Spreadsheet Programming using Examples





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Motivation



99% of computer users cannot program! They struggle with simple repetitive tasks.

Programming by examples (PBE) can revolutionize this landscape!

Spreadsheet help forums





ExcelExperts.com

Excel Consultancy, VBA Consultancy, Training and Tips Call:+442081234832



Typical help-forum interaction



Flash Fill (Excel 2013 feature) demo



"Automating string processing in spreadsheets using input-output examples"; POPL 2011; Sumit Gulwani

Number Transformations

Input	Output (Round to 2 decimal places)
123.4567	123.46
123.4	123.40
78.234	78.23

Excel/C#: #.00 Python/C: .2f Java: #.##

Input	Output (Nearest lower half hour)
0d 5h 26m	5:00
0d 4h 57m	4:30
0d 4h 27m	4:00
0d 3h 57m	3:30

Synthesizing Number Transformations from Input-Output Examples; CAV 2012; Singh, Gulwani

Semantic String Transformations

	Ma	rkupRec T			
	ld	Name	Markup		
	S33	Stroller	30%		
	B56	Bib	45%		
	D32	Diapers	35%	Input v ₁	
	W98	Wipes	40%	Strollor	
	A46	Aspirator	30%	Stroller	
CostRec Table		BID			
	ld	Date	Price	Diapers	
	C 22	12/2010	¢145.67	Wipes	
	333	12/2010	\$145.07	Aspirator	
	S33	11/2010	\$142.38		
	B56	12/2010	\$3.56		

\$21.45

\$5.12

D32

W98

1/2011

4/2009

Input v ₁	Input v ₂	Output (Price + Markup*Price)
Stroller	10/12/2010	\$145.67 + 0.30*145.67
Bib	23/12/2010	\$3.56 + 0.45*3.56
Diapers	21/1/2011	
Wipes	2/4/2009	
Aspirator	23/2/2010	

Learning Semantic String Transformations from Examples; VLDB 2012; Singh, Gulwani

Data Science Class Assignment

style="text-align: center;" {{Sort 01 [[Super Bowl 1]]}} {{Dts 1967 January 15}} style="background:#d0e7ff;" {{Sort Green Bay Packers 01 [[1966 Green Bay Packers season Green Bay Pa	ackers]] [‡] }}
style="text-align: center;" {{Sort 3510 35–10}} style="background:#fcc;" {{Sort Xansas City Chiefs 01 [[1966 Kansas City Chiefs season Kansas City Chief {{Sort Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum 01 [[Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum]]}} {{Sort Pasadena, California 01 [[Los Angeles]], [[California]]{{#tag:ref Both [[Los Angeles, California Los An style="text-align: center;" {{Sort 061946 61,946}} style="text-align: center;" <{Sort 061946 61,946}} style="text-align: center;" <{Cite journal last=Maule first=Tex url=http://sportsillustrated.cnn.com/vau - style="text-align: center;" {{Sort 02 [[Super Bowl II II]]}}	s]] [^] }} I,1967,Green Bay Packers 01,35-10,Kansas City Chiefs 01,Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum III,1969,New York Jets 01,16-7,Indianapolis Colts 01,Orange Bowl 02 IV,1970,Kansas Ci V,1971,Indianapolis Colts 02,16-13,Dallas Cowboys 01,Orange Bowl 03 VI,1972,Dallas Co VII,1973,Miami Dolphins 02,14-7,Washington Redskins 01,Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum 0
istyle="background:#d0e7ff;" {{Sort Green Bay Packers 02 [[1967 Green Bay Packers season Green Bay F istyle="background:#d0e7ff;" {{Sort 3314 33-14}} istyle="background:#dc:;" {{Sort 3314 33-14}} istyle="background:#dc:;" {{Sort Cakland Raiders 01 [[1967 Oakland Raiders season Oakland Raiders]] <si< td=""> istyle="background:#dc:;" {{Sort Cakland Raiders 01 [[1967 Oakland Raiders season Oakland Raiders]]<si< td=""> i{{Sort Orange Bowl 01 [[Miami]], [[Florida]]{{#tag:ref][[Miami Gardens, Florida Miami Gardens]] was incor istyle="text-align: center;" {{Sort 075546]75,546}} istyle="text-align: center;" {{Cite journal url=http://aol.sportingnews.com/nfl/story/2008-01-15/super-u - istyle="text-align: center;" {Sort 03 [[Super Bowl III III]]} style="text-align: center;" {Sort 03 [[Super Bowl III III]]} style="background:#box Jets season[New York Jets]]</si<></si<>	IX,1975,Pittsburgh Steelers 01,16-6,Minnesota Vikings 03,Tulane Stadium 03 X,1976,Pit XI,1977,Oakland Raiders 02,32-14,Minnesota Vikings 04,Rose Bowl 01 XII,1978,Dallas Co VIII,1979,Pittsburgh Steelers 03,35-31,Dallas Cowboys 05,Orange Bowl 05 XIV,1980,Pitt 1981,Oakland Raiders 03,27-10,Philadelphia Eagles 01,Louisiana Superdome 02 XVI,19 VII,1983,Washington Redskins 02,27-17,Miami Dolphins 04,Rose Bowl 03 XVIII,1984,Oakl XIX,1985,San Francisco 49ers 02,38-16,Miami Dolphins 05,Stanford Stadium 01 XX,1986,C XXI,1987,New York Giants 01,39-20,Denver Broncos 02,Rose Bowl 04 XXII,1988,Washington
style="text style="back {{Sort Orat {{Sort Miator includeon style="text style="text styl	<pre>XXIII,1989,San Francisco 49ers 03,20-16,Cincinnati Bengals 02,Joe Robbie Stadium 01 X Washing allas C all</pre>

| style="background:#ricc;"}{Sort|Kansas City Chiefs 02][[1969 Kansas City Chiefs season|Kansas City Chiefs]][^] (2)} | style="background:#d0e7ff;"}{Sort|2307|23-7 } | style="background:#d0e7ff;"}{Sort|Minnesota Vikings 01][[1969 Minnesota Vikings season|Minnesota Vikings]][‡]} | {{Sort|Tulane Stadium 01][[Tulane Stadium]]}} | {{Sort|New Orleans, Louisiana][[New Orleans]], [[Louisiana]]}}

| style="text-align: center;"| {{Sort|080562|80,562}}

style="text-align: center;"|<ref>{{Cite web |url=http://www.cbsnews.com/htdocs/sports/football/history/superbowl_04.html |title=Super Bowl History: Super E

FlashExtract Demo

Ships inside two Microsoft products:



ConvertFrom-String cmdlet



Custom Log, Custom Field

"FlashExtract: A Framework for data extraction by examples"; PLDI 2014; Vu Le, Sumit Gulwani

Layout Transformations

Bureau of I.A.	
Regional Director	Numbers
Niles C.	Tel: (800)645-8397
	Fax: (907)586-7252
Jean H.	Tel: (918)781-4600
	Fax: (918)781-4604
Frank K.	Tel: (615)564-6500
	Fax: (615)564-6701

Output Table

Country

	Tel	Fax
Niles C.	(800)645-8397	(907)586-7252
Jean H.	(918)781-4600	(918)781-4604
Frank K.	(615)564-6500	(615)564-6701

Harvest

Data

							Country	mar vest	Date
	Α	B	С	D	E		Albania	1000	1950
1		value	year	value	year		Albania	930	1981
2	Albania	1000	1950	930	1981				
3	Austria	3139	1951	3177	1955		Austria	3139	1951
4	Belgium	541	1947	601	1950	ŕ	Austria	3177	1955
5	Bulgaria	2964	1947	1959	1958				
6	Czech	2416	1950	2503	1960		Belgium	541	1947
							Belgium	601	1950

PBE allows creation of output table from couple of example tuples.

Flashrelate: extracting relational data from semi-structured spreadsheets using examples; PLDI 2014; Barowy, Gulwani, Hart, Zorn



Domain-specific Language (DSL)

- Balanced Expressiveness
 - Expressive enough to cover wide range of tasks
 - Restricted enough to enable efficient search
 - Restricted set of operators
 - those with small inverse sets
 - Restricted syntactic composition of those operators
- Natural computation patterns
 - Increased user understanding/confidence
 - Enables selection between programs, editing

Flash Fill DSL (String Transformations)

```
Tuple(String x_1, \dots, String x_n) \rightarrow String
top-level expr T := if-then-else(B,C,T)
                      condition-free expr C := Concatenate(A,C)
                              Α
atomic expression A := SubStr(X, P, P)
                          ConstantString
input string X := x_1 \mid x_2 \mid ...
position expression P := K
                            Pos(X, R_1, R_2, K)
                              K<sup>th</sup> position in X whose left/right side
                              matches with R_1/R_2.
Boolean expression B := ...
```



Search Methodology

- **Goal:** Set of program expr of kind *e* that satisfies spec ϕ [denoted [$e \vDash \phi$]]
- e: DSL (top-level) expression
- ϕ : Conjunction of (input state $\sigma \rightsquigarrow$ output value v)

Methodology: Based on divide-and-conquer style problem decomposition.

- $[e \models \phi]$ is reduced to simpler problems (over sub-expressions of e or sub-constraints of ϕ).
- Top-down (as opposed to bottom-up enumerative search).

"FlashMeta: A Framework for Inductive Program Synthesis"; OOPSLA 2015; Alex Polozov, Sumit Gulwani

$$[e \vDash \phi_1 \land \phi_2] = Intersect([e \vDash \phi_1], [e \vDash \phi_2])$$

An alternative strategy:

$$[e \vDash \phi_1 \land \phi_2] = Filter([e \vDash \phi_1], \phi_2)$$

Let *e* be a non-terminal defined as $e \coloneqq e_1 | e_2$ $[e \vDash \phi] = Union([e_1 \vDash \phi], [e_2 \vDash \phi])$

Problem Reduction Rules

 $[F(e_1, \dots, e_n) \vDash \sigma \rightsquigarrow v] =$ $Union(\{F([e_1 \vDash \sigma \rightsquigarrow u_1], \dots, [e_n \vDash \sigma \rightsquigarrow u_n]) \mid (u_1, \dots, u_n) \in F^{-1}(v)\}$ $F(S_1, \dots, S_n) \text{ denotes } \{F(e_1, \dots, e_n) \mid e_1 \in S_1, \dots, e_n \in S_n\}$

Inverse Set: Let F be an n-ary operator. $F^{-1}(v) = \{(u_1, ..., u_n) | F(u_1, ..., u_n) = v\}$ $Concat^{-1}("Abc") = \{("Abc", \epsilon), ("Ab", "c"), ("A", "bc"), (\epsilon, "Abc")\}$

 $\begin{bmatrix} Concat(X,Y) \vDash (\sigma \rightsquigarrow "Abc") \end{bmatrix} = \text{Union}(\{ Concat([X \vDash (\sigma \rightsquigarrow "Abc")], [Y \vDash (\sigma \rightsquigarrow) \epsilon)]), \\ Concat([X \vDash (\sigma \rightsquigarrow "Ab")], [Y \vDash (\sigma \rightsquigarrow) c")]), \\ Concat([X \vDash (\sigma \rightsquigarrow "A")], [Y \vDash (\sigma \rightsquigarrow) bc")]), \\ Concat([X \vDash (\sigma \rightsquigarrow) \epsilon)], [Y \vDash (\sigma \rightsquigarrow) bc")]), \\ \end{bmatrix}$



Ranking scheme: Program features

Prefer simpler programs

- Fewer constants.
- Smaller constants.

Input	Output
Rishabh Singh	Rishabh
Ben Zorn	Ben



- 1st Word
- If (input = "Rishabh Singh") then "Rishabh" else "Ben"
- "Rishabh"

"Predicting a correct program in Programming by Example"; [CAV 2015] Rishabh Singh, Sumit Gulwani

Ranking scheme: Data features

Prefer simpler programs

- Fewer constants.
- Smaller constants.

Input	Output
Missing page numbers, 1993	1993
64-67, 1995	1995



• 1st Number from the end

How to select between programs with same number of same-sized constants?

Prefer programs that generate more uniform output.



Outline

- Core Synthesis Architecture
 - Domain-specific Language
 - Search methodology
 - Ranking function
- Next generation Synthesis
 - Interactive
 - Predictive
 - Adaptive



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Interactive Debugging

- Sampling inputs
- Asking questions



Visual explanations of the synthesized program

Predictive



- Intended programs can sometimes be synthesized from just the input.
 - Tabular data extraction, Sort, Join
- Can save large amount of user effort.
 - User need not provide examples for each of tens of columns.



Adaptive



- Learn from past interactions
 - of the same user (personalized experience).
 - of other users in the enterprise/cloud.
- The synthesis sessions now require less interaction.



https://microsoft.github.io/prose

- Efficient implementation of the generic search methodology.
- Provides a library of reduction rules.

Role of synthesis designer

- Implement a DSL and provide reduction rules for new operators.
- Provide ranking strategy.
- Can specify tactics to resolve non-determinism in search.

The PROSE Team



Polozov

Raza

Simmons

Smith

- Learn from usage data
- Probabilistic noise handling
- Programming using natural language
- Application to robotics

Conclusion

- PBE can enable easier & faster data wrangling.
 - 99% of computer users are non-programmers.
 - Data scientists spend 80% time cleaning data.
- Algorithmic search
 - Domain-specific language
 - Deductive methodology based on back-propagation
- Ambiguity resolution
 - Ranking
 - Interactivity

Reference: "*Programming by Examples (and its applications in Data Wrangling)*", In *Verification and Synthesis of Correct and Secure Systems*; IOS Press; 2016 [based on Marktoberdorf Summer School 2015 Lecture Notes] 30

