Excel 2013 has a lighter, cleaner appearance than previous versions. Use this quick guide to familiarise yourself with some of the new features added since Excel 2010.

**New start screen**

- Depending on your preferences, Excel 2013 opens with either a blank spreadsheet (a), or a start screen from which you can choose a template (b).

![Start Screen](image)

**Prefer to start with a blank spreadsheet?**

1. Click the **File** tab, then click **Options**.
2. In the **General** section, under **Start up options**, untick **Show the Start screen when this application starts**.

![Start up options](image)

3. Click **OK**.

**Improved workbooks view**

- When you open multiple files in Excel 2013, each workbook will open in its own window. This makes it much easier to work with different workbooks at the same time.
New flash fill tool

Flash fill looks for patterns in your data and saves time by completing lists for you.
This is particularly helpful for concatenation or extraction of text, and reformatting numbers.

![New flash fill tool example](image)

New quick analysis tool

Quick analysis provides a shortcut to a number of useful features, including conditional formatting, charts, totals, tables and sparklines.

1. Select the data that you want to analyse.
2. Click the **Quick Analysis** icon at the bottom right of the data.
3. Click the type of analysis you want to perform.

![New quick analysis tool example](image)

Improved slicers

In Excel 2013, you can now use slicers to filter data in regular tables as well as PivotTables.

1. Click on a table.
2. Click the **Table Tools Design** tab, then click **Insert Slicer**.
3. Tick the checkboxes for the slicers you want.
   - If you add more than one slicer, you can drag them around the screen so they are easier to see.
4. Click on the **buttons** in each slicer to switch on a filter on that category (click again to switch off).
   - You can switch on as many slicer filters as you require. The funnel icon in the top right of each slicer will clear all filters in that category.
New functions

Excel 2013 contains a number of new functions\(^1\), such as =DAYS(), =ARABIC(), and =SHEET().

– The DAYS function calculates the number of days between two dates.
– The ARABIC function allows you to convert Roman numerals to Arabic.
– The SHEET function will tell you the sheet number of a referenced Excel worksheet.

New chart recommendations

1. Select the data for your chart.
2. Click the Insert tab, then Recommended Charts.
3. Click on each chart thumbnail to preview your data in the recommended chart type(s).
4. Click OK to insert the chart of your choice.

Simplified chart tools

– If you are familiar with chart tools in Excel 2007 and 2010, you will notice that the Chart Tools Layout tab is no longer present on the ribbon when you select a chart. Instead, Microsoft have simplified Chart Tools to just the Design and Format tabs.

\(^1\) Find out more about Excel 2013’s new functions on Microsoft’s support site: https://support.office.com/client/New-functions-in-Excel-2013-075c82bd-15b9-4ad6-af31-55bb6b011cb9
New animated chart data

- Make changes to a chart’s source data and watch the chart update to match. This is a useful way of visualising the change in your data.

New quick chart options

When you select a chart in Excel 2013, you will see three new quick formatting icons.
1. Click the plus icon to add or remove chart elements.
2. Click the paintbrush icon to change the appearance of the chart.
3. Click the funnel icon to filter the chart data.

Improved chart data labels

Excel 2013 provides greater control over the format of chart data labels. You can add text to data labels, include values from cells, change the shape, show leader lines and change formats.
1. Right-click on a data label within your chart.
2. Click Format Data Labels... from the shortcut menu.
3. Use the Label and Text Options in the Format Data Labels pane on the right of the window to make your desired changes.
4. To change the shape, right-click on a data label and click Change Data Label Shapes...
New PivotTable recommendations

1. Select the data for your PivotTable.
2. Click the Insert tab, then Recommended PivotTables.
3. Click on each PivotTable thumbnail to preview your data in the recommended arrangement(s).
4. Click OK to insert the PivotTable of your choice.

New timeline tool

If your PivotTable contains dates, you can use the new timeline tool to focus on specific periods of time.

1. Select a PivotTable.
2. Click the PivotTable Tools Analyze tab, then click Insert Timeline.
3. Tick the date field that you want to use as your timeline filter and click OK.
4. Click the arrow next to Months to change the time period (years, quarters, months, days).
5. Use the scroll bar to move through the timeline.
6. Click and drag the timespan control to the required date range.
7. Clear a timeline filter with the funnel icon in the top right of the timeline.
Improved PivotCharts

Excel 2013 allows you to create stand alone PivotCharts, free from association with a PivotTable. This makes it easier to copy and move if required.

1. Select your PivotChart data.
2. Click the Insert tab, then click PivotChart.
3. Choose your PivotChart fields.
4. Use the filtering controls in the PivotChart to interact with the chart data.

Improved backstage view

As with Excel 2010, clicking the File tab takes you to backstage view where you can do everything from creating new workbooks, to opening, saving, sharing and printing workbooks you are working on. In Excel 2013, click Open for a list of recently accessed workbooks. You can right-click on a workbook name to pin it to the list; this means it will stay there indefinitely, or until you un-pin it.

Click the arrow icon (top left) to leave backstage view and return to your open workbook.

New data models and relationships

Excel 2013 contains a number of new advanced features, allowing you to connect and work with data from different sources.

- A data model works on a similar principle to related tables within a database. You can use a data model to analyse multiple tables within a single PivotTable.
- You can only use one data model within an Excel workbook.

Other useful features

The Ribbon

The Ribbon, first introduced in Excel 2007, is the menu area running across the top of the window. It is organised into Tabs which contain related Groups of Tools. You can customise tabs via Excel Options.

- Hover your mouse over a Tool icon to see a tip about what it does.
- If you see an arrow at the bottom right of a group of tools, click on it to see More options.
**The Quick Access Toolbar**

The QAT appears at the top left of the window, regardless of the tab you click on. By default, it contains Save, Undo and Redo. You can customise this area to include Tools you use frequently, from any tab.

- Use the drop-down arrow to choose Tools from list.
- You can also right-click on any tool from the Ribbon and select Add to Quick Access Toolbar.

**The Formula Bar**

The Formula Bar is below the Ribbon. It contains the Name Box (showing the cell you have clicked on) and Insert Function tools.

- The Formula Bar displays the contents of the currently selected cell.

**The Status Bar**

The Status Bar is at the bottom of the document window.

- Customise the status bar to contain information you require, such as Cell Mode and Num Lock.
- Right-click on the Status Bar to add and remove information using a tick list.

**The Zoom Slider**

Use the Zoom Slider at the right of the Status Bar to zoom in and view small detail on a single cell, or zoom out and have an overview of your worksheet.

**Workbook Views**

You can change the way your workbook is displayed on screen via the View tab. Normal is the default view.

- There are also shortcuts to the different view options at the bottom right of the Excel 2013 window, next to the Zoom Slider.

**Further information and help**

Use MyIT to log calls with the IT Service Desk: https://myit.abdn.ac.uk