

A Tool for Visualizing Patterns of Spreadsheet Function Combinations

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Abstract—Spreadsheet environments often come equipped with an abundance of functions and operations to manipulate data, but it can be difficult to understand how programmers actually use **these** in practice. Furthermore, users can combine several functions into a complex formula, complicating matters for both researchers and practitioners who want to study formulae to improve spreadsheet practices. Therefore, we developed a tool that visualizes patterns of function combination in spreadsheets as an interactive tree of possibilities. Using spreadsheets from the public spreadsheet corpora, we then apply to the tool to real datasets and demonstrate its ability to capture the most common and most anomalous patterns of function combination and their contexts in actual workbooks.

I. INTRODUCTION

Business and research alike owe a lot to spreadsheets, the tabular interface that offers users a structured way to store and manipulate potentially huge bodies of data. Their allure is in their versatility: while the novice can still work without a deep knowledge of programming, they can learn to expedite their work by building programs out of several available functions [1]. As such, it should not be surprising that when **Scaffidi and colleagues estimated that over 50 million U.S. workers could be using them by 2012**, with 25 million of them writing programs [2].

Considering this ubiquity, it's crucial to understand how people are actually using spreadsheets. After all, failures in their practice can be ruinous, as demonstrated in **EuSpRIG's** many horror stories of spreadsheets gone wrong. In 2013, for example, **they** detail the influence of an economics paper on debt and national growth which shaped many political initiatives around it, only to discover that the spreadsheets used in the data analysis contained an error that reversed the findings. The other stories, likewise, do not **augur** well if shoddy spreadsheet practices persist ¹.

Fortunately, **many** spreadsheet researchers have assembled and released a number of spreadsheet corpora to inform **work** of how people actually use these tools. Collections like EUSES [3], FUSE [4], and the Enron corpus [5] have already enabled fruitful work across the field. Hermans and colleagues, for example, used the EUSES corpus in 2011 to inform and evaluate their work on exploring code smells, or inelegant places in code that suggest the need for refactoring, between worksheets [6]. Furthermore, these corpora have been compared and cross-referenced, such as in Jansen's contrast

on Enron and EUSES, to gather insight in how different domains use spreadsheets differently [7], or in Aivaloglou and colleague's evaluation of a **spreadsheet grammar** [8].

A tool, then, that empowers users of any intention to explore these datasets would be rife with potential. On a simple level, the tool could provide concrete statistics on which functions are used in practice most (or least) often for a given dataset. Beyond this, though, it could also inform future work on recommending functions through an understanding of this patterns, or it could guide API improvement by suggesting functions to add or prune based how people actually use them. Furthermore, if the tool maintains the connection between its broad patterns and the actual instances of **formulae** in workbooks, it could serve as a boon to educators not only by showing which functions and combinations are most practical to learn but also by offering a bounty of instructive, and real, examples.

This paper contributes a tool, informed by some of the aforementioned spreadsheet corpora, that seeks to accomplish these tasks by offering an interactive interface for exploring how people combine functions. It seeks to balance several needs, such as capturing these patterns in a broad enough overview while still be specific enough lead back to the precise places in spreadsheets where these patterns are realized. Along with the tool, then, is also a discussion of the various goals which the tool seeks to fulfill and the trade-offs that we negotiated at each point. All of this culminates in an evaluation of the tool through a study of possible cases to which the tool might apply.

II. RELATED WORK

This tool **comes from a line of** spreadsheet visualization tools before it, each with a different focus. Some tools, such as Igarashi and colleague's fluid visualizations [9], seek to visualize the hidden formulas within a spreadsheet by imposing the dataflow graphs over the cells. Likewise, Clermont [10] (and Hipfl [11], who extended his work) explored various ways of visualizing groups of related cells through similar functions, neighbors, or references. Others focus on creating visualizations outside of the sheets: Hermans and colleagues address a spreadsheet programmer's information needs through their work on the tools GyroSAT [12] and Breviz [13] to make dataflow diagrams of individual spreadsheets. These, however, **tend to** focus on individual spreadsheets and not bodies of them.

¹<http://www.eusprig.org/horror-stories.htm>

Nevertheless, other studies and tools focus more on evaluating the content of the cells therein. Badame, for example, implements a number of Excel formula refactorings and uses Euses in part to evaluate it [14]. Hermans, leveraging her work with the aforementioned dataflow diagrams, approached the same dataset to assess the prevalence of common inter-worksheet smells, such as feature envy and inappropriate intimacy [6]. Cunha and colleagues, likewise, constructed and refined a catalogue of smells and implemented the SmellSheet Detective tool to detect bad smells in chosen spreadsheets [15], which Abreu and colleagues later extended to detect faults. [16].

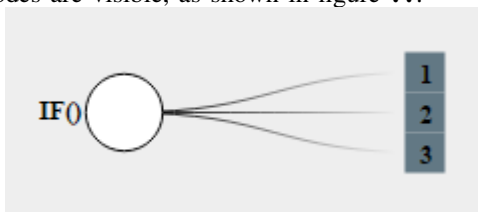
Implicit in this study is an exploration of how users interact with the Excel API. Previous research, such as the first study on the Enron spreadsheet corpus [5], on how users employ certain functions or commands. Researchers have applied such questions to other contexts as well, such as Murphy and colleague’s study into how Java developers use Eclipse and what commands they use most often [17]. Others focus on the documentation of the API itself: Robillard and DeLine, for example conducted a series of surveys and interviews to diagnose common problems with learning APIs, and they found that code examples, one of the focuses of this tool, is one of the most important aids to have in learning a new system [18].

III. APPROACH/METHODOLOGY

A. Walkthrough of Tool

Before discussing the minutiae of how the tool was developed, it will help first to give a basic example of how the tool can be used and how to interpret its symbols. One such example might be to find the answer to this question: *What kinds of functions do people use to define the condition in an IF function?* The final visualization is available in figure 1; however, to understand the interaction, we will start rather from the beginning.

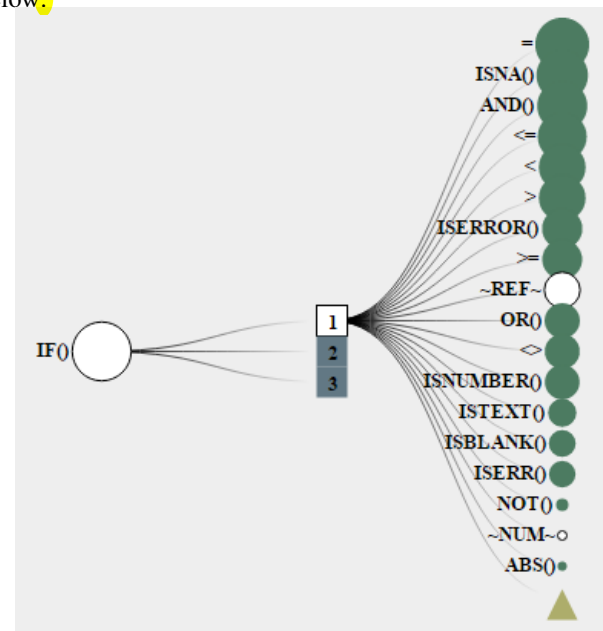
When the user first approaches the tree for a given top-level function – that is, a function nested within none other – only a few nodes are visible, as shown in figure ??.



The visualization so far comprises two types of node: the circle, which represents a discrete function in the formula and is size according to its relative frequency (the top-level node, by definition, will be the largest); and the numbered squares, which represent the positions of arguments within its parent function. From this, we can infer that, of the times it was observed, IF can have at most three arguments passed into it, which corresponds with its specifications in the API.²

²<https://support.office.com/en-us/article/IF-function-69aed7c9-4e8a-4755-a9bc-aa8bbff73be2>

Knowing that it is the first argument which contains the conditionals, we click on the square labeled “1” to explore. To save space, when more than 10 unique arguments have been observed in any position, the tool displays only the first ten, with an option to display the rest. The results are shown below:



As expected, we see that IF contains as its first argument a number of comparison operators, such as = and >=, and boolean-returning functions, like ISNA and AND, with simple equality being the most common and some use as ABS being the least seen of everything actually used.

From here, we can further explore the common options among these functions. Clicking on the “=” node will yield two arguments, it being a binary operator, and expanding each of them will peer into the range of common values of equality comparison, which Figure 1 shows.

For both sides of the equal sign, the operator has certain types of arguments which predominate over the others: on the left side is most often a reference to another cell; on the right, a string or number literal, which makes sense for the case of confirming a value in another cell before assigning this one. Furthermore, if the concept is difficult to imagine in practice, a tooltip accompanies each function node in the tree, providing a concrete example of a function that uses this structure and where it can be found. If this single instance is not enough, then the user also has the option to double-click the individual function node, which will open up a new tab with a table of many more examples from dataset.

B. Design Goals

In visualizing the spreadsheet data, I outlined a few core goals for what the tool should accomplish:

- 1 **Draw an interactive interface to explore observed function combinations.** The combination space for all Excel functions is massive, let alone the space for observed formulas. Working from data with actual referents

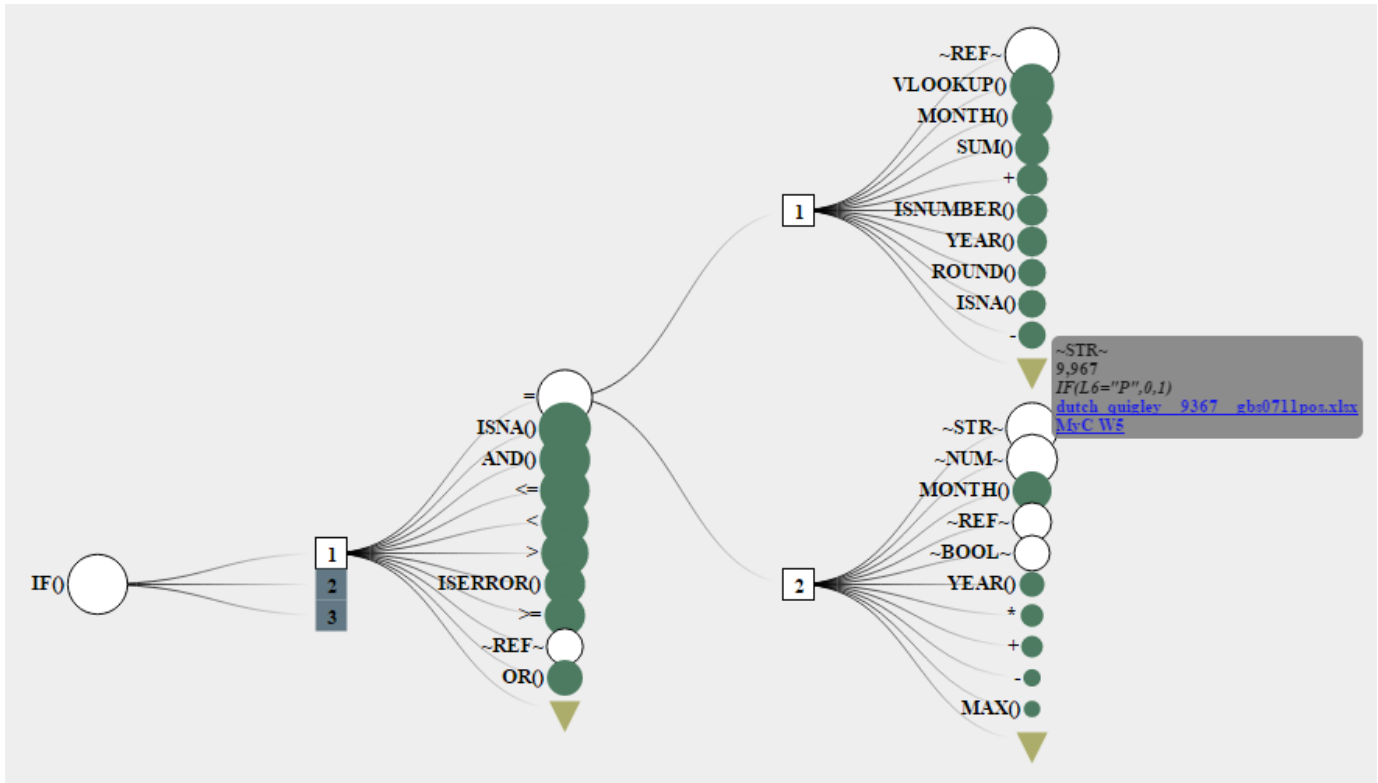


Fig. 1. A picture of the tool.

in practice, the tool must aid the user in navigating this space.

- 2 **Emphasize the quantitative patterns in formula construction.** The tool, accommodating datasets of a few spreadsheets to millions, should address the questions of how often the end users employed a certain function and where they used it. In this way, it must show precise metrics, such as frequency of use and depth of function nesting, of the dataset it conveys.
- 3 **Promote a qualitative understanding of the patterns.** Lest these patterns remain abstract, the tool should supplement its observations with concrete instances of relevant formulas from the corpus. Ideally, it should even direct users to the exact cell in the spreadsheets where the formula was used, contextualizing the functions.

Likewise, to bound our scope, we outlined a few goals to specifically avoid accomplishing with this:

- !1 **Do not try to directly explain what a function does.** Though the tool tries to foster understanding by linking pattern to example, it won't provide a precise description of what a function accomplishes. The tool's user must infer this.
- !2 **Do not create new formulas.** This is essentially an exploratory tool, not a generative one. It should not produce any information other than new views of the original data.
- !3 **Do not visualize individual formulas.** Though there is room to explore the place of a single function in the

group, the tool must design the core visualization around the entire body of data, not the other way around.

C. Design Decisions

Early in the process, we decided that the tree form would be a suitable fit to represent the parent-child or caller-callee relationships inherent in the data, given the composition of formulas as functions and their arguments (which could be yet more functions). By adapting this structure to accommodate a broad range of possibilities for nested functions, the branching factor depends on both the number of arguments in a function and the number of possible functions observed as an argument in a function.

Guided by the goals in section A, we faced a number of decision points, a sample of which we describe below, before we arrived at the design shown above.

- **Copied formulas:** Excel allows users to spread a formula over an area, repeating the same task in each cell with minor adjustments. Without checking for this, the analysis may not reveal the functions most commonly used together but rather the formulas most often applied to large areas. To combat this, we converted formulas from their native A1 format to the relative R1C1, in which copied formulas should be identical, and reduced the records to unique R1C1 formulas per sheet.
- **Importance of depth:** When a function appears within another, should it be analyzed only as a nested function

or would it also be valid to analyze the nested function on its own?

For example, in the pictured IF function, we found that people often use another IF statement as the second or third arguments of the top-level IF. If we only consider functions exactly where they're found embedded in the formula, then information about the same function – IF, in this case – will be scattered across different trees with no way to aggregate them. If we record every instance of a function by ignoring their context – that is, including an IF embedded within a SUM function in the same node as the top-level IF – then the tool will represent some functions in multiple nodes to capture every possible level of nesting. Both approaches have benefits and drawbacks, and so we included both.

- *Pattern density*: How should the tool quantitatively order its elements: by a function's raw frequency or by the unity of patterns it leads to? For example, if SUM has for its first argument two possibilities, one which itself contains 1000 unique argument possibilities with 1 occurrence each (high frequency, low pattern density) and another seen with 2 argument possibilities of 100 occurrences each (low frequency, high pattern density), which would be more interesting to emphasize? The answer depends on the nuances of the questions, but for simplicity, I've shown the former.
- *Non-functions*: How should the tool represent everything in the formula that isn't a function: numbers, string literals, errors, references, etc? Since these don't accept arguments, they will adorn the tree as leaves, and their precise content won't affect the functions around them as long as their types are known. As such, in the visualization, all of these nodes are replaced and aggregated under their types and represented as empty white nodes.
- *Optional arguments*: How should the tool handle functions which accept a variable number of arguments? SUM, for example, can have anywhere from 1 to 255, and IF can accept either 2 or 3.³ Without prior evidence, it's possible that, when people use optional arguments, they use different kinds of types and functions for arguments versus the cases when they ignore optional arguments. To account for this, we separate and analyze the different quantities of arguments observed for each function; the tool, however, uses as default all of the options collapsed into a single representation.

D. Implementation Details

We can view the final visualization as the product of two discrete processes:

- *Collection*: Given a set of Excel sheets, the tool, written mostly in Java, uses Apache POI⁴ to identify and iterate over every cell containing a valid formula. Afterward, it

calls POI's formula parser to break the formula text into an ordered set of individual tokens, which the tool then parses into the tree-like form by which it is recorded. When all formulas have been analyzed like this, it produces JSON files for each top-level function in the set.

- *Presentation*: The JSON files, meanwhile, feed into the presentation code, implemented in Javascript with much help from the visualization library D3⁵. We chose D3 primarily for its accessibility: given the JSON, the visualization can be rather simply embedded into a webpage accessible through a browser.

A demonstration of the tool can be found at [LINK HERE].

IV. CASE STUDY

The obvious question to pose to any visualization is this: **Why does it matter that we see this way?** In other words, it is not enough to prove that something can be visualized; instead we must also demonstrate what we can be gained from any particular visualization. As such, we **raised** a few tasks in the introduction in which we thought the tool could help: identifying places for API improvement, detecting bad smells or common programmer misunderstanding, and guiding spreadsheet education. To demonstrate the tool's applicability, then, we sought out places in the tree which best exemplify these **respective concerns**.

A. Bad Smells

Fowler's description of code smells [19] underscored an important point of code quality: between perfect code and bug-crippled spaghetti, there is a spectrum of code designs which, by themselves, are not faulty but nevertheless suggest problems and vulnerabilities in code design. Code smells, as we call them, soon commanded attention and earned wide-ranging applicability, eventually making it to the art of spreadsheet design.

Since then, spreadsheet researchers have taken the concept, if not the specific smells themselves, and applied them to spreadsheet programming [6] [15] [20] [21]. While some of the smells lie beyond the scope of the tool, such as those characterizing inter-worksheet connections, some have structures which create distinctive features within the tree, leading to easy detection through visualization:

- *Long Method*: Also called "Multiple Operations" in [6], this refers to situations where numerous functions and operators are used all within the same cell, creating a formula that tends to extend beyond a compact viewing space and makes it difficult to understand. In the visualization, since each nested and combined function creates yet another level of depth within the tree, these constructions can result in long, horizontal chains of nodes, as seen in figure IV-A.
- *Long Parameter List*: [tall, vertical towers of blue nodes]
- *Conditional Complexity*: [IF nodes within IF nodes]

³<https://support.office.com/en-us/article/Excel-functions-by-category-5f91f4e9-7b42-46d2-9bd1-63f26a86c0eb>

⁴<https://poi.apache.org/>

⁵<https://d3js.org/>

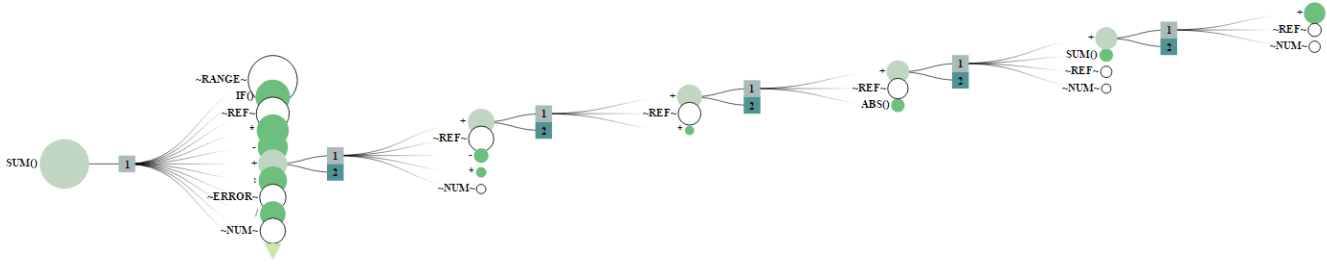


Fig. 2. The horizontal length of a tree may indicate complex or redundant design.

Some examples are meaningful not for the space they take up but for how they clash with the expectations around a function. For example, Excel offers a number of functions that accept any number arguments given to them, up to a resource-defined limit. SUM and CONCATENATE are two such functions: adding more arguments simply adds or appends that element in the same way as every previous argument. Strange cases were found, then, in the cases where these functions were used with only one argument.

Otherwise, the LOOKUP functions are particularly notorious for their confusing mechanisms and, as such, have warranted some **especial** attention with regards to spreadsheet design. In a recent study, Hermans, Aivaloglou, and Jansen probed the Enron dataset for uses of **VLOOKUP** and **HLOOKUP** specifically. The issue at hand was the optional fourth argument: when omitted or set to TRUE, the function attempts to return a value from another column by matching two values approximately, but when set to FALSE, the match must be exact. Furthermore, exact matching works only with sorted columns or rows; if the programmer neglects to sort values before calling the *LOOKUP function, they may acquire inaccurate results [22].

Given access to the same dataset, how might this tool approach **the issue?** On the surface, the tool supports easy quantification through the tooltips displayed for each node, as shown in figure IV-A, answering the question, "How often do spreadsheet programmers use this function?". But, more to the point, the tool's distinction between the numbers of arguments for a single function lets the user compare frequencies of three-argument forms with the four-argument. **The visualization does not, however, discern between the different values for booleans in the tree,** much less whether the spreadsheet columns are ordered – but the linking of examples to patterns allows quick insight into which files are at risk for the problems they outlined.

Also at hand are issues with the standard LOOKUP function. Unlike the two variations above, LOOKUP accepts either two or three arguments, depending on which API-defined form the programmer uses: the vector form or the array form, the primary difference being whether the second parameter is a one-column/-row range or a two-dimensional array. The array form, as it happens, is strongly discouraged by the API in favor

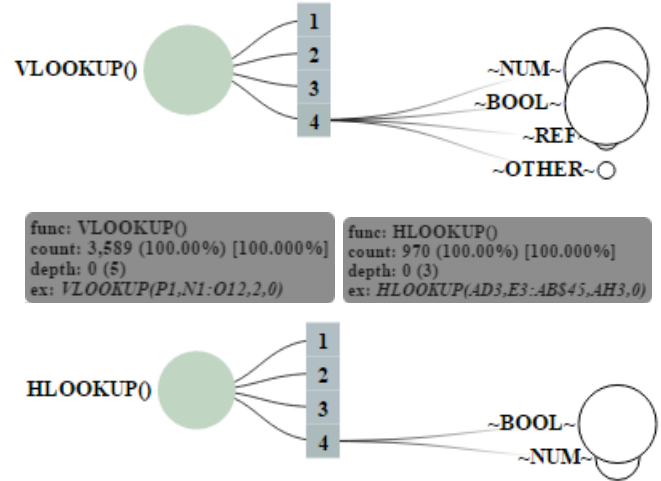


Fig. 3. VLOOKUP and HLOOKUP with four arguments. Numbers not expected to correspond perfectly with [22].

of the V/HLOOKUP, a notion that might also be leveraged in the pursuit in good spreadsheet design.

B. Education

Learning by example has long been a cornerstone of effective teacher techniques: by showing the student a concrete example of something, rather than dwelling in the realm of abstract description, comprehension increases [I'm sure there's a cite out there somewhere.] This is no different in software, where every explanation of a tricky programming concept is much untangled by the illustrative stub. Even APIs, researchers have found, by the inclusion of an in-practice example of the function described. Spreadsheet programming, then, should not be essentially different: examples of spreadsheet functions in use

V. USER STUDY

Midway through production, we conducted a brief, four-participant user study in order to gauge how well we were capturing the initial design goals. The study was, in general,

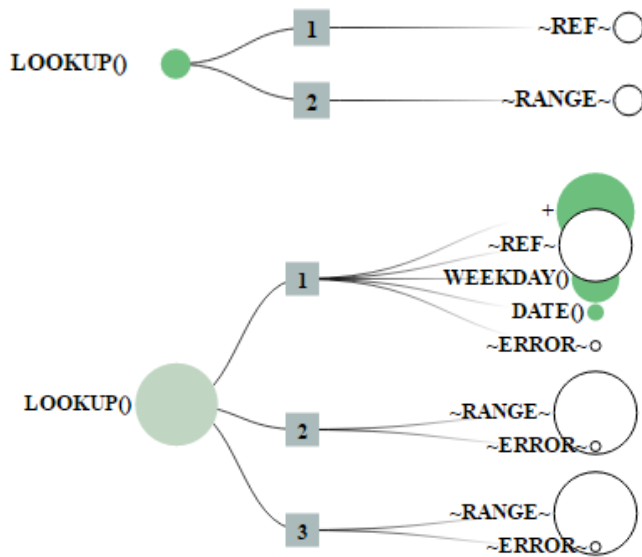


Fig. 4. LOOKUP with two (6 occurrences) and three (1648) arguments.

a flexible and exploratory affair: rather than giving the users any specific tasks or pointed questions, we asked instead that they choose for themselves which trees to explore and report anything that they deemed interesting. Specifically, given trees rooted in the Enron dataset and at least 20 to thirty minutes, the participants situated themselves within the persona of a consultant asked to evaluate a company's spreadsheet practice, which could be arranged around questions like which functions on which the employees most depended, which sheets presented the most anomalous or dangerous designs, and so on. Interpretation of "spreadsheet practice" can certainly vary from participant to participant, but since we wanted a range of views and backgrounds despite the persona, we readily accepted this interpretive wiggle room.

We clarified, furthermore, that these notes could be directed either at the quality of the data conveyed by the tool or at the tool's conveyance itself. Since the tool's philosophy was based in exploration, we decided that it would not have been appropriate to restrict what people were to look for, letting them find interesting stories of formula construction for themselves. Additionally, either kind of comment – on data or on tool – would direct us back to the central evaluation; a user's silence, or lack of any interesting findings, would tacitly indicate that perhaps the tool does not convey information well enough.

Still, several limitations cropped up during the study that complicate the evaluation. For one thing, though the source of the data was not explicitly stated at the outset of the session, several users studied the file names (unchanged as they were) to deduce its roots in finance, if not Enron itself. Because of these notorious connotations, then, some were inclined from this moment of discovery to orient their exploration around

finance-related functions, potentially limiting their findings or perceived users for the tool – though some also said that, without this essential context, they could not have properly explored a dataset in the first place. Comments like these point out the trade-offs of unguided exploration, too: though it might not restrict them to a single purpose, it might, at the same time, not afford them any mindset at all with which to interpret the data. Another potential problem is that the data which users explored was processed and created before we had fully completed the tool, meaning some of the counts and patterns in the trees were inaccurate. However, we decided that this was not a pressing concern, being that we were primarily with whether any interesting reports could be made at all, not with whether these reports were 100% accurate assessments of reality.

Nevertheless, these user studies were a formative moment in evaluating the tool's performance, generating a number of directions or corrections in the process. We present an overview of responses below, with the four participants recorded simply as P1 through P4.

A. Positive Responses

The inclusion of formula examples, grounded in and linking back to the originating spreadsheets, proved to be an especial draw to the tool. After all, none of the participants professed themselves to be experts with Excel, their self-reported proficiencies ranging from "fairly familiar" (P2) to "not extremely familiar" (P4); even if they were experts, it would likely be unreasonable to expect an evenly distributed familiarity with the 100+ function trees available. Nevertheless, the list of actual formulas accessible through a node's double-click allowed the users a way to find examples of formulas with exactly the configuration they wanted. For example, as P1 explored the VLOOKUP function, even though they knew the official API more verbosely explained its signature, they said they could use the tool to collect more examples than the documentation offers.

Furthermore, it offers a simple way of finding examples where certain functions were used together, though a standard text-search tool might yield the same results for a function alone, combinations can require more complex text queries, whereas here, the information is already captured in nodes. [This paragraph contrasts it with previous approaches, but lacks compelling evidence – a lot of "mights"]

The discovery of errors and bad design, whether by purpose or accident, produced the more jarring events of the study, and as such, most users commented on the tool's ability to locate these problems in spreadsheet design. This was often supported by the distinctive visual signatures of certain bad practices: multiple arguments produce towers of nodes, deep function nesting stretches the tree horizontally, and so on. As such, the participants remarked on the problems quickly after opening: P3, ex-



ploring the example for a 27-argument SUM (with SUM’s initial appearance pictured left), diagnosed the situation with either incompetency or just plain weirdness; P2, meanwhile, decided that the spreadsheet’s author “was having a bad day” when writing an AVERAGE with 18 distinct arguments. Aside from these implicit cues, there are also nodes which refer to formula errors, prefixed with #s, which P4 said could be useful if marked well. Furthermore, once these errors are found, the participants could then open the offending spreadsheets, discovering that, even in context, some of these formulas remained incomprehensible, posing problems for the spreadsheet transfer scenarios as outlined by Hermans [12]. The tool, then, aggregates these issues in a single place, accessible to either the unguided user and the ones who know exactly where to find these issues.

The detection of bad design, however, is certainly not limited to a visualization tool, and some users remarked that a tool which printed a list of errors could suffice just as well for that purpose. However, they also remarked that this visual interface better supports the case when searching for new and unknown brands of bad smell.

Because the exploratory design makes no qualitative judgment and visualizes benign designs with the problematic, it therefore allows for flexible interpretation of what is an issue; that is, a user might not realize a certain design is suboptimal until they see it in the tree and, at the point, find every instance of it.

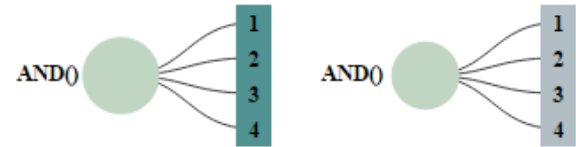
B. Negative Responses

Some interaction with the tool underlined how a lack of contextual information may limit the tool. For example, the benefits described in the previous sections imply a hidden complication: if the tool educates through example but doesn’t explicitly distinguish between good design and bad design, how can we be sure that people won’t inadvertently learn bad design from it. Right now, we can’t be sure; the tool would have to be supplemented with a distinguishing eye, informed on bad design already, and supplying the tool with this would take it beyond a design-agnostic view. [More on this in the conclusion.]

Furthermore, just because a user can exhaustively explore every variation of how a function was used doesn’t mean they will learn exactly what it does. P1, in their exploration, examined functions that they hadn’t used before, such as KURT and PV, and described precisely what types of arguments it accepted and how many. However, even after exploring the spreadsheets, they could not accurately describe what the functions produced without consulting the official documentation. Whether through reticence of the tool or obscurity of the functions themselves, the exploratory environment is not enough for independent education. However, unlike the previous problem, this can be addressed, perhaps, by guiding the user directly to such documentation from within the tool without violating any design concerns.

A threat to the exploratory philosophy may also mount from the problem of too much data, particularly in the popular functions, like SUM and IF. We had added some precautions before the study: for any position in the tree, for example, only the ten most common functions were displayed without clicking on the expansion arrow ▼. Nevertheless, P3 remarked that they specifically avoided the most popular functions, anticipating a flood of nodes from which they could salvage nothing interesting – which might not have been a bad prediction, considering that the SUM is built from 910 nodes and IF, at least 18000 [double-check these with refined data]. P2 corroborated this by explaining how they gravitated toward specific examples over the plane of nodes but complicates it further by also deeming the tool at its best when it shows either every possibility of an side-by-side (for comparison) or nothing on that branch at all, a balance that is hard to strike with node-dense trees.

Throughout the study, it became apparent that some of the concepts, particularly optional arguments, were easily lost in the representation. To illustrate this, consider the following two trees:



The difference is, perhaps, too subtle: on the left, the tree contains instances of AND functions with any number of arguments, up to four; on the right, the tree contains only instances with exactly four arguments. In other words, an instance of “=AND(A1, B2, C3, D4)” would be found in both trees, while “=AND(A1, B2)” would be found in only the left. Though the users naturally did not explicitly report misinterpreting the icons, it became clear in their out-loud thoughts that they viewed each box as a fundamentally different set of possibilities in formula construction rather than just a specific parameter. Though we clarified the meanings when these misunderstandings became apparent, these events point to a failure in the tool to properly indicate every function with clarity.

VI. LIMITATIONS

Beyond the **negative responses** in the user study, a few more inherent limitations beset the tool. These largely resulted from trade-offs **in which we found no acceptable way to win the best of both worlds, and necessary compromises were made.**

Because the data collection depends on POI’s formula parser, it affords no leeway or partial information from a formula; it either processes it perfectly or throws it out. As such, the visualization inhibits insight into anything with **syntactical** errors or third-party functions that can’t be evaluated without additional tools. Note, however, that this does not include standard Excel errors like #REF! and #DIV/0, which the parser handles well. This poses more egregious problems, however, when POI does not support the parsing of certain functions,

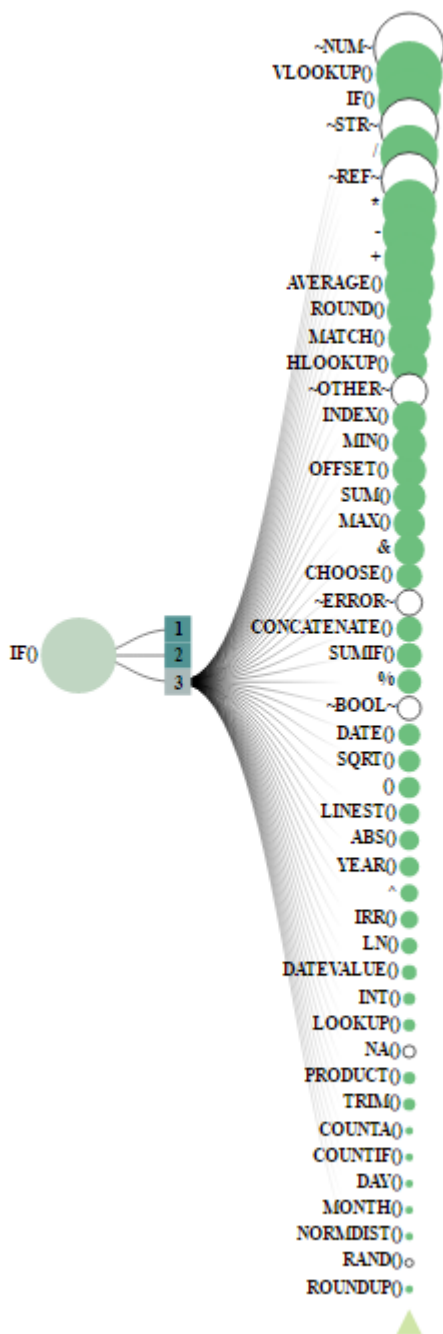


Fig. 5. The many possibilities of IF, argument 3, demonstrate the problem of having too many options.

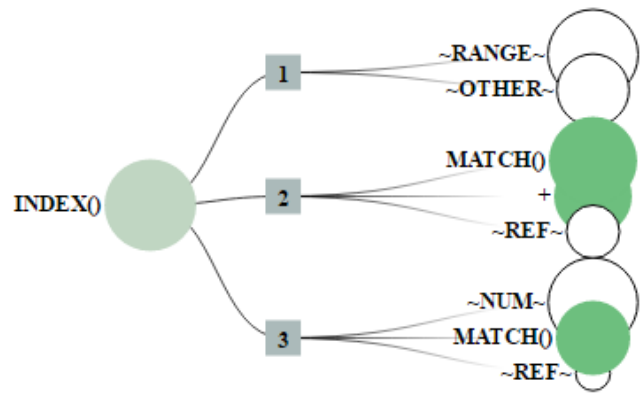


Fig. 6. A difficult question: how often is MATCH used in both the second and third arguments?

such as EOMONTH (as obscure as it may be), preventing the healthy growth of those trees.

Many functions have an expected order of arguments, but some, like SUM and MATCH, can be reordered in various ways and maintain their value. However, the representation that this tool uses reinforces for all functions that the order is important, even in these exceptions. Future work could design a new family of tree to accommodate these loose cases, however, by bucketing order-insignificant arguments together; this, of course, would still have to address the profusion of co-presented data.

A larger and related problem is the loss of argument combination. For example, figure VI shows the situation of the INDEX tree, wherein each argument position has a few distinct possibilities. While it is easy to break down, for each position, which argument types are most common (ranges, MATCH, and numbers, respectively), the tree is silent on whether MATCH functions are used together in the second and third arguments, among other concerns. Though these argument combinations could be pieced together by manually inspecting the lists of examples, it is nevertheless inconvenient, though not outside the realm of future improvement.

VII. FUTURE WORK

For these user and case studies, we relied solely on Enron's spreadsheets to find our results. However, Enron's focus on finances and energy represents only one context in which people use spreadsheets. Other corpora, like EUSES and Fuse, draw from other domains and industries, and, as Jansen found in his comparison of spreadsheets Enron and EUSES, different companies rely on different functions. Though the use of a single corpora nevertheless suffices for evaluation, we may yet be able to find more interesting applications and uses for the tool in other types of spreadsheet.

Additionally, Excel is only one of many different spreadsheet products available, chosen for this project because of

its prevalence. But other spreadsheets, such as Gnumeric⁶ or Google Sheets⁷ represent other approaches to spreadsheet systems. Even within identical domains, there's no guarantee that practices and functions will hold across these varied offerings. This, then, warrants further analysis, in which good visualization might serve well.

VIII. CONCLUSION

This paper presents a tool to support the exploration of function combinations throughout a given spreadsheet dataset. By taking an agnostic approach to design quality, it attempts to convey the dataset's spreadsheet practices as is: the common along with the anomalous, and the well-designed along with the odorous. As seen in the user and case studies, this allows it to take on several potential roles at once, such as an environment for search out bad code smells as well as a repository for examples for learning new techniques.

To be sure, we still have a lot of room for improvement. Though the exploratory philosophy fostered certain goals well, such as the ability to discover new problematic smells without knowing beforehand what they are, it also hindered the project in others. Some users, for example, found the trees of popular functions to be too crowded to explore well, or that their intention to use the tool to examine the good or the bad design exclusively was not fully supported by a tool that claimed to know neither. Many of the problems, however, were not essential to this design conflict and will be overcome in future iterations of design by refining icons and improving maneuverability.

Either way, the visualization of these large datasets represents an important step in improving practice overall. By taking these voluminous oceans of data offered in spreadsheet corpora and rendering them comprehensible through images, we seek to draw attention to valuable information that would otherwise go unnoticed.

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⁷<https://www.google.com/sheets/about/>