



Team 510 Spreadsheet Project



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Meet the team members!



Evan Gurry



Anthony Vo



Mateus Aurelio



Palak Tyagi

f_x	Enter formula or data...
-------	--------------------------

Demo Time!

How a Formula Works

- A formula is invoked by a keyword.
- Example keywords:
 - REF()
 - AVERAGE()
 - SUM()
 - TOTAL()
 - MAXIMUM()
 - MAX()
 - MINIMUM()
 - ...

fx SUM(A1..B1)				
	A	B	C	
1	2	3	5	

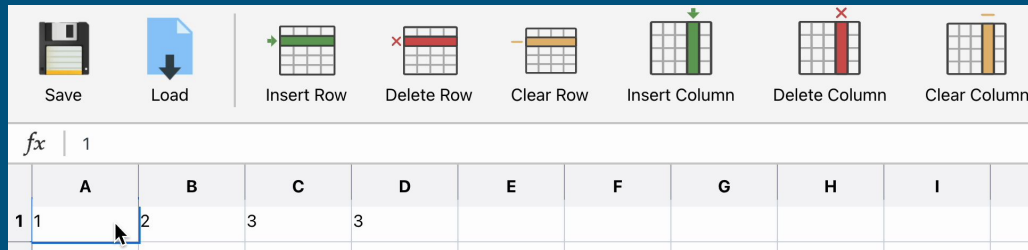
How a Formula is Recalculated

- The formula is recalculated with all newly provided values.
- Example:
 - If A1 = 2 and B1 = 2, SUM(A1..B1) = 4
 - If B1 = 4, now SUM(A1..B1) = 6 (automatically)

fx Enter formula or data...				
	A	B	C	D
1	2	2	4	

How a Formula is Affected upon Deletion

- When a row or column is deleted, the formula is **immediately** re-calculated with the new indexes.
- Example:
 - If a range references A1..B1, and B1 is deleted, the value of C1 will be shifted into B1.
 - The range would still be A1..B1, but it would be like calculating “A1..C1”



How Error Handling Works

- When a cell references itself (alone or in a range), it throws an error (#ERROR: self-ref.)

fx REF(A1)	
	A
1	#ERROR: self-ref.

fx SUM(A1..B1)	
	A
1	#ERROR: self-ref.

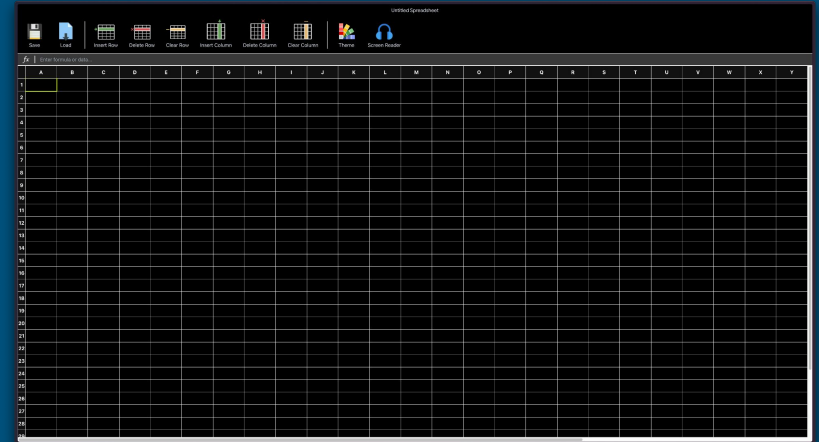
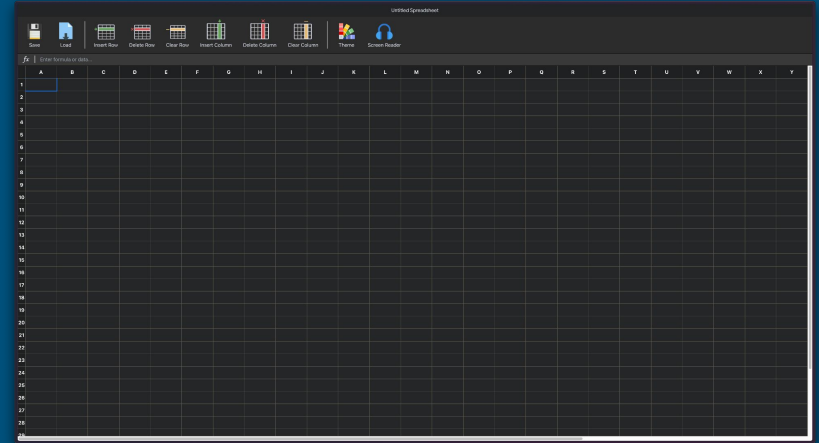
- The Save button exports the data structure as a JSON file, mapping key (cell location) to value (string).
- The Load button would import the exported JSON data back into the program.



Feature 2: Theming

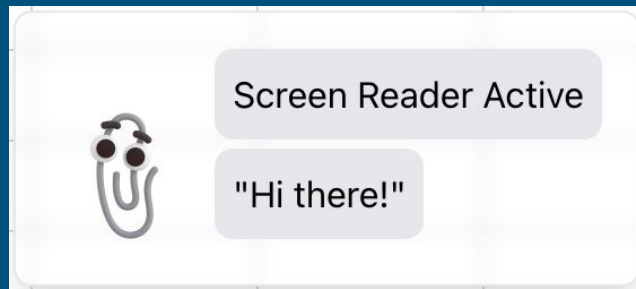
The program supports 3 themes:

- Light Mode (default)
- Dark Mode
- High Contrast Mode



Feature 3: Screen Reader

- Every interactable element in the spreadsheet has text-to-speech!
- Elements that would invoke TTS:
 - Renaming file, when done
 - Clicking a button
 - Editing in the formula bar, when done
 - Clicking on a cell
 - Editing a cell, when done



System Architecture

- Frameworks and Components:
 - Front-end
 - React, TailwindCSS
 - Back-end
 - TypeScript

System Architecture

- Design Patterns:
 - Observer Design Pattern in Data
 - When data structure updates, the CellGrid React Component should update.
 - Data structure subscribes to Spreadsheet class.
 - Spreadsheet class notifies subscribers when a function is invoked that changes data.

System Architecture

- Design Patterns:
 - Observer Design Pattern in Text-To-Speech
 - Text-to-speech stores a log of spoken messages
 - This log is visualized in a separate React component called "ScreenReaderLog"
 - The log subscribes to the ScreenReader class so that:
 - When a message is spoken and the log is updated, ScreenReaderLog is notified

System Architecture

- Design Patterns:
 - Singleton Design Pattern
 - Spreadsheet should only be invoked once
 - To create a Spreadsheet object, call “getInstance()”, which either:
 - creates a new instance
 - reuses an existing instance

Code Exploration

```
15 function App() {
16
17   // Instantiate Spreadsheet model (Singleton Design Pattern)
18   // const spreadsheet = Spreadsheet.getInstance();
19   // const screenReader = new ScreenReader();
20
21   // User states: selected cell, cell being edited, and edit value
22   const [activeCell, setActiveCell] = React.useState<string>("A1"); // Active cell
23   const [activeEditCell, setActiveEditCell] = React.useState<string>(""); // Active cell being edited
24   const [editValue, setEditValue] = React.useState<number|string>(""); // Value of the cell being edited
25   const [fileName, setFileName] = useState<string>("Untitled Spreadsheet"); // Name of the file when saving and loading
26   const [theme, setTheme] = useState<string>("defaultTheme"); // Theme of the app
27   const [screenReaderUIActive, setScreenReaderUIActive] = useState<boolean>(false); // Whether screen reader is active
28
29   return (
30     <div className={`flex flex-col h-screen ${theme}`}>
31       <div className="sticky top-0 z-10">
32         <FileHeader fileName={fileName} setFileName={setFileName} />
33         <OptionsPane activeCell={activeCell} setEditValue={setEditValue} fileName={fileName} setFileName={setFileName} theme={theme} setTheme={setTheme}
34           screenReaderUIActive={screenReaderUIActive} setScreenReaderUIActive={setScreenReaderUIActive} />
35         <FormulaBar activeCell={activeCell} activeEditCell={activeEditCell} editValue={editValue} setEditValue={setEditValue} />
36       </div>
37       <div className="flex-grow overflow-auto">
38         <CellGrid activeCell={activeCell} setActiveCell={setActiveCell} activeEditCell={activeEditCell} setActiveEditCell={setActiveEditCell} editValue={editValue}
39           setEditValue={setEditValue} />
40       </div>
41       {screenReaderUIActive && <ScreenReaderLog />}
42     </div>
43   );
44 }
```


Code Exploration

```
18 interface UserProps {
19   activeCell: string;
20   setActiveCell?: (cell: string) => void;
21   activeEditCell?: string;
22   setActiveEditCell?: (cell: string) => void;
23   editValue?: string | number;
24   setEditValue: (value: string | number) => void;
25   fileName: string;
26   setFileName: (name: string) => void;
27   theme: string;
28   setTheme: (theme: string) => void;
29   screenReaderUIActive: boolean;
30   setScreenReaderUIActive: (screenReaderActive: boolean) => void;
31 }
32
33 export const OptionsPane: React.FC<UserProps> = ({activeCell, setEditValue, fileName, setFileName, theme, setTheme, screenReaderUIActive, setScreenReaderUIActive}) => {
34
```

Code Exploration

```
14 function App() {
15
16   // User states: selected cell, cell being edited, and edit value
17   const [activeCell, setActiveCell] = React.useState<string>("A1"); // Active cell
18   const [activeEditCell, setActiveEditCell] = React.useState<string>(""); // Active cell being edited
19   const [editValue, setEditValue] = React.useState<number>string>(""); // Value of the cell being edited
20   const [fileName, setFileName] = useState<string>("Untitled Spreadsheet"); // Name of the file when saving and loading
21   const [theme, setTheme] = useState<string>("defaultTheme"); // Theme of the app
22   const [screenReaderUIActive, setScreenReaderUIActive] = useState<boolean>(false); // Whether screen reader is active
23
24   const userProps: IUserProps = {
25     activeCell,
26     setActiveCell,
27     activeEditCell,
28     setActiveEditCell,
29     editValue,
30     setEditValue,
31     fileName,
32     setFileName,
33     theme,
34     setTheme,
35     screenReaderUIActive,
36     setScreenReaderUIActive
37   };
38
39   return (
40     <UserContext.Provider value={userProps}>
41       <div className={`flex flex-col h-screen ${theme}`}>
42         <div className="sticky top-0 z-10">
43           <FileHeader />
44           <OptionsPane />
45           <FormulaBar />
46         </div>
47         <div className="flex-grow overflow-auto">
48           <CellGrid />
49         </div>
50         {screenReaderUIActive && <ScreenReaderLog />}
51       </div>
52     </UserContext.Provider>
53   );
54 }
```

Code Exploration

```
1 export default interface UserProps {  
2   activeCell: string;  
3   setActiveCell: (cell: string) => void;  
4   activeEditCell: string;  
5   setActiveEditCell: (cell: string) => void;  
6   editValue: string | number;  
7   setEditValue: (value: string | number) => void;  
8   fileName: string;  
9   setFileName: (name: string) => void;  
10  theme: string;  
11  setTheme: (theme: string) => void;  
12  screenReaderUIActive: boolean;  
13  setScreenReaderUIActive: (active: boolean) => void;  
14 }
```

```
1  import { createContext } from "react";  
2  import IUserProps from "interfaces/IUserProps";  
3  
4  // Define default values for UserProps  
5  const defaultUserProps: IUserProps = {  
6    activeCell: "A1",  
7    setActiveCell: () => {},  
8    activeEditCell: "",  
9    setActiveEditCell: () => {},  
10   editValue: "",  
11   setEditValue: () => {},  
12   fileName: "Untitled Spreadsheet",  
13   setFileName: () => {},  
14   theme: "defaultTheme",  
15   setTheme: () => {},  
16   screenReaderUIActive: false,  
17   setScreenReaderUIActive: () => {},  
18 };  
19  
20 // Create the context with default values  
21 const UserContext = createContext<IUserProps>(defaultUserProps);  
22  
23 export { UserContext };
```

Lessons Learned

- Projects take time... make sure to distribute work wisely!
- It can be difficult to coordinate meeting up to work with a team. It is worthwhile to find ways to split up and distribute work between programmers
- It is important to split the work early before it becomes hard to find where tasks can be split.
- Refactor and test early!