

Excel meets Lambda

Andy Gordon and Simon Peyton Jones

Calc Intelligence, Microsoft Research

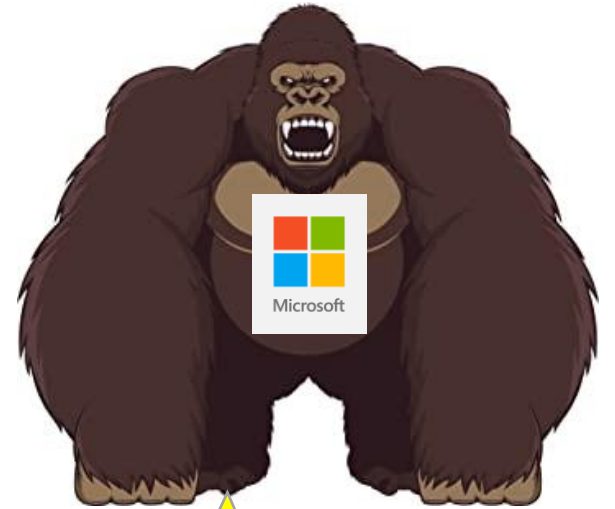
February 2021

Microsoft Research



Simon's question (1998)

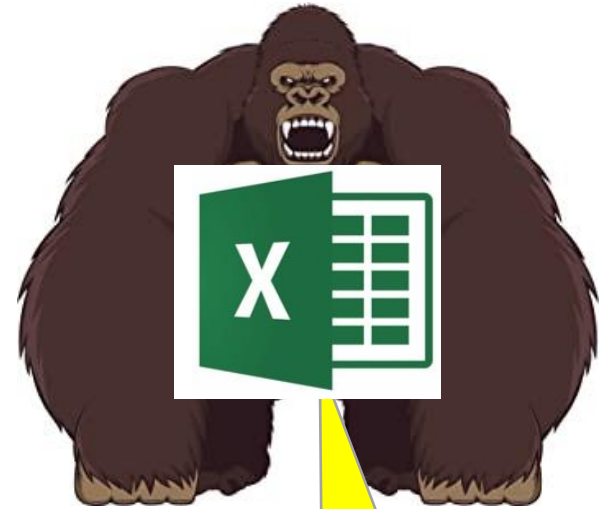
- How can purely functional programming have impact in a company like Microsoft?



Maybe a tiny weeny bit of functional programming in this toenail?

Simon's question (1998)

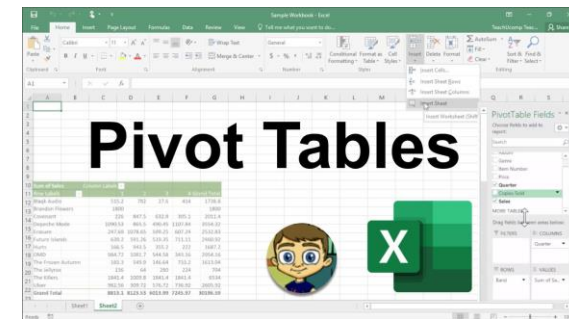
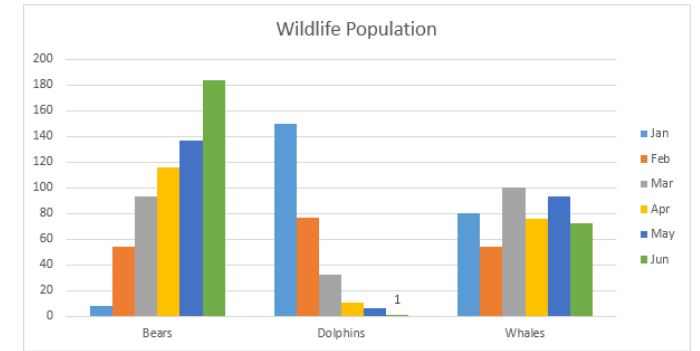
- How can purely functional programming have impact in a company like Microsoft?
- **Realisation:** functional programming is a core business for Microsoft, in the form of Excel
- **Mission:** let's look at Excel through a functional programming lens, and see what it looks like



Purely functional
Ubiquitous

Lens 1: Excel as a business modelling tool

- Tables of numbers, with nice formatting, colours etc
- Charts, visualisations
- Sorting, filtering through user actions
- Pivot tables
- Data import from external sources
- ...
- Oh, and formulas too. You can add up columns =SUM(A1:A9). Cool!



Lens 2: Excel as a programming language

- Ambitious spreadsheets have thousands of formulae
- Sometimes developed over years
- By skilled experts

**They are complex
(purely-functional)
programs**



LEADERS OF TOMORROW:
FUTURE OF SOFTWARE ENGINEERING (FOSE)

The 23rd IEEE International Conference on
Software Analysis, Evolution, and Reengineering
(SANER 2016)

Date: March 14, 2016.

Venue: Osaka, Japan.



Spreadsheets are Code
Felienne Hermans

But it's an *unusual* programming language

| Traditional programming | Excel |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Professional programmers | End-user domain experts |
| Code first (data invisible) | Data first (code invisible) |
| Edit/compile/run | Spreadsheet always “live” |
| Programs laid out in time | Programs laid out in space |

But it's a rather *weak* programming language

| Traditional programming | Excel |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Rich data (arrays, records...) | Scalar data only (numbers, strings) |
| Define new functions all the time | Fixed library of 600-ish functions |
| GitHub | "I'll email you the spreadsheet" |

And yet spreadsheets are so useful/accessible/friendly that people make very ambitious applications

- thousands of formulas (many duplicated)
- dozens of worksheets (or more)

Result: spreadsheets are riddled with errors

\$36K spreadsheet error, \$1K interest charged

A formula in the spreadsheet picked-up the date, 12/02/98, and interpreted it as a dollar amount

Source: <http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oig/auditreports/a07c0009.doc>

A £1M council cash error prompts call for the resignation of councilor

"Money" was put in the wrong column, and no one spotted it before the money was handed out, £1M Loss

Source: flintshire-news/2010/02/18/flintshire-county-council-school-cash-blunder-down-to-spreadsheet-error-51352-25856321/

Wrongly grading students

...the spreadsheet had changed all the A grades to A-'s...

Source: <http://catless.ncl.ac.uk/Risks/21.94.html>



The silent loss of \$19,130

Space character in number causes silent Excel miscalculation Error of US\$19,130

Source: <http://catless.ncl.ac.uk/Risks/20.30.html#subj10>

Scientists: Microsoft Excel alters genes, ruins science

...the auto-conversion issue is rampant throughout scientific papers...

Source: <https://www.neowin.net/news/scientists-microsoft-excel-alters-genes-ruins-science>

MI5 makes 1,061 bugging errors

They bugged 134 wrong phones inadvertently owing to a misunderstanding about the format of phone numbers

Source: <http://blogs.mazars.com/the-model-auditor/files/2014/01/12-Modelling-Horror-Stories-and-Spreadsheet-Disasters-Mazars-UK.pdf>

But it's a rather weak programming language

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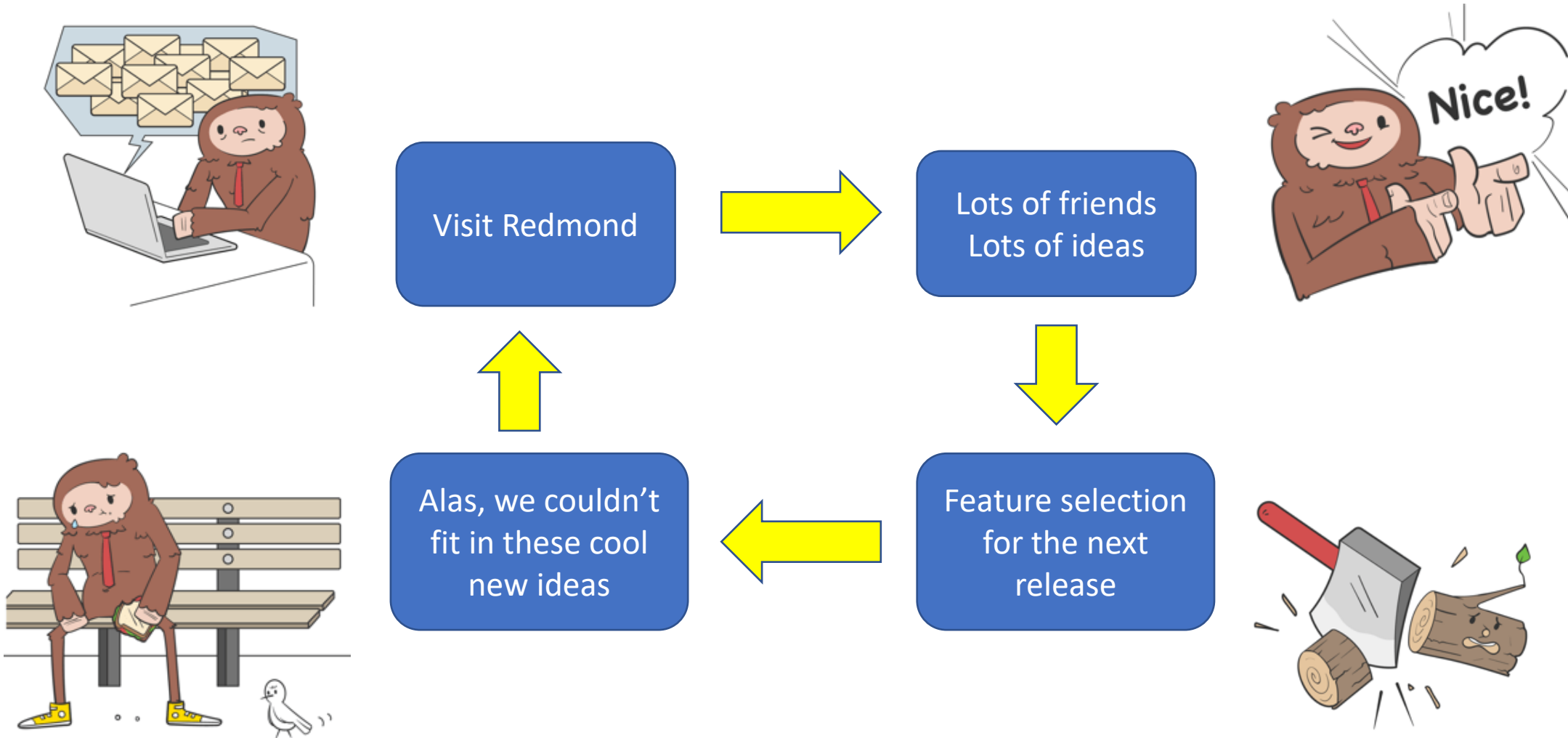
Initial focus here

Simple, compositional features that combine, like Lego bricks, to make arbitrarily complex structures

- **User Defined Functions** make Excel express the **computations of the domain expert**, natively.
 - Any worksheet can become a function: just nominate the input cell(s) and the output cell. Then call it repeatedly.
- **Rich/Compound Data** makes Excel handle the **values of the domain expert**, natively.
 - Arrays, vectors, records, numbers with units, probability distributions, geo-locations, pictures, media, charts... all can be first class values that
 - Live in a cell
 - Can be the input to, and result of, a function

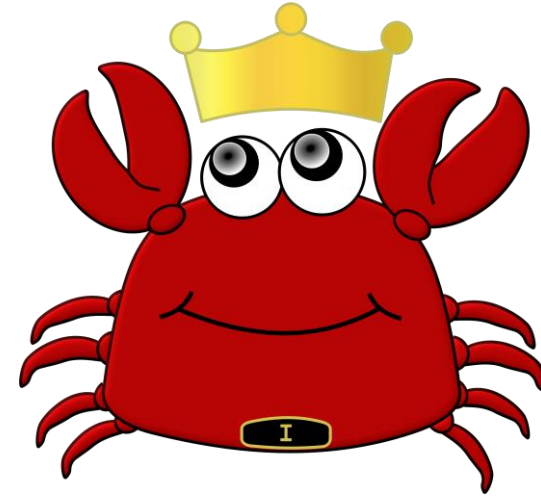
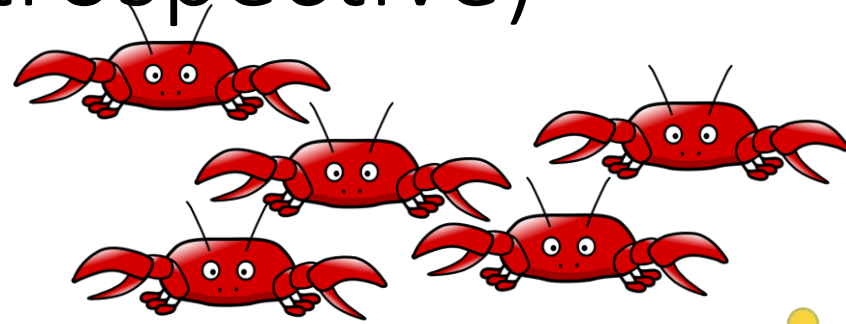


The product life cycle



Alternative plan (retrospective)

- Make friends [1998-2006]
- Go away for 7 years
- Wait for one of your friends to be promoted
- Email the Great Boss [Dec 2012]
- Engagement [2013-today]



Also: interestingly, the move to continuous delivery (instead of a Big Release every three years) actually *lengthened* the planning horizon.

Excel as a programming language

Understanding Excel's formula language

- How hard can it be? $A1+7$, $SUM(A2:B9)$, etc
- Three things I didn't know about Excel's formula language
 - References as first class values
 - Arrays as intermediate values
 - Auto-lifting of functions over arrays

References as first class values

A **reference** to a cell

- =ROW(X) returns the row-number of cell X
- =ROW(C7) returns 7
- =ROW(C7+1) fails
- =ROW(INDEX(A4:A10, 3)) returns 6

INDEX can take a **reference**
and return a **reference**

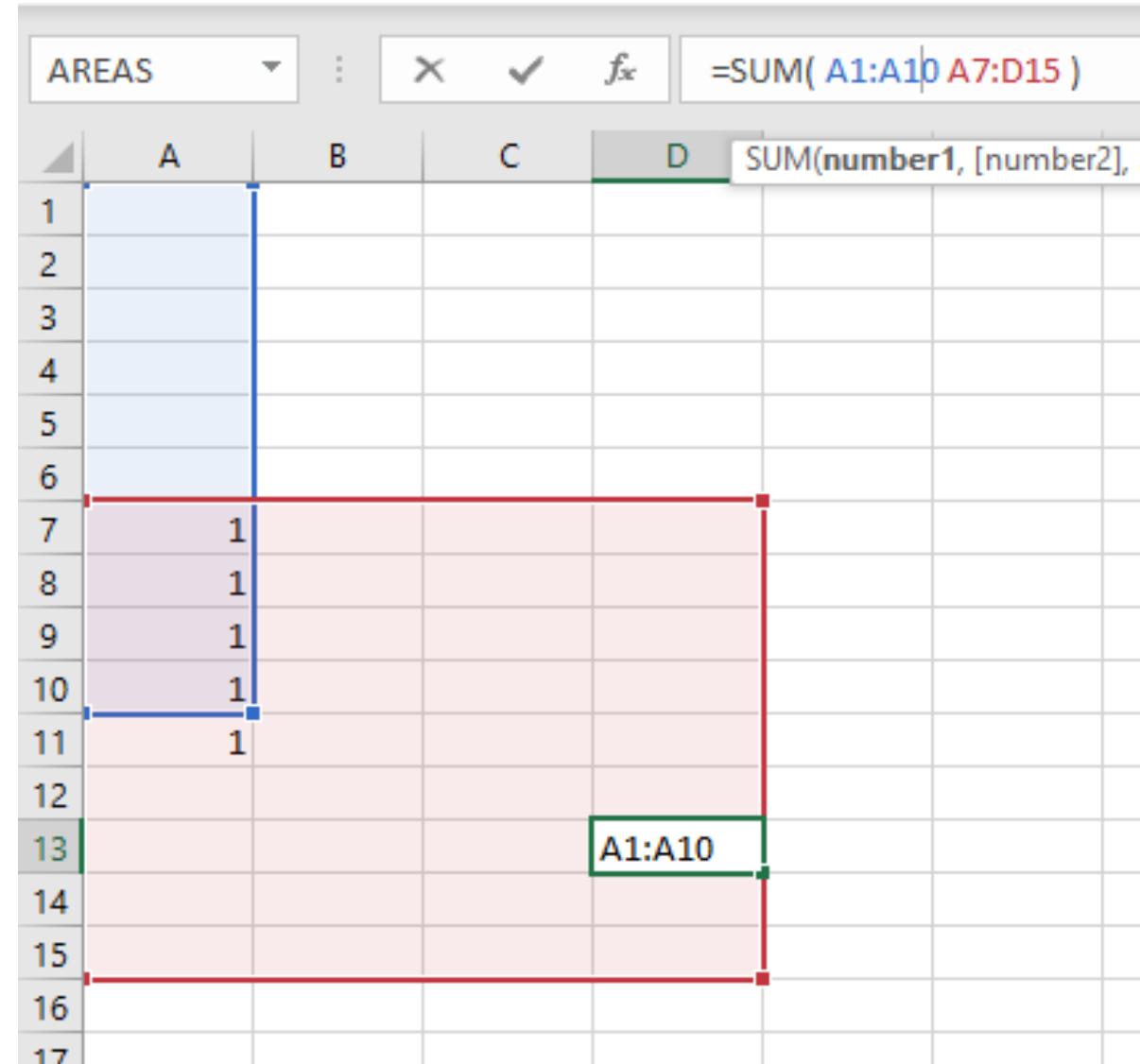
- =SUM(OFFSET(A1:B2, 2, 6)) returns the sum of C7:D8

OFFSET takes a **reference** and returns a **reference**
(offset from the input reference)

References as first class values

“Space” is an infix operator on references meaning “intersection”

- =SUM(A1:B10 A7:D20)
adds up A7:B10
- “,” is range union



Arrays as intermediate values



Range


=SUM(SQRT (A1:A10))

- De-reference the range to get a vector (= 1-D array)
- Apply SQRT to each element of the vector
- Add up the results

Auto-lifting/coercion

What is this “*De-reference the range to get a vector*”, and “*apply SQRT to each element of the vector*”?

- SQRT has a “signature”: (Number) ->Number



I accept (only) a
number

I return a number

- Auto-lifting/coercion rule: when computing $F(X)$, and the value of X is not acceptable to F (based on its signature) then
 - If X is a reference, de-reference it, and try again
 - If X is a string, parse it to a number and try again e.g. $SQRT(“4.5”)$
 - If X is an array, apply F to each element of the array

Auto-lifting

- Works for multi-argument functions too
 $(*) : (\text{Number}, \text{Number}) \rightarrow \text{Number}$

`SUM(A1:A10 * C2:C11)`

- $(*)$ only accepts numbers; but is given ranges
- So de-reference the ranges, and then map down the two vectors

The signature matters

INDEX : ({Matrix,Range}, Number)
-> {Matrix,Range,Number,String,Boolean}

INDEX(A2:A10, {7, 3}) returns the 2-vector {A8,A4}



Range

A literal 2-
vector

- First argument of INDEX is acceptable
- Second argument is not
- So we lift only over the second

Auto-lifting and coercion

Excel auto-lifting is done by

- a simple set of rules
- driven by a signature for each function

There are plenty more interesting corners

- Nulls: empty string vs blank cell
- Error values
- Implicit intersection

Story so far

It is quite productive to examine Excel
through a programming language lens



So what comes next?

The Two Big Ideas – How Are They Coming?

- **User Defined Functions** make Excel express the **computations of the domain expert**, natively.
- **Rich/Compound Data** makes Excel handle the **values of the domain expert**, natively.



Taking Excel beyond text and numbers

SORT,
UNIQUE,
FILTER

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
|----|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---|---|
| 1 | Dynamic Arrays | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Sort your data | | Clean your data | | Filter your data | | | | |
| 4 | <u>Names</u> | <u>Sorted</u> | <u>Names</u> | <u>No Dup</u> | <u>Names</u> | <u>Choice</u> | <u>Veg Only</u> | | |
| 5 | Mary | | Peter | | Mary | Meat | | | |
| 6 | Peter | | Jane | | Peter | Veg | | | |
| 7 | John | | Jane | | John | Veg | | | |
| 8 | Simon | | Alison | | Simon | Meat | | | |
| 9 | Charles | | Simon | | Charles | Veg | | | |
| 10 | Jane | | Mary | | Jane | Meat | | | |
| 11 | Alison | | Simon | | Alison | Veg | | | |
| 12 | | | Charles | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | Charles | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | John | | | | | | |

Cambridge
2018

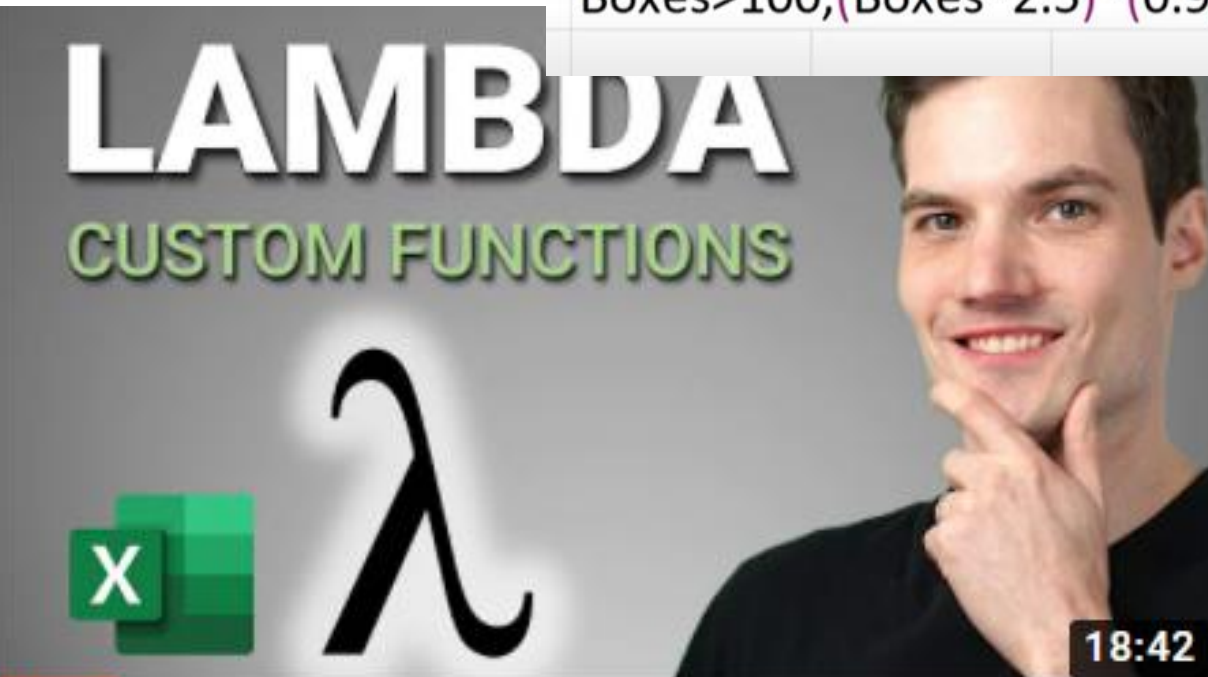



```
=LAMBDA(t,b,a,  
if(b="",t, MegaReplace(SUBSTITUTE(t,b,a),offset(b,1,0),offset(a,1,0)  
IF(logical_test, [value_if_true], [value_if_false])
```



| | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------------|--------|---|--------------|
| | K | L | M | N | O |
| =LAMBDA(Items, Salary, SORTBY(UNIQUE(Items), SUMIFS(Salary, Items, UNIQUE(Items)), -1)) | | | | | |
| 5 | Game | North America | 44,675 | | Utility |
| 6 | Game | South America | 42,569 | | Productivity |
| 7 | Utility | Europe | 43,695 | | |
| 8 | Utility | Australia | 34,196 | | |

```
=lambda(Boxes,IF(Boxes>150,(Boxes*2.5)*(0.85),(IF(  
Boxes>100,(Boxes*2.5)*(0.9),Boxes*2.5))))
```



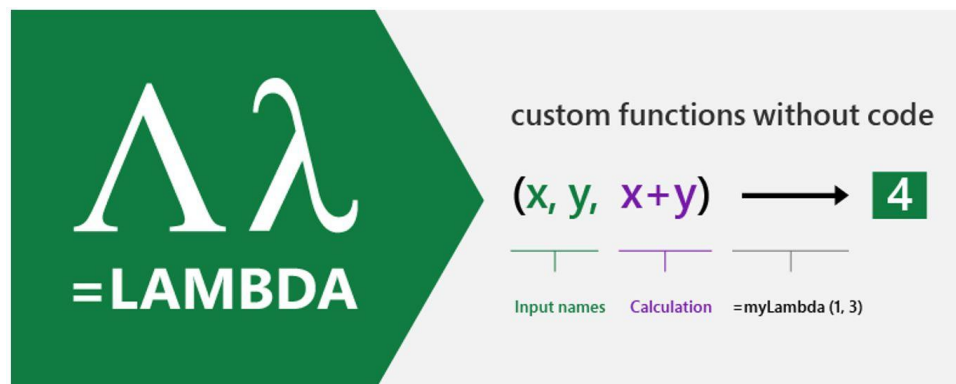
| D | E | F |
|------------------|----------------------|------------|
| John MacDougall | Chief Procrastinator | Team Excel |
| John MacDougall | Chief Procrastinator | Team Excel |
| Jack Cleggett | Lazy Cousin | Team Excel |
| Richard Shepherd | Content Writer | Team Excel |
| Test User | Butler | Team Excel |

Microsoft Research Blog

LAMBDA: The ultimate Excel worksheet function

Published January 25, 2021

By [Andy Gordon](#), Senior Principal Research Manager;
[Simon Peyton Jones](#), Senior Principal Researcher



Satya Nadella ✓
@satyanadella

Excel formulas, the world's most popular programming language, is now Turing-complete. Go check it out!



Microsoft Excel ✓ @msexcel · Feb 9

Excel keeps evolving to give users even more. Now, with the power of LAMBDA, you can write your own reusable functions with the Excel formula language. See how we're transforming Excel: msft.it/6014pF2Oa



Microsoft's LAMBDA language allows new functions to be written in Excel

Latest News Published: January 26th, 2021 - Jenna Sargent

Microsoft is attempting to make Excel a more powerful application. According to the company, Excel formulas are written by a significantly larger number of people than all C, C++, C#, Java and Python developers combined. It is the world's most powerful programming language with two main shortcomings. One shortcoming is that Excel formulas are written by a significantly larger number of people than all C, C++, C#, Java and Python developers combined. The second is that Excel



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Microsoft Excel Becomes a Proper Programming Language

7 Feb 2021 6:00am, by David Cassel



It may be the oldest piece of software still in widespread use. It was 34 years ago, just three years after Apple introduced its very first Macs, that Microsoft released the first version of its familiar Excel spreadsheet app, initially a rough

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NEWS

Microsoft's New Programming Language for Excel Now Turing Complete

By David Ramel 01/27/2021

Microsoft, which calls its Excel spreadsheet a *programming language*, reports that an effort called LAMBDA to make it even more of a *language* is paying off, recently being deemed Turing complete.

Being **Turing complete** is the litmus test of a full-fledged programming language, marking the ability to imitate a Turing machine. In **definition**, that means, "A programming language is Turing complete if it can implement any possible algorithm with it."

And that's exactly what LAMBDA can now do.



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ACM NEWS

LAMBDA: The Ultimate Excel Worksheet Function

By Microsoft Research Blog
January 27, 2021
Comments

VIEW AS: SHARE:



Microsoft's new LAMBDA tool allows you to define your own custom functions in Excel, using Excel's formula language.

Credit: Microsoft Research Blog

Ever since it was released in the 1980s, Microsoft Excel has changed how people organize, analyze, and visualize their data, providing a basis for decision-making for the millions of people who use it each day. It's also the world's most widely used *programming language*. Excel formulas are written by an order of magnitude more users than all the C, C++, C#, Java, and Python programmers in the world combined. Despite its success, considered as a *programming language* Excel has fundamental weaknesses. Over the years, two particular shortcomings have stood out: (1) the Excel formula language really only supported scalar values—numbers, strings, and Booleans—and (2) it didn't let users define new functions.

Until now.

The **Calc Intelligence** project at Microsoft Research Cambridge has a long-standing partnership with the Excel team to transform spreadsheet formulas into a full-fledged programming language. The fruits of that partnership are starting to appear in the product itself. At the 2019 ACM SIGPLAN Symposium on Principles of Programming Languages (POPL 2019), we **announced two significant developments**: **data types** take Excel beyond text and numbers and allow cells to contain first-class records, including entities linked to external data, and **dynamic arrays** allow ordinary formulas to compute whole arrays that spill into adjacent cells. These changes are a substantial start on our first challenge: rich, fully-first-class structured data in Excel.

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LAMBDA: The Ultimate Excel Worksheet Function

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Georgetown University Medical Center

A Holistic View of Future Risks

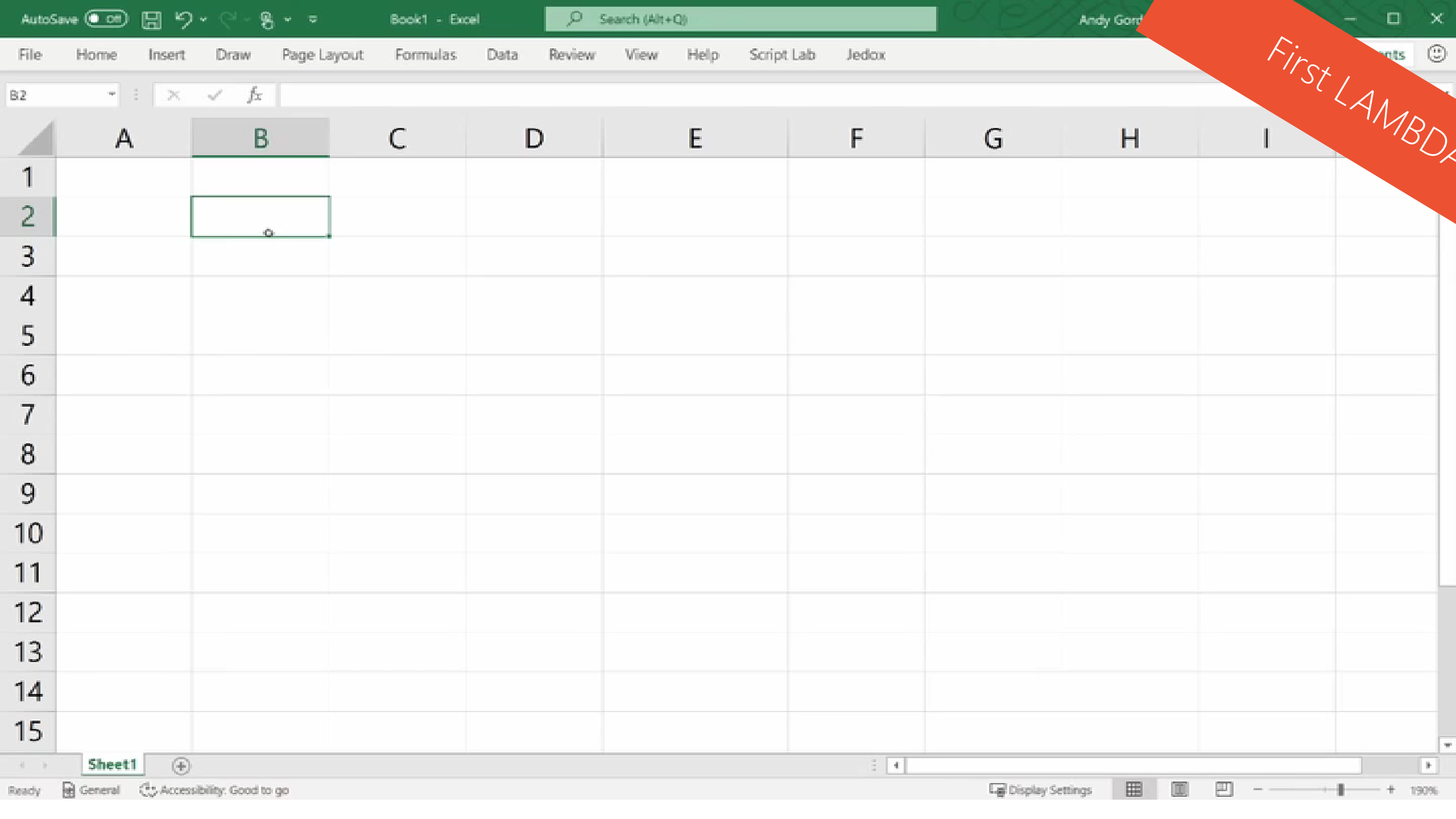
Peter G. Neumann

The Cross-Sectoral Collaborative Shared Value Strategy

Orli Hazzan, Ronit Lis-Hacohen, Bella Abrahams, and Mariana Waksman

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Security Awareness (Second Edition) (Part 1): Protecting





End-user programming

“Programming to achieve the result of a program primarily **for personal, rather than public** use.
[Nardi 1993]

End-user programmers might be secretaries, accountants, children, teachers, interaction designers, scientists, or anyone who finds themselves writing programs to support their work or hobbies.”
[Ko et al, 2011]

These people are **domain experts**.
Computers useful but **not intrinsically interesting**.

LAMBDA can help end-users re-use formulas

```
CONVERSIONRATE =  
  LAMBDA(from, to, today,  
    LET(string, from & "/" & to,  
      array, STOCKHISTORY(string,today,today),  
      result, INDEX(array,2,2),  
      IFERROR(result, "no conversion rate available")  
    ));
```

General-purpose
financial history
function built
into Excel

| | usd | |
|------------|----------|------|
| | gbp | |
| 01/01/2021 | £ | 0.73 |
| 02/01/2021 | no conve | |
| 03/01/2021 | no conve | |
| 04/01/2021 | £ | 0.74 |
| 05/01/2021 | £ | 0.73 |
| 06/01/2021 | £ | 0.73 |
| 07/01/2021 | £ | 0.74 |
| 08/01/2021 | £ | 0.74 |
| 09/01/2021 | no conve | |
| 10/01/2021 | no conve | |
| 11/01/2021 | £ | 0.74 |
| 12/01/2021 | £ | 0.73 |

ARRAYMAKE: build arrays with LAMBDA

$\text{ARRAYMAKE}(m,n,f) = \{ f(1,1), \dots, f(1,n);$
...;
 $f(m,1), \dots, f(m,n) \}$

Higher order
argument

`=LET(r,3,c,4,arraymake(r,c,LAMBDA(i,j, j+(c*(i-1)))))`

| | | | |
|---|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |

VSTACK =

```
LAMBDA(array_1,array_2,  
  LET(rows_1, ROWS(array_1),  
    rows_2, ROWS(array_2),  
    cols_1, COLUMNS(array_1),  
    cols_2, COLUMNS(array_2),  
    blank, " ",
```

```
  ARRAYMAKE(rows_1+rows_2, MAX(cols_1,cols_2), LAMBDA(i,j,  
    IF(i<=rows_1,  
      IF(j<=cols_1,INDEX(array_1,i,j),blank),  
      IF(j<=cols_2,INDEX(array_2,i-rows_1,j),blank)) ))  
));
```

=VSTACK(SEQUENCE(3,3), SEQUENCE(4,2))

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | 2 | |
| 3 | 4 | |
| 5 | 6 | |
| 7 | 8 | |

B C D

Name Manager

| Name | Value | Refers to | Scope | Comment |
|---------|-------|--------------------------|----------|---------------|
| factTen | [...] | =myFact(10) | Workbook | ["ordinal":0] |
| myFact | [...] | =LAMBDA(x, IF(x < 2, ... | Workbook | ["ordinal":1] |
| plusOne | [...] | =LAMBDA(x, x + 1) | Workbook | ["ordinal":0] |

Refers to: =myFact(10)

Close

6
7
8

LambdaPlayground

```
1 plusOne = LAMBDA(x, x + 1);  
2  
3 myFact = LAMBDA(x,  
4   if(x < 2, 1, x * myFact(x - 1))  
5 );  
6  
7 factTen = myFact(10);
```

Jack Williams
Senior Researcher

aka.ms/popl

fx Amy,Felienne,Margaret

Amy,Felienne,Margaret

TEXTSPLIT

LambdaPlayground

```
38
39
40 explode = LAMBDA(string,
41 |         | arraymake(1,LEN(string),
42 |         | lambda(i,j, MID(string,j,1))));
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
```

TAGVIEW: dynamic pivoting on tags

| Country | Team | | | =tagview(A8:B12) | | |
|----------|-------|--|--|------------------|--|--|
| Nigeria | Menen | | | Nigeria | | |
| Ethiopia | | | | | | |
| Sudan | | | | | | |
| Kenya | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

TAGVIEW

fx Amy,Menen

| E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q |
|---|---|---------|--------------------|---|---|---|---------|-------|----------|----------|---------|---|
| | | Country | Team | | | | Amy | Bonny | Felienne | Margaret | Menen | |
| | | Nigeria | Felienne,Margaret | | | | | | Nigeria | Nigeria | | |
| | | Ethopia | Amy,Menen | | | | Ethopia | | | | Ethopia | |
| | | Sudan | Bonny,Amy | | | | Sudan | Sudan | | | | |
| | | Kenya | Felienne,Menen,Amy | | | | Kenya | | Kenya | | Kenya | |

LambdaPlayground

```

69 tagview = lambda(table,
70     let(table_body, vtail(table),
71         step_1, index(table_body,,2),
72         step_2, textjoin(",",TRUE,step_1),
73         step_3, textsplit(step_2,""),
74         step_4, transpose(sort(unique(transpose( step_3 )))),
75         primary, index(table_body,,1),
76         step_5, arraymake(rows(table_body),columns(step_4),lambda(i,j,
77             let(h,index(step_4,1,j),
78                 csv,index(step_1,i,1),
79                 if(csv_member(h,csv),index(primary,i,1)," "))),
80         step_6,vstack(step_4,step_5),
81         step_1));
82

```

LAMBDA MVP: some limitations to address

Release the
Lambda
Playground

Tail recursion
optimization to
avoid exceeding
stack depth

Native
ARRAYMAKE to
support nesting

Efficient
combinators for
MAP/REDUCE

RECORD function
to construct new
entities

Can't use grid
positions like A1
or X1 as bound
identifiers

Convenient
syntax for array
literals

How do end-users share libraries of LAMBDAs?

- “End-user programmers might be secretaries, accountants, children, teachers, interaction designers, scientists, ...”
- We think of **LET, LAMBDA, arrays, entities as forming a platform** to empower some domain experts to build domain-specific libraries that embody their expertise.

Share as
online
workbook?

Share
textual code
on GitHub?

Share
LAMBDAs
as tweets?

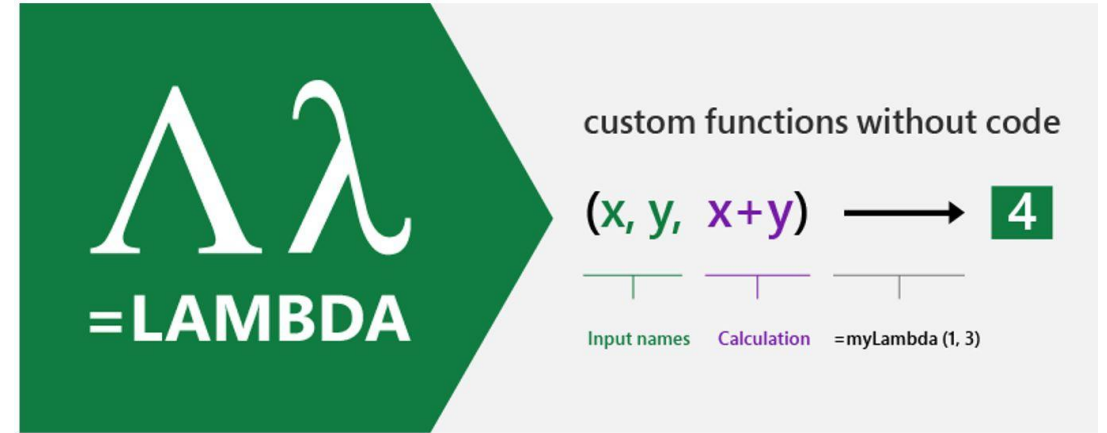
Excel meets LAMBDA

New
beachhead
for FP!

Grid
different
from REPL

How to
share
libraries?

Come join
us!

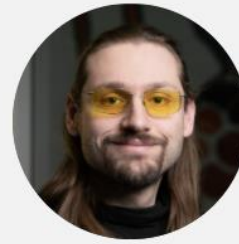


Calc Intelligence

Bring intelligence to
end-user programming
aka.ms/calcintel

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Dany Fabian
Principal Research
Software Development
Engineer



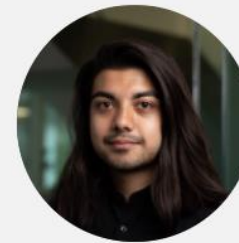
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Senior Principal Research
Manager



Carina Negreanu
Researcher



Simon Peyton Jones
Senior Principal
Researcher



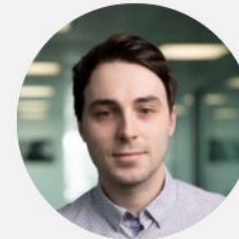
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