1. You need the data in the Stacked Data format
   1.1. A column for Factor A,
   1.2. A column for Factor B
   1.3. A column for the observations of the response variable
   1.4. In the example, see Sheet 1, cells A4 through C22.

2. Select the cells that contain the stacked data.
   2.1. In this example this all the rows and columns from A4 through C22.

3. On the menu bar
   3.1. Click the Insert tab
   3.2. On Tables tab
   3.3. Click Pivot table
   3.4. Get Pop-up menu
       3.4.1. Where it says “Select a table or range,” you’ve already done this.
       3.4.2. Where it says “Choose where you want the pivot table report to be placed.”
           3.4.2.1. You can click on the cells where you would like the table to be on the same
                      Sheet, so that you can see the original data and the table at the same time.
           3.4.2.2. Or say “new worksheet,” and Excel will put it on Sheet 2 or 3.
           3.4.2.3. In the example, I put it on the same sheet starting cell A27, so we can see all at
                      the same time.

4. Populating the fields
   4.1. The rows and columns will represent levels of Factors A and B.
   4.2. On the vertical bar that has appeared at the right, click on the box beside one of the factors,
       and drag it over to fill in “Drop row fields here.”
   4.3. I used Metal Type for row fields.
   4.4. Drag the other factor over to “Drop row fields here.”
   4.5. Click on the box beside the response variable, Distance of bend, and drag it over to “Drop data
       items here”

5. We want treatment means and the grand mean, but Excel always wants to do sums.
   5.1. Go to the right hand bar where you see “Σ Values,” and click the arrow
       5.1.1. In the drop-down menu, choose “Value field settings.”
       5.1.2. Choose average.
       5.1.3. So you don’t get confused, change the row and column labels that say “Grand total” to
              “Marginal means.”