10: Practising the Refreshable Analysis Workbook

- Retail Sales Case — Applying Lookups and Cleaning to Branch Extracts
- Logistics Service Case — Pivot Grouping and Variance on Delivery Records
- Peer Formula Audit — Testing Spill Logic and Custom Functions
- Dashboard Walkthrough — Presenting Findings to a Simulated Leadership Panel
- Refreshable Analysis Workbook — Final Build With Queries, Pivots and Dashboard

Applying Spreadsheet Analysis with Dynamic Arrays and Pivots After the Course

- Rebuild one recurring monthly report on structured tables, spilled ranges and a refreshable query, then compare preparation time with the old version.
- Run a formula audit on the team's most shared workbook, logging lookup errors, hard-coded figures and owner gaps for correction.

Spreadsheet Analysis with Dynamic Arrays and Pivots Questions FAQ

What is spreadsheet analysis with dynamic arrays and pivots, and why does it matter now?

It is the practice of building workbooks on spilling formulas, structured tables and pivot summaries instead of cell-by-cell logic. It matters now because reports draw on larger extracts and auditors expect figures that can be traced and refreshed.

Which roles gain most from spreadsheet analysis with dynamic arrays and pivots?

Analysts and office professionals who prepare recurring reports gain most. Finance, operations, sales and human resources specialists who reconcile, summarise and present spreadsheet figures every week find the methods apply directly to their own files.

How does spreadsheet analysis with dynamic arrays and pivots differ from a business intelligence course?

It stays inside the spreadsheet rather than moving to a separate reporting platform. You strengthen the workbooks your team already shares, which suits groups whose reports, budgets and reconciliations will remain in spreadsheets.

What do you bring back from spreadsheet analysis with dynamic arrays and pivots?

You bring back a working analysis file built on your own type of data. It combines cleaned tables, lookup and dynamic array formulas, pivot summaries, a dashboard and refresh routines that colleagues can reuse.

Spreadsheet Analysis with Dynamic Arrays and Pivots: The Way Forward

The refreshable analysis workbook gives a team one dependable source for its recurring report. Its first use is deciding which manual steps to retire in the next reporting cycle. Report owners, reviewers and the managers who read the dashboard all rely on it. After the first refresh, revisit the table structure and the pivot design, since new questions usually reveal fields the original layout left out.