

# Funcalc

## A Spreadsheet Research Prototype

---

Alexander Asp Bock

albo@itu.dk

Computer Science Department

**IT UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN**

May 10, 2017

**INTRODUCTION**

**SHEET-DEFINED FUNCTIONS**

**FUNCTIONAL PARADIGMS IN SPREADSHEETS**

**DATAFLOW COMPUTATION**

# Overview of Funcalc

# Overview of Funcalc

- ▶ Started in 2014 by Professor Peter Sestoft

# Overview of Funcalc

- ▶ Started in 2014 by Professor Peter Sestoft
- ▶ Part of the **Popular Parallel Programming (P3)** project with Aalborg University (2015-2018)

# Overview of Funcalc

- ▶ Started in 2014 by Professor Peter Sestoft
- ▶ Part of the **Popular Parallel Programming (P3)** project with Aalborg University (2015-2018)
- ▶ Currently ~22,000 lines of **C#** code

# Overview of Funcalc

- ▶ Started in 2014 by Professor Peter Sestoft
- ▶ Part of the **Popular Parallel Programming (P3)** project with Aalborg University (2015-2018)
- ▶ Currently ~22,000 lines of C# code
- ▶ **2 PhDs, 2 student programmers**

# P3 Project



- ▶ **Long-term vision:**

- ▶ **Long-term vision:**  
Exploit abundant shared-memory machines

- ▶ **Long-term vision:**

  - Exploit abundant shared-memory machines

  - A platform understandable by millions

- ▶ **Long-term vision:**
  - Exploit abundant shared-memory machines
  - A platform understandable by millions
- ▶ **Transparent without user interference**

- ▶ **Long-term vision:**
  - Exploit abundant shared-memory machines
  - A platform understandable by millions
- ▶ Transparent without user interference
- ▶ Less interaction with IT department

- ▶ **Long-term vision:**
  - Exploit abundant shared-memory machines
  - A platform understandable by millions
- ▶ Transparent without user interference
- ▶ Less interaction with IT department
- ▶ **Shared-memory multi-core**

# Why Spreadsheets?

# Why Spreadsheets?

- ▶ > ~55 million end-user programmers in 2012 [\[SSM05\]](#)



# Why Spreadsheets?

- ▶ > ~55 million end-user programmers in 2012 [SSM05]
- ▶ ~13-25 million spreadsheet users

# Why Spreadsheets?

- ▶ > ~55 million end-user programmers in 2012 [SSM05]
- ▶ ~13-25 million spreadsheet users
- ▶ Complex models in biology, physics, economy, finance etc.

# Research Opportunities

- ▶ A tool for *end-user software development* [\[Bur09\]](#)

# Research Opportunities

- ▶ A tool for *end-user software development* [Bur09]
- ▶ Better tools are desirable

# Research Opportunities

- ▶ A tool for *end-user software development* [Bur09]
- ▶ Better tools are desirable
- ▶ Spreadsheets are functional and side-effect free

# Research Opportunities

- ▶ A tool for *end-user software development* [Bur09]
- ▶ Better tools are desirable
- ▶ Spreadsheets are functional and side-effect free
  - ↳ **Opportunity 1:** Functions, closures and specialization

# Research Opportunities

- ▶ A tool for *end-user software development* [Bur09]
- ▶ Better tools are desirable
- ▶ Spreadsheets are functional and side-effect free
  - ↳ **Opportunity 1:** Functions, closures and specialization
  - ↳ **Opportunity 2:** Apply functional programming paradigms to spreadsheets



# Research Opportunities

- ▶ A tool for *end-user software development* [Bur09]
- ▶ Better tools are desirable
- ▶ Spreadsheets are functional and side-effect free
  - ↳ **Opportunity 1:** Functions, closures and specialization
  - ↳ **Opportunity 2:** Apply functional programming paradigms to spreadsheets
- ▶ Computation order restricted only by dependencies

# Research Opportunities

- ▶ A tool for *end-user software development* [Bur09]
- ▶ Better tools are desirable
- ▶ Spreadsheets are functional and side-effect free
  - ↳ **Opportunity 1:** Functions, closures and specialization
  - ↳ **Opportunity 2:** Apply functional programming paradigms to spreadsheets
- ▶ Computation order restricted only by dependencies
  - ↳ **Opportunity 3:** Automatic parallelization

INTRODUCTION

**SHEET-DEFINED FUNCTIONS**

FUNCTIONAL PARADIGMS IN SPREADSHEETS

DATAFLOW COMPUTATION

# The Problem

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ Task: Compute the area of triangle with sides  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$

# The Problem

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ Task: Compute the area of triangle with sides  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$

Area of a triangle (Heron's formula)

$$\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}, \text{ where } s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

# The Problem

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ Task: Compute the area of triangle with sides  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$

Area of a triangle (Heron's formula)

$$\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}, \text{ where } s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

- ▶ Compute  $s$  in column D

b					
7	a	b	c	s	area
8	3	4	5	=(A8+B8+C8)/2	=SQRT(D8*(D8-A8)*(D8-B8)*(D8-C8))
9	30	40	50	=(A9+B9+C9)/2	=SQRT(D9*(D9-A9)*(D9-B9)*(D9-C9))
10	100	100	100	=(A10+B10+C10)/2	=SQRT(D10*(D10-A10)*(D10-B10)*(D10-C10))
11					

# The Problem

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ Task: Compute the area of triangle with sides  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$

Area of a triangle (Heron's formula)

$$\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}, \text{ where } s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

- ▶ Compute  $s$  in column D

6						
7	a	b	c	s	area	
8	3	4	5	=(A8+B8+C8)/2	=SQRT(D8*(D8-A8)*(D8-B8)*(D8-C8))	
9	30	40	50	=(A9+B9+C9)/2	=SQRT(D9*(D9-A9)*(D9-B9)*(D9-C9))	
10	100	100	100	=(A10+B10+C10)/2	=SQRT(D10*(D10-A10)*(D10-B10)*(D10-C10))	
11						

- ▶ Even more verbose if we exclude intermediate computations

6					area	
7	a	b	c			
8	3	4	5		=SQRT((A8+B8+C8)/2*((A8+B8+C8)/2-A8)*((A8+B8+C8)/2-B8)*((A8+B8+C8)/2-C8))	
9	30	40	50		=SQRT((A9+B9+C9)/2*((A9+B9+C9)/2-A9)*((A9+B9+C9)/2-B9)*((A9+B9+C9)/2-C9))	
10	100	100	100		=SQRT((A10+B10+C10)/2*((A10+B10+C10)/2-A10)*((A10+B10+C10)/2-B10)*((A10+B10+C10)/2-C10))	
11						

# Issues with Formulas

## Opportunity 1



# Issues with Formulas

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ Error-prone [Pan98; Pan15; Her+13; Zha+16; AE06]...

# Issues with Formulas

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ Error-prone [Pan98; Pan15; Her+13; Zha+16; AE06]...
- ▶ Several tools developed to combat errors [Boc16]

# Issues with Formulas

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ Error-prone [Pan98; Pan15; Her+13; Zha+16; AE06]...
- ▶ Several tools developed to combat errors [Boc16]
- ▶ Not readily distributable [HPD11]

# Issues with Formulas

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ Error-prone [Pan98; Pan15; Her+13; Zha+16; AE06]. . .
- ▶ Several tools developed to combat errors [Boc16]
- ▶ Not readily distributable [HPD11]
- ▶ Not particularly readable, no (self-)documentation

# Issues with Formulas

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ Error-prone [Pan98; Pan15; Her+13; Zha+16; AE06]. . .
- ▶ Several tools developed to combat errors [Boc16]
- ▶ Not readily distributable [HPD11]
- ▶ Not particularly readable, no (self-)documentation
- ▶ DRY principle

# Issues with Formulas

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ Error-prone [Pan98; Pan15; Her+13; Zha+16; AE06]. . .
- ▶ Several tools developed to combat errors [Boc16]
- ▶ Not readily distributable [HPD11]
- ▶ Not particularly readable, no (self-)documentation
- ▶ DRY principle
- ▶ Potential economic risk (EuSpRiG group [EuS])

# Issues with Formulas

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ Error-prone [Pan98; Pan15; Her+13; Zha+16; AE06]. . .
- ▶ Several tools developed to combat errors [Boc16]
- ▶ Not readily distributable [HPD11]
- ▶ Not particularly readable, no (self-)documentation
- ▶ DRY principle
- ▶ Potential economic risk (EuSpRiG group [EuS])
  - ↳ Important decisions based on incorrect data

# Issues with Formulas

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ Error-prone [Pan98; Pan15; Her+13; Zha+16; AE06]. . .
- ▶ Several tools developed to combat errors [Boc16]
- ▶ Not readily distributable [HPD11]
- ▶ Not particularly readable, no (self-)documentation
- ▶ DRY principle
- ▶ Potential economic risk (EuSpRiG group [EuS])
  - ↳ Important decisions based on incorrect data
  - ↳ Errors in published works



# Issues with Formulas

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ Error-prone [Pan98; Pan15; Her+13; Zha+16; AE06]. . .
- ▶ Several tools developed to combat errors [Boc16]
- ▶ Not readily distributable [HPD11]
- ▶ Not particularly readable, no (self-)documentation
- ▶ DRY principle
- ▶ Potential economic risk (EuSpRiG group [EuS])
  - ↳ Important decisions based on incorrect data
  - ↳ Errors in published works
  - ↳ Errors in million dollar budgets

# Proposed Solution: Sheet-Defined Functions

## Opportunity 1

# Proposed Solution: Sheet-Defined Functions

## Opportunity 1

Originally proposed by Simon Peyton-Jones et al. [[PBB03](#);  
[Ben09](#)]

# Proposed Solution: Sheet-Defined Functions

## Opportunity 1

Originally proposed by Simon Peyton-Jones et al. [[PBB03](#);  
[Ben09](#)]

- ▶ Powerful concept for end-user development

# Proposed Solution: Sheet-Defined Functions

## Opportunity 1

Originally proposed by Simon Peyton-Jones et al. [[PBB03](#); [Ben09](#)]

- ▶ Powerful concept for end-user development
- ▶ Defined using a paradigm they already understand

# Proposed Solution: Sheet-Defined Functions

## Opportunity 1

Originally proposed by Simon Peyton-Jones et al. [PBB03; Ben09]

- ▶ Powerful concept for end-user development
- ▶ Defined using a paradigm they already understand
- ▶ No external languages

# Proposed Solution: Sheet-Defined Functions

## Opportunity 1

Originally proposed by Simon Peyton-Jones et al. [PBB03; Ben09]

- ▶ Powerful concept for end-user development
- ▶ Defined using a paradigm they already understand
- ▶ No external languages
- ▶ Some languages are slow (like VB.NET)

# Proposed Solution: Sheet-Defined Functions

## Opportunity 1

Originally proposed by Simon Peyton-Jones et al. [[PBB03](#); [Ben09](#)]

- ▶ Powerful concept for end-user development
- ▶ Defined using a paradigm they already understand
- ▶ No external languages
- ▶ Some languages are slow (like VB.NET)
- ▶ Use runtime compilation for performance



# Proposed Solution: Sheet-Defined Functions

## Opportunity 1

Originally proposed by Simon Peyton-Jones et al. [PBB03; Ben09]

- ▶ Powerful concept for end-user development
- ▶ Defined using a paradigm they already understand
- ▶ No external languages
- ▶ Some languages are slow (like VB.NET)
- ▶ Use runtime compilation for performance

*“Can you imagine programming in C without procedures, however clever the editor’s copy-and-paste technology?” [PBB03]*

# Sheet-defined Function TRIAREA

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ Task: Compute the area of triangle with sides  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$

# Sheet-defined Function TRIAREA

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ Task: Compute the area of triangle with sides  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$
- ▶ Define SDF in a *function sheet*.

# Sheet-defined Function TRIAREA

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ Task: Compute the area of triangle with sides  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$
- ▶ Define SDF in a *function sheet*.

E6	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	'Area of ...					
2	'a	'b	'c	's	'area	
3	3	4	5	$=(A3+B3+C3)/2$	$=SQRT(D3*(D3-A3)*(D3-B3)*(D3-C3))$	
4					$=DEFINE("triarea", E3, A3, B3, C3)$	
5						

# Sheet-defined Function TRIAREA

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ Task: Compute the area of triangle with sides  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$
- ▶ Define SDF in a *function sheet*.

E6	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	'Area of ...					
2	'a	'b	'c	's	'area	
3	3	4	5	$=(A3+B3+C3)/2$	$=SQRT(D3*(D3-A3)*(D3-B3)*(D3-C3))$	
4					$=DEFINE("triarea", E3, A3, B3, C3)$	
5						

- ▶ Callable from any sheet

# Sheet-defined Function TRIAREA

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ Task: Compute the area of triangle with sides  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$
- ▶ Define SDF in a *function sheet*.

E6	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	'Area of ...					
2	'a	'b	'c	's	'area	
3	3	4	5	= $(A3+B3+C3)/2$	=SQRT(D3*(D3-A3)*(D3-B3)*(D3-C3))	
4					=DEFINE("triarea", E3, A3, B3, C3)	
5						

- ▶ Callable from any sheet

7	a	b	c	area	
▶ 8	3	4	5	=TRIAREA(A8;B8;C8)	
9	30	40	50	600	
10	100	100	100	4330.12701892219	

# Dual Implementation

## Opportunity 1

# Dual Implementation

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ Ordinary sheets



# Dual Implementation

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ Ordinary sheets: Frequently edited, rarely evaluated in full

# Dual Implementation

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ Ordinary sheets: Frequently edited, rarely evaluated in full
- ▶ **Function sheets**

# Dual Implementation

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ Ordinary sheets: Frequently edited, rarely evaluated in full
- ▶ Function sheets: Rarely edited, frequently evaluated

# Higher-Order Functions

## Opportunity 1

# Higher-Order Functions

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ `=CLOSURE("name", a1, ...)`  $\Rightarrow$  partially applied SDF

# Higher-Order Functions

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ `=CLOSURE("name", a1, ...)`  $\Rightarrow$  partially applied SDF
- ▶ Use `=NA()` for late-bound arguments

# Higher-Order Functions

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ `=CLOSURE("name", a1, ...)`  $\Rightarrow$  partially applied SDF
- ▶ Use `=NA()` for late-bound arguments
- ▶ `A1=CLOSURE("TRIAREA", 10, 20, NA())`

# Higher-Order Functions

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ `=CLOSURE("name", a1, ...)`  $\Rightarrow$  partially applied SDF
- ▶ Use `=NA()` for late-bound arguments
- ▶ `A1=CLOSURE("TRIAREA", 10, 20, NA())`
- ▶ `=APPLY(f, b1, ...)` applies the function value `f`



# Higher-Order Functions

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ `=CLOSURE("name", a1, ...)`  $\Rightarrow$  partially applied SDF
- ▶ Use `=NA()` for late-bound arguments
- ▶ `A1=CLOSURE("TRIAREA", 10, 20, NA())`
- ▶ `=APPLY(f, b1, ...)` applies the function value `f`
- ▶ `=APPLY(A1, 30)`

# Higher-Order Functions

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ `=CLOSURE("name", a1, ...)` ⇒ partially applied SDF
- ▶ Use `=NA()` for late-bound arguments
- ▶ `A1=CLOSURE("TRIAREA", 10, 20, NA())`
- ▶ `=APPLY(f, b1, ...)` applies the function value `f`
- ▶ `=APPLY(A1, 30)`
- ▶ `=MAP(f, [x1, x2, ..., xn])`

# Example: A General N-sided Die

## Opportunity 1

# Example: A General N-sided Die

## Opportunity 1

30	General n-side die	
31	n =	6
▶ 32	eyes =	=FLOOR(RAND()*B31;1)+1

# Example: A General N-sided Die

## Opportunity 1

30	General n-side die	
31	n =	6
▶ 32	eyes =	=FLOOR(RAND()*B31;1)+1

28	=CLOSURE("ndie", 6)	=CLOSURE("ndie", 20)
29	=APPLY(A\$28)	=APPLY(B\$28)
30	=APPLY(A\$28)	=APPLY(B\$28)
31	=APPLY(A\$28)	=APPLY(B\$28)
32	=APPLY(A\$28)	=APPLY(B\$28)
33	=APPLY(A\$28)	=APPLY(B\$28)

# Example: A General N-sided Die

## Opportunity 1

30	General n-side die	
31	n =	6
▶ 32	eyes =	=FLOOR(RAND()*B31;1)+1

28	=CLOSURE("ndie", 6)	=CLOSURE("ndie", 20)
29	=APPLY(A\$28)	=APPLY(B\$28)
30	=APPLY(A\$28)	=APPLY(B\$28)
31	=APPLY(A\$28)	=APPLY(B\$28)
32	=APPLY(A\$28)	=APPLY(B\$28)
33	=APPLY(A\$28)	=APPLY(B\$28)

28	NDIE(6)	NDIE(20)
29	6	6
30	2	1
31	1	13
32	4	14
33	6	17

# Expressiveness of SDFs

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ What can we express?

# Expressiveness of SDFs

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ What can we express?
  - ▶ Reimplemented Excel financial functions in Funcalc [\[Sør12\]](#)



# Expressiveness of SDFs

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ What can we express?
  - ▶ Reimplemented Excel financial functions in Funcalc [Sør12]
  - ▶ Reimplemented other common Excel functions like GOALSEEK, VLOOKUP, ... [Ses14]

# Expressiveness of SDFs

## Opportunity 1

- ▶ What can we express?
  - ▶ Reimplemented Excel financial functions in Funcalc [Sør12]
  - ▶ Reimplemented other common Excel functions like GOALSEEK, VLOOKUP, ... [Ses14]
  - ▶ Translating 16 SISAL programs to Funcalc [Can]

# SDF Performance

## Opportunity 1

Function	Excel Built-in (ns)	SDF (ns)
PV	1461	804
FV	1445	1138
NPER	1055	472
RATE	2297	44864
PMT	1523	664
FVSCHEDULE	2960	928
IPMT	1593	1732
PPMT	1805	1292
CUMIPMT	3117	3400
CUMPRINC	2742	4072
ISPMT	468	170

TABLE: Performance of Excel Financial Functions vs. SDFs

# Advantages and disadvantages

## Opportunity 1

# Advantages and disadvantages

## Opportunity 1

- ✓ A modular, reusable tool for end-user development

# Advantages and disadvantages

## Opportunity 1

- ✓ A modular, reusable tool for end-user development
- ✓ More readable than formulas + documentation

# Advantages and disadvantages

## Opportunity 1

- ✓ A modular, reusable tool for end-user development
- ✓ More readable than formulas + documentation
- ✓ Avoids multiple copies of formulas → less error-prone

# Advantages and disadvantages

## Opportunity 1

- ✓ A modular, reusable tool for end-user development
- ✓ More readable than formulas + documentation
- ✓ Avoids multiple copies of formulas → less error-prone
- ✓ Promotes easy sharing as “libraries”



# Advantages and disadvantages

## Opportunity 1

- ✓ A modular, reusable tool for end-user development
- ✓ More readable than formulas + documentation
- ✓ Avoids multiple copies of formulas → less error-prone
- ✓ Promotes easy sharing as “libraries”
- ✓ High level of expressive power

# Advantages and disadvantages

## Opportunity 1

- ✓ A modular, reusable tool for end-user development
- ✓ More readable than formulas + documentation
- ✓ Avoids multiple copies of formulas → less error-prone
- ✓ Promotes easy sharing as “libraries”
- ✓ High level of expressive power
- ✗ Still need to understand complex concepts such as recursion and closures

# Advantages and disadvantages

## Opportunity 1

- ✓ A modular, reusable tool for end-user development
- ✓ More readable than formulas + documentation
- ✓ Avoids multiple copies of formulas → less error-prone
- ✓ Promotes easy sharing as “libraries”
- ✓ High level of expressive power
- ✗ Still need to understand complex concepts such as recursion and closures
- ✗ Currently few debugging tools and general support

**★ Demo time! ★**

INTRODUCTION

SHEET-DEFINED FUNCTIONS

**FUNCTIONAL PARADIGMS IN SPREADSHEETS**

DATAFLOW COMPUTATION

# Function Fusion and Transformation

## Opportunity 2

# Function Fusion and Transformation

## Opportunity 2

- ▶ What can we borrow from functional programming?

# Function Fusion and Transformation

## Opportunity 2

- ▶ What can we borrow from functional programming?
- ▶ `=MAP(F1, MAP(F2, array))`



# Function Fusion and Transformation

## Opportunity 2

- ▶ What can we borrow from functional programming?
- ▶ `=MAP(F1, MAP(F2, array))`  
 $F3 = F1 \circ F2$

# Function Fusion and Transformation

## Opportunity 2

- ▶ What can we borrow from functional programming?
- ▶ `=MAP(F1, MAP(F2, array))`

$$F3 = F1 \circ F2$$

**Map fusion:** Rewrite as `=MAP(F3, array)`

# Function Fusion and Transformation

## Opportunity 2

- ▶ What can we borrow from functional programming?
- ▶ `=MAP(F1, MAP(F2, array))`  
 $F3 = F1 \circ F2$   
**Map fusion:** Rewrite as `=MAP(F3, array)`
- ▶ Cannot blindly apply to a spreadsheet

# Function Fusion and Transformation

## Opportunity 2

- ▶ What can we borrow from functional programming?

- ▶ `=MAP(F1, MAP(F2, array))`

$$F3 = F1 \circ F2$$

**Map fusion:** Rewrite as `=MAP(F3, array)`

- ▶ Cannot blindly apply to a spreadsheet
  - ▶ Only applicable to formulas in the same cell

# Function Fusion and Transformation

## Opportunity 2

- ▶ What can we borrow from functional programming?
- ▶ `=MAP(F1, MAP(F2, array))`

$$F3 = F1 \circ F2$$

**Map fusion:** Rewrite as `=MAP(F3, array)`

- ▶ **Cannot blindly apply to a spreadsheet**
  - ▶ Only applicable to formulas in the same cell
  - ▶ How to display otherwise?

# Anonymous Closures

## Opportunity 2

# Anonymous Closures

## Opportunity 2

- ▶ Consider `=MAP(CLOSURE("MULT3_ADD2_COS"), array)`

# Anonymous Closures

## Opportunity 2

- ▶ Consider `=MAP(CLOSURE("MULT3_ADD2_COS"), array)`
- ▶ Requires definition of `MULT3_ADD2_COS (MULT3, ADD2)`



# Anonymous Closures

## Opportunity 2

- ▶ Consider `=MAP (CLOSURE ("MULT3_ADD2_COS"), array)`
- ▶ Requires definition of `MULT3_ADD2_COS (MULT3, ADD2)`
- ▶ Simple expression, but quite verbose

# Anonymous Closures

## Opportunity 2

- ▶ Consider `=MAP(CLOSURE("MULT3_ADD2_COS"), array)`
- ▶ Requires definition of `MULT3_ADD2_COS (MULT3, ADD2)`
- ▶ Simple expression, but quite verbose
- ▶ `=MAP(COS(@1 * 3 + 2), array)`

# Anonymous Closures

## Opportunity 2

- ▶ Consider `=MAP(CLOSURE("MULT3_ADD2_COS"), array)`
- ▶ Requires definition of `MULT3_ADD2_COS (MULT3, ADD2)`
- ▶ Simple expression, but quite verbose
- ▶ `=MAP(COS(@1 * 3 + 2), array)`
- ▶ `@1` refers to first argument

# Anonymous Closures

## Opportunity 2

- ▶ Consider `=MAP(CLOSURE("MULT3_ADD2_COS"), array)`
- ▶ Requires definition of `MULT3_ADD2_COS (MULT3, ADD2)`
- ▶ Simple expression, but quite verbose
- ▶ `=MAP(COS(@1 * 3 + 2), array)`
- ▶ `@1` refers to first argument
- ▶ `@1, @2, ..., @N`

# Anonymous Closures

## Opportunity 2

- ▶ Consider `=MAP(CLOSURE("MULT3_ADD2_COS"), array)`
- ▶ Requires definition of `MULT3_ADD2_COS (MULT3, ADD2)`
- ▶ Simple expression, but quite verbose
- ▶ `=MAP(COS(@1 * 3 + 2), array)`
- ▶ `@1` refers to first argument
- ▶ `@1, @2, ..., @N`
- ▶ `@* = [@1, @2, ..., @N]`

# Anonymous Closures

## Opportunity 2

- ▶ Consider `=MAP(CLOSURE("MULT3_ADD2_COS"), array)`
- ▶ Requires definition of `MULT3_ADD2_COS (MULT3, ADD2)`
- ▶ Simple expression, but quite verbose
- ▶ `=MAP(COS(@1 * 3 + 2), array)`
- ▶ `@1` refers to first argument
- ▶ `@1, @2, ..., @N`
- ▶ `@* = [ @1, @2, ..., @N ]`
- ▶ Call to `CLOSURE` removed

# Anonymous Closures

## Opportunity 2

- ▶ Consider `=MAP(CLOSURE("MULT3_ADD2_COS"), array)`
- ▶ Requires definition of `MULT3_ADD2_COS (MULT3, ADD2)`
- ▶ Simple expression, but quite verbose
- ▶ `=MAP(COS(@1 * 3 + 2), array)`
- ▶ `@1` refers to first argument
- ▶ `@1, @2, ..., @N`
- ▶ `@* = [@1, @2, ..., @N]`
- ▶ Call to `CLOSURE` removed
- ▶ Regenerate at load-time

INTRODUCTION

SHEET-DEFINED FUNCTIONS

FUNCTIONAL PARADIGMS IN SPREADSHEETS

**DATAFLOW COMPUTATION**



# Dataflow

## Opportunity 3

► **Motivation:**

- ▶ **Motivation:** Parallel Recalculation

# Dataflow

## Opportunity 3

- ▶ **Motivation:** Parallel Recalculation
- ▶ **Background:**

# Dataflow

## Opportunity 3

- ▶ **Motivation:** Parallel Recalculation
- ▶ **Background:**
  - ▶ SISAL

# Dataflow

## Opportunity 3

- ▶ **Motivation:** Parallel Recalculation
- ▶ **Background:**
  - ▶ SISAL
    - ⇒ **S**treams and **I**terations In A **S**ingle **A**ssignment **L**anguage [[Can](#); [McG+85](#)]

- ▶ **Motivation:** Parallel Recalculation
- ▶ **Background:**
  - ▶ SISAL
    - ⇒ **S**treams and **I**terations In A **S**ingle **A**ssignment **L**anguage [Can; McG+85]
  - ▶ Functional (first-order) replacement for Fortran in scientific computing

- ▶ **Motivation:** Parallel Recalculation
- ▶ **Background:**
  - ▶ SISAL
    - ⇒ **S**reams and **I**terations In A **S**ingle **A**ssignment **L**anguage [Can; McG+85]
  - ▶ Functional (first-order) replacement for Fortran in scientific computing
  - ▶ Optimising compiler for automatically extracting implicit parallelism [Sar89]



- ▶ **Motivation:** Parallel Recalculation
- ▶ **Background:**
  - ▶ SISAL
    - ⇒ **S**treams and **I**terations In A **S**ingle **A**ssignment Language [Can; McG+85]
  - ▶ Functional (first-order) replacement for Fortran in scientific computing
  - ▶ Optimising compiler for automatically extracting implicit parallelism [Sar89]
    - ▶ *Compile-time* partitioning

- ▶ **Motivation:** Parallel Recalculation
- ▶ **Background:**
  - ▶ SISAL
    - ⇒ **S**treams and **I**terations In A **S**ingle **A**ssignment Language [Can; McG+85]
  - ▶ Functional (first-order) replacement for Fortran in scientific computing
  - ▶ Optimising compiler for automatically extracting implicit parallelism [Sar89]
    - ▶ *Compile-time* partitioning
    - ▶ *Runtime* scheduling

- ▶ **Motivation:** Parallel Recalculation
- ▶ **Background:**
  - ▶ SISAL
    - ⇒ **S**trams and **I**terations In A **S**ingle **A**ssignment Language [Can; McG+85]
  - ▶ Functional (first-order) replacement for Fortran in scientific computing
  - ▶ Optimising compiler for automatically extracting implicit parallelism [Sar89]
    - ▶ *Compile-time* partitioning
    - ▶ *Runtime* scheduling
  - ▶ Ran on par with Fortran on Cray-Y-MP/864 shared-memory multi-core machine

- ▶ **Motivation:** Parallel Recalculation
- ▶ **Background:**
  - ▶ SISAL
    - ⇒ **S**trams and **I**terations In A **S**ingle **A**ssignment Language [Can; McG+85]
  - ▶ Functional (first-order) replacement for Fortran in scientific computing
  - ▶ Optimising compiler for automatically extracting implicit parallelism [Sar89]
    - ▶ *Compile-time* partitioning
    - ▶ *Runtime* scheduling
  - ▶ Ran on par with Fortran on Cray-Y-MP/864 shared-memory multi-core machine
  - ▶ Spreadsheets (dataflow) + (higher-order) SDFs ⇒ SISAL

- ▶ **Motivation:** Parallel Recalculation
- ▶ Background:
  - ▶ SISAL
    - ⇒ Streams and Iterations In A Single Assignment Language [Can; McG+85]
  - ▶ Functional (first-order) replacement for Fortran in scientific computing
  - ▶ Optimising compiler for automatically extracting implicit parallelism [Sar89]
    - ▶ *Compile-time* partitioning
    - ▶ *Runtime* scheduling
  - ▶ Ran on par with Fortran on Cray-Y-MP/864 shared-memory multi-core machine
  - ▶ Spreadsheets (dataflow) + (higher-order) SDFs ⇒ SISAL
- ▶ **Project idea:** Revisit and modernize Sarkar's work for spreadsheets

# Target Audience

## Opportunity 3

# Target Audience

## Opportunity 3

- ▶ Not your everyday spreadsheet user

# Target Audience

## Opportunity 3

- ▶ Not your everyday spreadsheet user
- ▶ **Not HPC communities**



# Target Audience

## Opportunity 3

- ▶ Not your everyday spreadsheet user
- ▶ Not HPC communities
- ▶ Spreadsheet users with large datasets:

# Target Audience

## Opportunity 3

- ▶ Not your everyday spreadsheet user
- ▶ Not HPC communities
- ▶ Spreadsheet users with large datasets:
  - ▶ Their primary computational model

# Target Audience

## Opportunity 3

- ▶ Not your everyday spreadsheet user
- ▶ Not HPC communities
- ▶ Spreadsheet users with large datasets:
  - ▶ Their primary computational model
  - ▶ No formal training in IT or programming

# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. **GR Graph Construction**
2. Cost Assignment
3. Partitioning
4. Task Scheduling

# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. **GR Graph Construction**

=IF(A6, B6, C6)\*SUM(A1:B2)

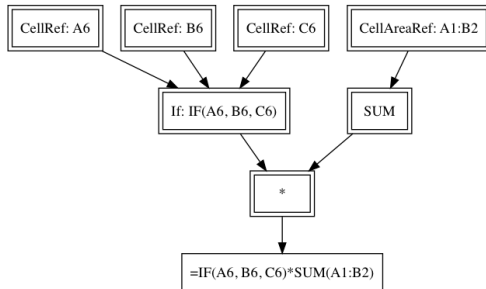
2. Cost Assignment
3. Partitioning
4. Task Scheduling

# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. **GR Graph Construction**
2. Cost Assignment
3. Partitioning
4. Task Scheduling

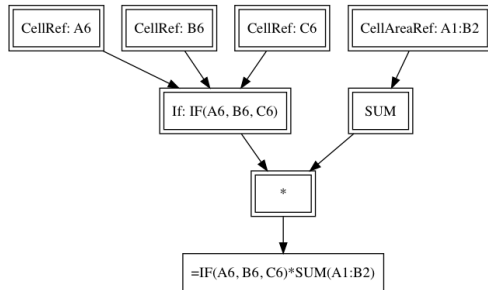
=IF(A6, B6, C6)\*SUM(A1:B2)



# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

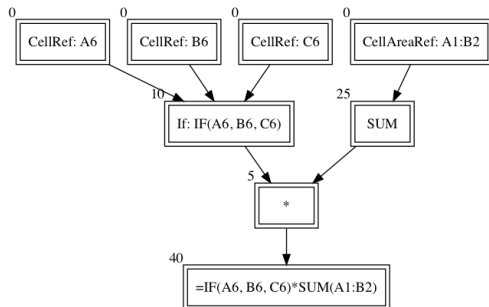
1. GR Graph Construction
2. **Cost Assignment**
3. Partitioning
4. Task Scheduling



# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. GR Graph Construction
2. **Cost Assignment**
3. Partitioning
4. Task Scheduling

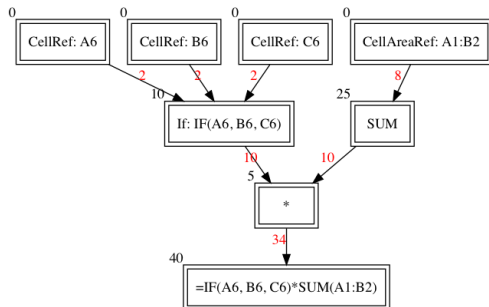




# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. GR Graph Construction
2. **Cost Assignment**
3. Partitioning
4. Task Scheduling



# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. GR Graph  
Construction
2. Cost Assignment
3. **Partitioning (I)**
4. Task Scheduling

# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. GR Graph Construction
  2. Cost Assignment
  3. **Partitioning (I)**
  4. Task Scheduling
- ▶ Objective function  $F$  balances:

# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. GR Graph Construction
  2. Cost Assignment
  3. **Partitioning (I)**
  4. Task Scheduling
- ▶ Objective function  $F$  balances:
    - ▶ Communication overhead

# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. GR Graph Construction
  2. Cost Assignment
  3. **Partitioning (I)**
  4. Task Scheduling
- ▶ Objective function  $F$  balances:
    - ▶ Communication overhead
    - ▶ Critical path cost

# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. GR Graph Construction
  2. Cost Assignment
  3. **Partitioning (I)**
  4. Task Scheduling
- ▶ Objective function  $F$  balances:
    - ▶ Communication overhead
    - ▶ Critical path cost
  - ▶ *Fine* partition: Overhead term will dominate

# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. GR Graph Construction
2. Cost Assignment
3. **Partitioning (I)**
4. Task Scheduling

- ▶ Objective function  $F$  balances:
  - ▶ Communication overhead
  - ▶ Critical path cost
- ▶ *Fine* partition: Overhead term will dominate
- ▶ *Coarse* partition: Critical path term will dominate

# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. GR Graph Construction
  2. Cost Assignment
  3. **Partitioning (II)**
  4. Task Scheduling
1. Partition the graph into task partitions



# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. GR Graph Construction
  2. Cost Assignment
  3. **Partitioning (II)**
  4. Task Scheduling
1. Partition the graph into task partitions
  2. Put all nodes in a task by themselves

# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. GR Graph Construction
  2. Cost Assignment
  3. **Partitioning (II)**
  4. Task Scheduling
1. Partition the graph into task partitions
  2. Put all nodes in a task by themselves
  3. Iteratively merge pairs of tasks

# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. GR Graph Construction
2. Cost Assignment
3. **Partitioning (II)**
4. Task Scheduling

1. Partition the graph into task partitions
2. Put all nodes in a task by themselves
3. Iteratively merge pairs of tasks  
Merge task with largest overhead

# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. GR Graph Construction
  2. Cost Assignment
  3. **Partitioning (II)**
  4. Task Scheduling
1. Partition the graph into task partitions
  2. Put all nodes in a task by themselves
  3. Iteratively merge pairs of tasks  
Merge task with largest overhead
  4. Repeat until all nodes in a single task

# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. GR Graph Construction
  2. Cost Assignment
  3. **Partitioning (II)**
  4. Task Scheduling
1. Partition the graph into task partitions
  2. Put all nodes in a task by themselves
  3. Iteratively merge pairs of tasks  
Merge task with largest overhead
  4. Repeat until all nodes in a single task
  5. Record iteration  $i$  that minimised an objective function  $F$

# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. GR Graph Construction
  2. Cost Assignment
  3. **Partitioning (II)**
  4. Task Scheduling
1. Partition the graph into task partitions
  2. Put all nodes in a task by themselves
  3. Iteratively merge pairs of tasks  
Merge task with largest overhead
  4. Repeat until all nodes in a single task
  5. Record iteration  $i$  that minimised an objective function  $F$
  6. Reconstruct the  $i^{th}$  task partition

# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. GR Graph  
Construction
2. Cost Assignment
3. Partitioning
4. **Task Scheduling**

# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. GR Graph Construction
  2. Cost Assignment
  3. Partitioning
  4. **Task Scheduling**
- ▶ Ensure that task partitions are acyclic



# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. GR Graph Construction
  2. Cost Assignment
  3. Partitioning
  4. **Task Scheduling**
- ▶ Ensure that task partitions are acyclic
  - ▶ Once a task has all inputs

# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. GR Graph Construction
  2. Cost Assignment
  3. Partitioning
  4. **Task Scheduling**
- ▶ Ensure that task partitions are acyclic
  - ▶ Once a task has all inputs  
⇒ Run to completion

# Algorithm Outline

## Opportunity 3

1. GR Graph Construction
2. Cost Assignment
3. Partitioning
4. **Task Scheduling**
  - ▶ Ensure that task partitions are acyclic
  - ▶ Once a task has all inputs  
⇒ Run to completion
  - ▶ Will use the Task Parallel Library  
[\[Mic; LSB09\]](#)

# Spreadsheets Are A Different Paradigm

## Opportunity 3

# Spreadsheets Are A Different Paradigm

## Opportunity 3

1. Cyclic cell dependencies

# Spreadsheets Are A Different Paradigm

## Opportunity 3

1. Cyclic cell dependencies
2. SDFs evaluate as compiled bytecode

# Spreadsheets Are A Different Paradigm

## Opportunity 3

1. Cyclic cell dependencies
2. SDFs evaluate as compiled bytecode
3. No “main” function + volatile cells

# Spreadsheets Are A Different Paradigm

## Opportunity 3

1. Cyclic cell dependencies
2. SDFs evaluate as compiled bytecode
3. No “main” function + volatile cells
4. Sarkar uses *compile-time partitioning*



# Spreadsheets Are A Different Paradigm

## Opportunity 3

1. Cyclic cell dependencies
2. SDFs evaluate as compiled bytecode
3. No “main” function + volatile cells
4. Sarkar uses *compile-time partitioning*
  - ▶ Spreadsheets have no concept of compile-time

# Spreadsheets Are A Different Paradigm

## Opportunity 3

1. Cyclic cell dependencies
2. SDFs evaluate as compiled bytecode
3. No “main” function + volatile cells
4. Sarkar uses *compile-time partitioning*
  - ▶ Spreadsheets have no concept of compile-time
  - ✗ Incurred runtime overhead

# Spreadsheets Are A Different Paradigm

## Opportunity 3

1. Cyclic cell dependencies
2. SDFs evaluate as compiled bytecode
3. No “main” function + volatile cells
4. Sarkar uses *compile-time partitioning*
  - ▶ Spreadsheets have no concept of compile-time
  - ✗ Incurred runtime overhead
  - ✓ Take advantage of runtime information

# Other Ongoing Projects

# Other Ongoing Projects

- ▶ Array Programming In Spreadsheets [[Bie16](#)]

# Other Ongoing Projects

- ▶ Array Programming In Spreadsheets [[Bie16](#)]
- ▶ Excel add-in for Funcalc (student programmers)

# Other Ongoing Projects

- ▶ Array Programming In Spreadsheets [[Bie16](#)]
- ▶ Excel add-in for Funcalc (student programmers)
- ▶ Expression rewriting

# Other Ongoing Projects

- ▶ Array Programming In Spreadsheets [[Bie16](#)]
- ▶ Excel add-in for Funcalc (student programmers)
- ▶ Expression rewriting
- ▶ Transform copy-equivalent formulae into function calls



# Other Ongoing Projects

- ▶ Array Programming In Spreadsheets [[Bie16](#)]
- ▶ Excel add-in for Funcalc (student programmers)
- ▶ Expression rewriting
- ▶ Transform copy-equivalent formulae into function calls
- ▶ Model-checking spreadsheet computations with UPPAAL [[Uni15](#)] (Aalborg university)

# Other Ongoing Projects

- ▶ Array Programming In Spreadsheets [[Bie16](#)]
- ▶ Excel add-in for Funcalc (student programmers)
- ▶ Expression rewriting
- ▶ Transform copy-equivalent formulae into function calls
- ▶ Model-checking spreadsheet computations with UPPAAL [[Uni15](#)] (Aalborg university)
- ▶ **Function fusion + anonymous closures**

# Additional Resources

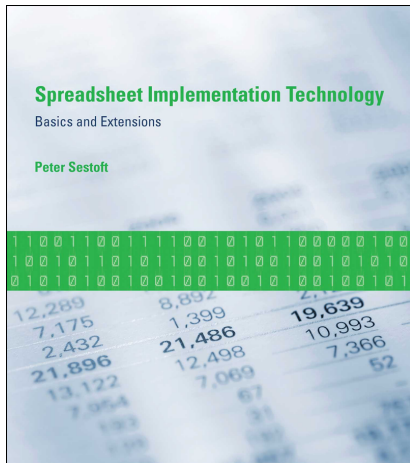
- ▶ Homepage: `http://www.itu.dk/people/sestoft/funcalc/`

# Additional Resources

- ▶ Homepage: `http://www.itu.dk/people/sestoft/funcalc/`
- ▶ P3: `http://www.itu.dk/people/sestoft/p3/`

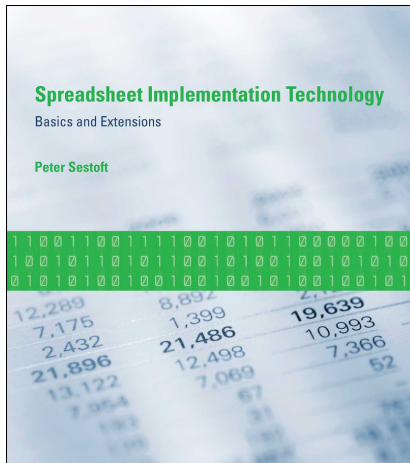
# Additional Resources

- ▶ Homepage: <http://www.itu.dk/people/sestoft/funcalc/>
- ▶ P3: <http://www.itu.dk/people/sestoft/p3/>
- ▶ Book on Spreadsheet Technology, MIT Press  
[Ses14]



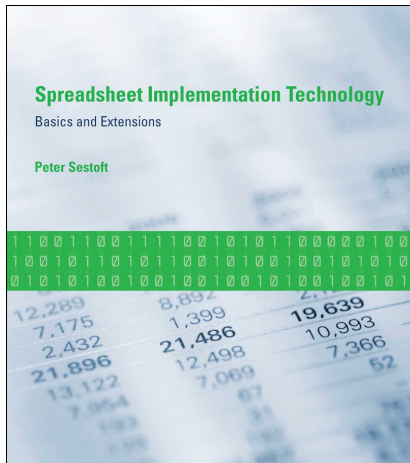
# Additional Resources

- ▶ Homepage: <http://www.itu.dk/people/sestoft/funcalc/>
- ▶ P3: <http://www.itu.dk/people/sestoft/p3/>
- ▶ Book on Spreadsheet Technology, MIT Press  
[Ses14] Disclaimer!



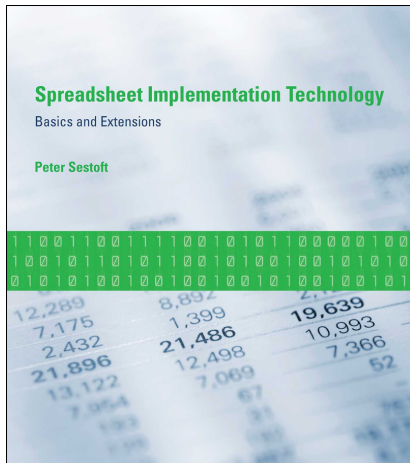
# Additional Resources

- ▶ Homepage: <http://www.itu.dk/people/sestoft/funcalc/>
- ▶ P3: <http://www.itu.dk/people/sestoft/p3/>
- ▶ Book on Spreadsheet Technology, MIT Press  
[Ses14] Disclaimer!
- ▶ Funcalc is closed-source at the moment



# Additional Resources

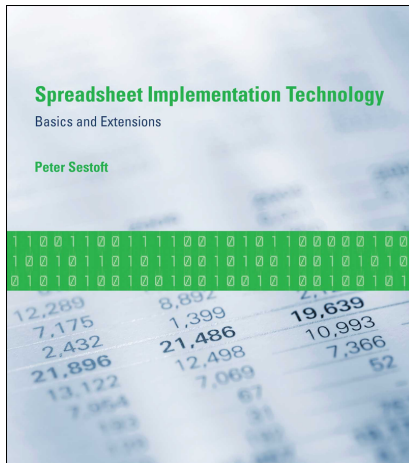
- ▶ Homepage: <http://www.itu.dk/people/sestoft/funcalc/>
- ▶ P3: <http://www.itu.dk/people/sestoft/p3/>
- ▶ Book on Spreadsheet Technology, MIT Press  
[Ses14] Disclaimer!
- ▶ Funcalc is closed-source at the moment
- ▶ Funcalc project site: <http://www.itu.dk/people/sestoft/funcalc/>





# Additional Resources

- ▶ Homepage: <http://www.itu.dk/people/sestoft/funcalc/>
- ▶ P3: <http://www.itu.dk/people/sestoft/p3/>
- ▶ Book on Spreadsheet Technology, MIT Press  
[Ses14] Disclaimer!
- ▶ Funcalc is closed-source at the moment
- ▶ Funcalc project site: <http://www.itu.dk/people/sestoft/funcalc/>
- ▶ UPPAAL site: <http://www.uppaal.org/>



# Additional Resources

## Spreadsheet Implementation Technology

Basics and Extensions

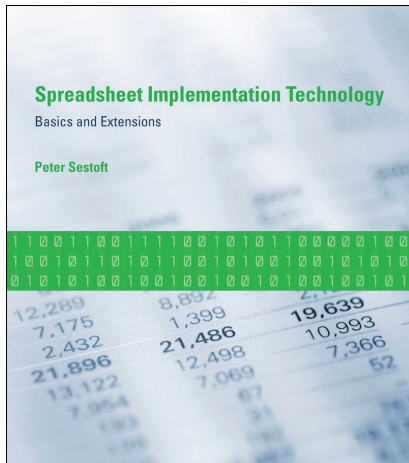
Peter Sestoft

1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0  
1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0  
0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1

12,289	8,892	2,112
7,175	1,399	19,639
2,432	21,486	10,993
21,896	12,498	7,366
13,122	7,069	52
7,954	67	
193	31	
119	130	
	899	

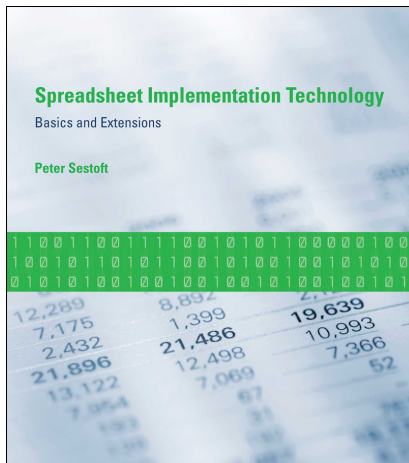
# Additional Resources

- ▶ “A Literature Review On Spreadsheet Technology”  
[Boc16]



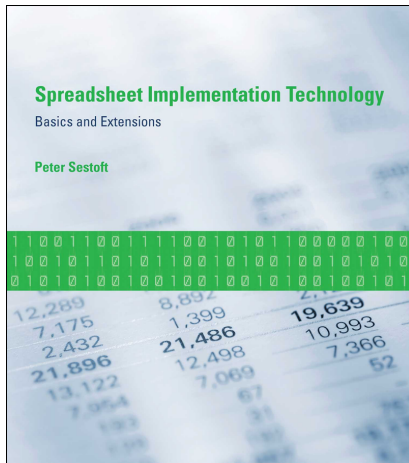
# Additional Resources

- ▶ “A Literature Review On Spreadsheet Technology”  
[Boc16] Disclaimer!



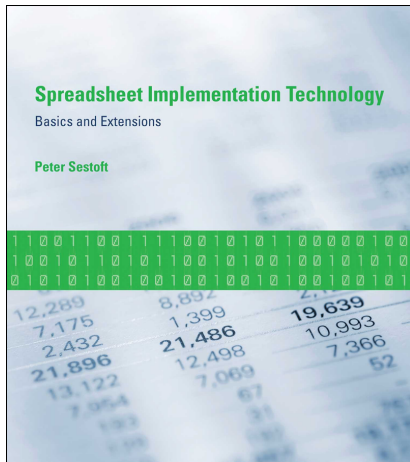
# Additional Resources

- ▶ “A Literature Review On Spreadsheet Technology”  
[Boc16] Disclaimer!
- ▶ “Declarative Parallel Programming in Spreadsheet End-User Development” [Bie16]



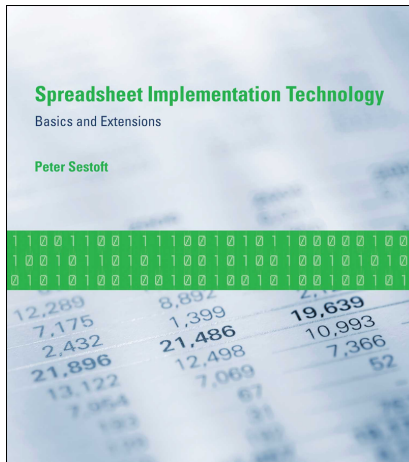
# Additional Resources

- ▶ “*A Literature Review On Spreadsheet Technology*”  
[Boc16] Disclaimer!
- ▶ “*Declarative Parallel Programming in Spreadsheet End-User Development*” [Bie16]  
Disclaimer!



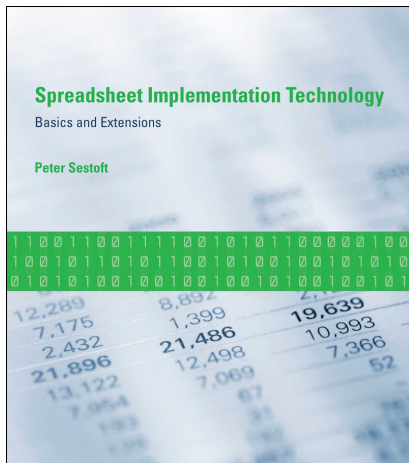
# Additional Resources

- ▶ “*A Literature Review On Spreadsheet Technology*”  
[Boc16] Disclaimer!
- ▶ “*Declarative Parallel Programming in Spreadsheet End-User Development*” [Bie16]  
Disclaimer!
- ▶ SISAL language reference  
[McG+85]



# Additional Resources

- ▶ “*A Literature Review On Spreadsheet Technology*”  
[Boc16] **Disclaimer!**
- ▶ “*Declarative Parallel Programming in Spreadsheet End-User Development*” [Bie16]  
**Disclaimer!**
- ▶ SISAL language reference [McG+85]
- ▶ SISAL tutorial + 16 example programs [Can]





**Thank You For Your Attention!**

**Thank You For Your Attention!**

**Questions?**

# References I



Christopher Scaffidi, Mary Shaw, and Brad Myers. “Estimating the numbers of end users and end user programmers”. In: *Visual Languages and Human-Centric Computing, 2005 IEEE Symposium on*. IEEE. 2005, pp. 207–214.



Margaret Burnett. “What Is End-User Software Engineering and Why Does It Matter?” In: *End-User Development: 2nd International Symposium, IS-EUD 2009, Siegen, Germany, March 2-4, 2009. Proceedings*. Ed. by Volkmar Pipek et al. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2009, pp. 15–28. ISBN: 978-3-642-00427-8. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-642-00427-8\_2. URL: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-00427-8\\_2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-00427-8_2).

# References II



Raymond R. Panko. “What we know about spreadsheet errors”. In: *Journal of Organizational and End User Computing (JOEUC)* 10.2 (1998), pp. 15–21.



Raymond R. Panko. *What we dont know about spreadsheet errors today*. 2015.



Felienne Hermans et al. “Data Clone Detection and Visualization in Spreadsheets”. In: *Proceedings of the 2013 International Conference on Software Engineering*. ICSE '13. Piscataway, NJ, USA: IEEE Press, 2013, pp. 292–301. ISBN: 978-1-4673-3076-3. URL: <http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=2486788.2486827>.

# References III






Ruiqing Zhang et al. “How effectively can spreadsheet anomalies be detected: An empirical study”. In: *Journal of Systems and Software* (2016). ISSN: 0164-1212. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jss.2016.03.061>. URL: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0164121216300103>.



Robin Abraham and Martin Erwig. “Type Inference for Spreadsheets”. In: *Proceedings of the 8th ACM SIGPLAN International Conference on Principles and Practice of Declarative Programming*. PPDP '06. New York, NY, USA: ACM, 2006, pp. 73–84. ISBN: 1-59593-388-3. DOI: 10.1145/1140335.1140346. URL: <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1140335.1140346>.

# References IV

-  Alexander Asp Bock. *A Literature Review of Spreadsheet Technology*. technical report 199. IT University of Copenhagen, Nov. 30, 2016. 33 pp.
-  Felienne Hermans, Martin Pinzger, and Arie van Deursen. “Breviz: Visualizing spreadsheets using dataflow diagrams”. In: *arXiv preprint arXiv:1111.6895* (2011).
-  EuSpRiG. *EuSpRiG Horror Stories*. URL: <http://eusprig.org/horror-stories.htm> (visited on 06/14/2016).

# References V



Simon Peyton-Jones, Alan Blackwell, and Margaret Burnett. “A User-centred Approach to Functions in Excel”. In: *Proceedings of the Eighth ACM SIGPLAN International Conference on Functional Programming. ICFP '03*. New York, NY, USA: ACM, 2003, pp. 165–176. ISBN: 1-58113-756-7. DOI: 10.1145/944705.944721. URL: <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/944705.944721>.






Lee Benfield. “FMD: Functional Development in Excel”. In: *Proceedings of the 2009 Video Workshop on Commercial Users of Functional Programming: Functional Programming As a Means, Not an End*. CUPP '09. New York, NY, USA: ACM, 2009. ISBN: 978-1-60558-943-5. DOI: 10.1145/1668113.1668121. URL: <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1668113.1668121>.

# References VI

-  Jens Zeilund Sørensen. “An Evaluation of Sheet-Defined Financial Functions in Funcalc”. Master Thesis. IT University of Copenhagen, 2012.
-  Peter Sestoft. *Spreadsheet Implementation Technology*. The MIT Press, 2014. ISBN: 9780262526647.
-  David C. Cann. *SISAL 1.2: A Brief Introduction and Tutorial*. Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.
-  James McGraw et al. *SISAL: Streams and Iteration in a Single Assignment Language, Language Reference Manual*. Tech. rep. Version 1.2. Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Mar. 1, 1985.



# References VII

-  Vivek Sarkar. *Partitioning and Scheduling Parallel Programs for Multiprocessors*. Research Monographs In Parallel and Distributed Computing. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1989. ISBN: 0262691302.
-  Microsoft. *Task Parallel Library*. URL: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/da-dk/library/dd460717.aspx> (visited on 08/12/2016).
-  Daan Leijen, Wolfram Schulte, and Sebastian Burckhardt. “The Design of a Task Parallel Library”. In: *SIGPLAN Not.* 44.10 (Oct. 2009), pp. 227–242. ISSN: 0362-1340. DOI: 10.1145/1639949.1640106. URL: <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1639949.1640106>.
-  Florian Biermann. *Declarative Parallel Programming in Spreadsheet End-User Development: A Literature Review*. 2016.



Aalborg University. *UPPAAL homepage*. June 2, 2015.  
URL: <http://uppaal.org/> (visited on 04/19/2017).