

Why does my spreadsheet compute wrong values?

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Why spreadsheets?

- Used in nearly every company
- Basis for decisions
- Error prone
 - 3-5 % chance to make a fault in a formula
 - 88 % of spreadsheets contain faults
- Hard to debug
 - Size of spreadsheets
 - Structure hidden

Outline

- 1 Related work
- 2 Running Example
- 3 Models
 - a value-based
 - b dependency-based
 - c improved dependency-based
- 4 Evaluation
- 5 Conclusion

Spreadsheet Fault Localization

- Spectrum-based Fault Localization

- Model-based Software Debugging

- Abreu et al. [AHP14]

- Jannach and Schmitz [JS14]

- Localization by repair

[AHP14] R. Abreu, B. Hofer, A. Perez, and F. Wotawa: "Using constraints to diagnose faulty spreadsheets." *Software Quality Journal*, pp. 1–26, 2014.

[JS14] Dietmar Jannach and Thomas Schmitz, "Model-based diagnosis of spreadsheet programs - A constraint-based debugging approach," *Automated Software Engineering*, Springer, pp. 1-40, 2014.

Running Example

	A	B	C	D
1	Item	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	Total
2	Units Sold	1000	1500	2500
3	ASP/Unit	\$ 20	\$ 21	\$ ● 20,6
4	Sales Revenue	\$ 20.000	\$ 31.500	\$ 51.500
5	Expenses	\$ 5.000	\$ 6.000	\$ 5.000
6	Operating Income	\$ 15.000	\$ 25.500	\$ 46.500
7	Op Income in %	● 75,0 %	● 81,0 %	● 90,3 %

= D4 / D2

Should be
78.6%

This is a simplified version of the homework/Budgetone spreadsheet from the EUSES Spreadsheet Corpus

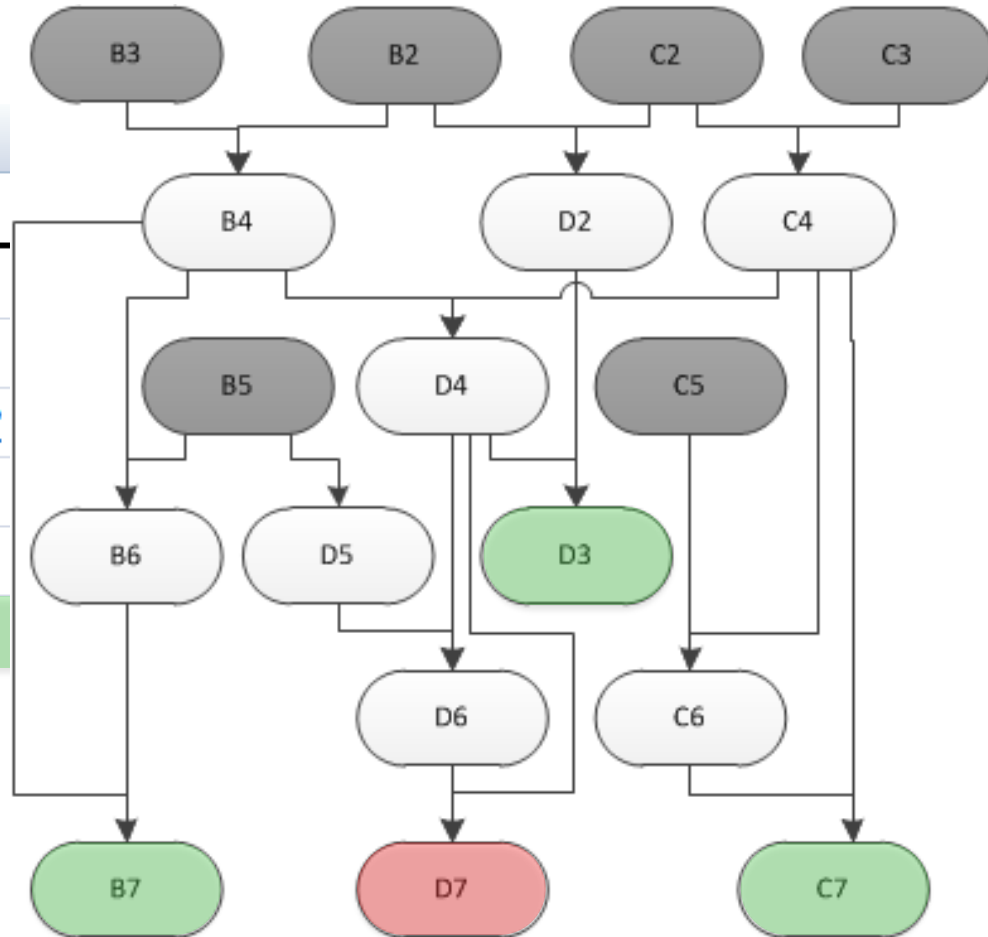
Running Example – Formula View

	A	B	C	D
1	Item	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	Total
2	Units Sold	1000	1500	=SUM(B2:C2)
3	ASP/Unit	20	21	=D4/D2
4	Sales Revenue	=B3*B2	=C3*C2	=SUM(B4:C4)
5	Expenses	5000	6000	=SUM(B5:B5)
6	Operating Income	=B4-B5	=C4-C5	=D4-D5
7	Op Income in %	=B6/B4	=C6/C4	=D6/D4

This is a simplified version of the homework/Budgetone spreadsheet from the EUSES Spreadsheet Corpus

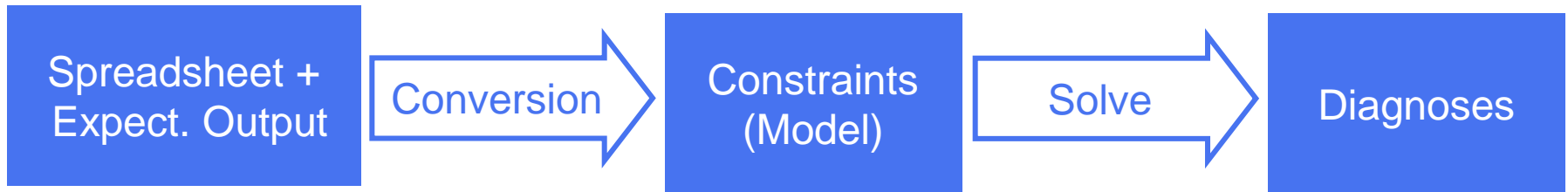
Running Example – Dependency Graph

	A	B
1	Item	1st Qtr
2	Units Sold	1000
3	ASP/Unit	20
4	Sales Revenue	=B3*B2
5	Expenses	5000
6	Operating Income	=B4-B5
7	Op Income in %	=B6/B4



This is a simplified version of the homework/Budgetone spreadsheet from the EUSES Spreadsheet Corpus

Model-Based (Software) Debugging



	B	C	D
1	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	Total
2	1000	1500	=SUM(B2:C2)
3	20	21	=D4/D2
4	=B3*B2	=C3*C2	=SUM(B4:C4)
5	5000	6000	=SUM(B5:B5)
6	=B4-B5	=C4-C5	=D4-D5
7	=B6/B4	=C6/C4	=D6/D4

Should be 78,6%

$AB(D2) \vee behavior(D2)$
 $AB(D3) \vee behavior(D3)$
 $AB(B4) \vee behavior(B4)$

...

Test case:
 $D7 == 0,786$
 $B7 == 0,750$

...

For single faults:
 $SUM(AB(D2), AB(D3), \dots) == 1$

All models are automatically derived from a faulty spreadsheet and also contain the fault!

- Single Fault:
 - {D5}
 - {D6}
 - {D7}
- Double Fault:
 - {D3,D4}
 - ...



[AHP14] Abreu, Hofer, Perez, Wotawa: "Using constraints to diagnose faulty spreadsheets." *Software Quality Journal*, pp. 1–26, 2014.

Models for a Spreadsheet's Behavior



Value-based

- $D2 = B2 + C2$
- $D3 = D4 / D2$
- $B4 = B3 * B2$



Dependency-based

- $ok(B2) \wedge ok(C2) \rightarrow ok(D2)$
- $ok(D4) \wedge ok(D2) \rightarrow ok(D3)$
- $ok(B3) \wedge ok(B2) \rightarrow ok(B4)$

	A	B	C	D
1	Item	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	Total
2	Units Sold	1000	1500	=SUM(B2:C2)
3	ASP/Unit	20	21	=D4/D2
4	Sales Revenue	=B3*B2	=C3*C2	=SUM(B4:C4)
5	Expenses	5000	6000	=SUM(B5:B5)
6	Operating Income	=B4-B5	=C4-C5	=D4-D5
7	Op Income in %	=B6/B4	=C6/C4	=D6/D4

Models for a Spreadsheet's Behavior



Value-based

- $D2 == B2 + C2$
- $D3 == D4 / D2$
- $B4 == B3 * B2$

+ exact, few diagnoses

- computation time
- Reals: lacking support

[AFW13] S. Ausserlechner et al.: "The Right Choice Matters! SMT Solving Substantially Improves Model-Based Debugging of Spreadsheets." QSIC 2013: 139-148



Dependency-based

- $ok(B2) \wedge ok(C2) \rightarrow ok(D2)$
- $ok(D4) \wedge ok(D2) \rightarrow ok(D3)$
- $ok(B3) \wedge ok(B2) \rightarrow ok(B4)$

+ fast

+ only Boolean

- many diagnoses



Focus of this work

Improving the Dependency-based Model

- Use \leftrightarrow instead of \rightarrow
 - $ok(B2) \wedge ok(C2) \leftrightarrow ok(D2)$
 - $ok(D4) \wedge ok(D2) \leftrightarrow ok(D3)$
 - $ok(B3) \wedge ok(B2) \leftrightarrow ok(B4)$

	A	B	C	D
1	Item	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	Total
2	Units Sold	1000	1500	=SUM(B2:C2)
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6	Operating Income	=B4-B5	=C4-C5	=D4-D5
7	Op Income in %	=B6/B4	=C6/C4	=D6/D4

- Coincidental correctness
 - Conditional like IF-function
 - Abstraction function like MIN, MAX, COUNT
 - Boolean
 - Multiplication by zero
 - Power with 0 or 1 as base number or 0 as exponent

Empirical Evaluation



- Java implementation using
 - Apache POI
 - Minion Constraint solver
- Spreadsheets from Integer corpus
 - Single fault only

94 spreadsheets



63 spreadsheets

31 spreadsheets

→ Timeout (20 minutes) for 31 spreadsheets
for Value-based model

Empirical Evaluation

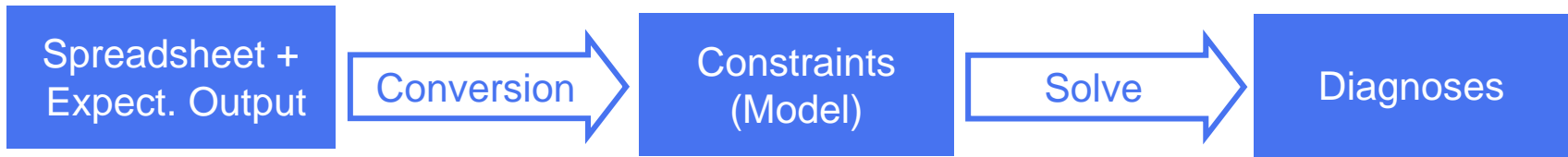


Model	63 spreadsheets	31 spreadsheets
Number of single fault diagnoses		
Value-based	4.0	-
Dependency-based	13.2	45.0
Improved Dep.-based	11.0 (-16.6%)	38.6 (-14.2%)
Runtime in ms		
Value-based	56,818.8	> 20 minutes
Dependency-based	32.0	187.4
Improved Dep.-based	31.6	164.8

Implications

- Still **more diagnoses** than value-based model
- + **Real time** applicable
- + **Arbitrary solver** (only Boolean needed)
- + Debugging of spreadsheets containing **Real numbers**
- + **Correct/wrong** instead of concrete values for cells
- + Approach can be used in **other domains** as well

Summary



AB(D2) \vee *behavior(D2)*
AB(D3) \vee *behavior(D3)*
AB(B4) \vee *behavior(B4)*

Value-based (VB)

$$D2 = B2 + C2$$

+ less diagnoses

- high computation time

1/3: 20 min timeout

2/3: 1 minute

Dependency-based (DB)

$$ok(B2) \wedge ok(C2) \rightarrow ok(D2)$$

- many diagnoses

3.3 times more than VB

+ low computation time

less than 1 second

Improved dep.-based (IDB)

$$ok(B2) \wedge ok(C2) \leftrightarrow ok(D2)$$

~ reduced number of diagnoses

15% less diagnoses than DB

+ low computation time

less than 1 second

Thank you! Questions?

Coincidental correctness

- Conditional like IF-function
- Abstraction functions
- Boolean
- Multiplication and Power