







SpreadsheetBench: Towards Challenging Real World Spreadsheet Manipulation

Zeyao Ma, Bohan Zhang, Jing Zhang, Jifan Yu, Xiaokang Zhang, Xiaohan Zhang, Sijia Luo, Xi Wang, Jie Tang

Spreadsheet Manipulation Task: Current Problem

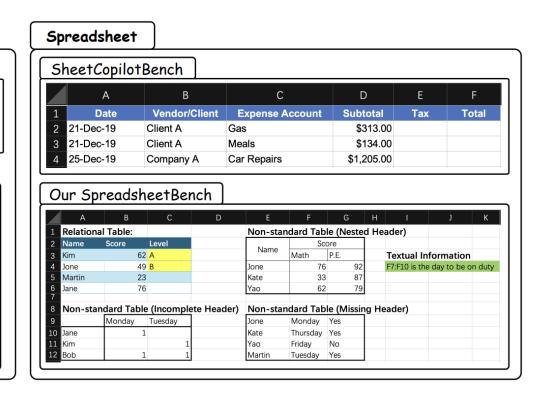
Instruction

SheetCopilotBench

Calculate the **sum** of the Subtotal column only for the rows that have "Company A" in the Vendor/Client column in a new row with header "Total Expenses".

Our SpreadsheetBench

How can I sum the output of a formula at the end of a row? I have created a spreadsheet to capture the results of an upcoming horse show. There are multiple sections and aggregate awards to calculate. My IF functions appear to be working well but when I try to total up the scores at the end of the row I am completely lost. I have investigated the =VALUE, =SUM and =SUMPRODUCT functions with no luck. In my example, I am attempting to sum the results in the blue cells to the location in the green cell that I have manually totalled.



- (1) Short and Simple Instructions: Self-instruct or manual writing based on a few given examples.
- (2) Over Simplified Spreadsheets: Contain only one regular relational table.
- (3) Lack of Test Cases: Involve only one single test case for each instruction.

Spreadsheet Manipulation Task: Our Solution

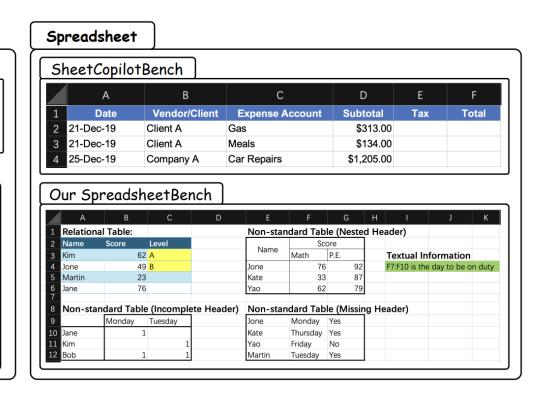
Instruction

SheetCopilotBench

Calculate the **sum** of the Subtotal column only for the rows that have "Company A" in the Vendor/Client column in a new row with header "Total Expenses".

Our SpreadsheetBench

How can I sum the output of a formula at the end of a row? I have created a spreadsheet to capture the results of an upcoming horse show. There are multiple sections and aggregate awards to calculate. My IF functions appear to be working well but when I try to total up the scores at the end of the row I am completely lost. I have investigated the =VALUE, =SUM and =SUMPRODUCT functions with no luck. In my example, I am attempting to sum the results in the blue cells to the location in the green cell that I have manually totalled.

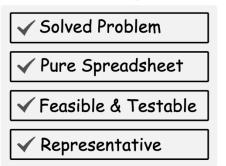


- (1) Complex Instructions from Real World: Gather real user queries from popular Excel forums.
- (2) Spreadsheet in Diverse Formats: Feature non-standard tables, multiple tables and styles
- (3) OJ-style Evaluation Metric: Three test cases per instruction and comprehensive evaluation.

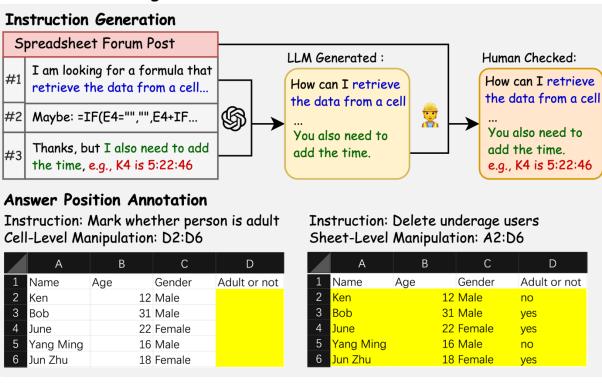
Construction Pipeline: Data Sourcing



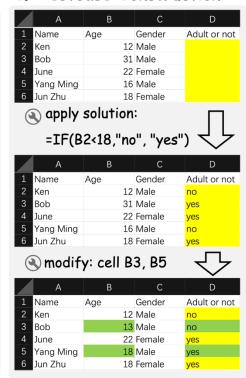
2. Data Filtering



3. Data Formatting



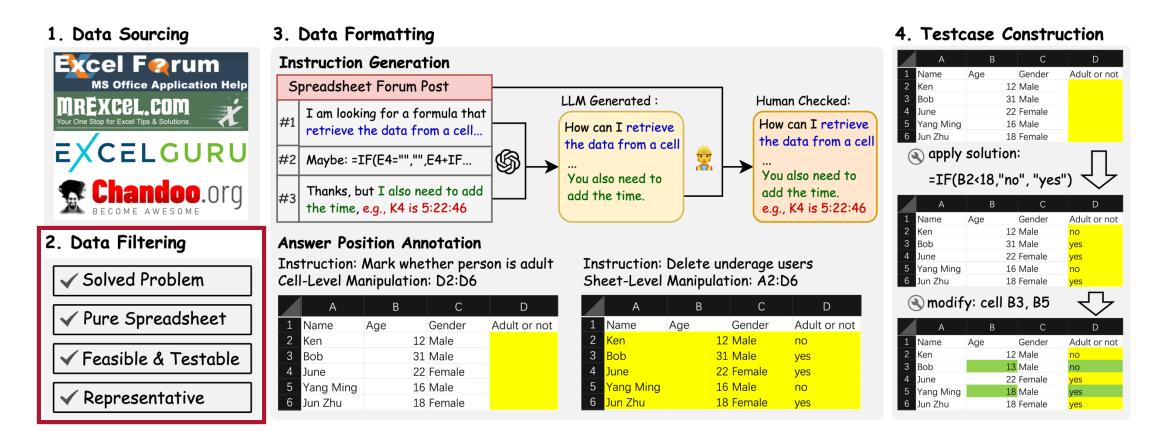
4. Testcase Construction



1. Data Sourcing:

- Our source data is collected on four frequently updated Excel forums.
- We target posts that fall under categories *Formula*, *VBA* & *Marco*, etc, to ensure relevance to spreadsheet manipulation.

Construction Pipeline: Data Filtering



2. Data Filtering:

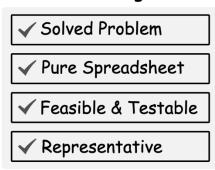
- Identify solved problem based on the tag provided by the forum or the judgment of GPT-4.
- Discard all irrelevant software-specific questions using keywords such as "input box", "forms", etc.
- Exclude posts without spreadsheet attachments or ambiguous presentations.
- Filter those with high view counts and ask the annotators to retain both simple and difficult questions.

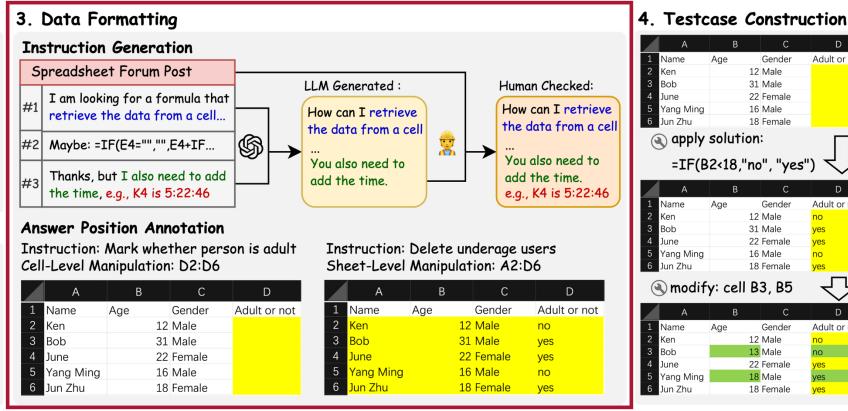
Construction Pipeline: Data Formatting

1. Data Sourcing



2. Data Filtering





Gender

12 Male

22 Female

Gender

22 Female

Gender

13 Male

18 Male

18 Female

16 Male

Adult or not

Adult or not

Adult or not

no

yes yes

3. Data Formatting:

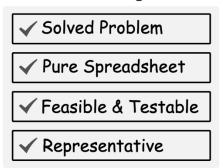
- Instruction Generation: First, we utilize GPT-4 to recreate a coherent instruction from the original post. Then, annotators verify this instruction to resolve any issues arising from incomplete context extraction.
- Answer Position Annotation: Through this annotation, we restrict some "open-ended" question to "fill in the blanks" question.

Construction Pipeline: Test Case Construction

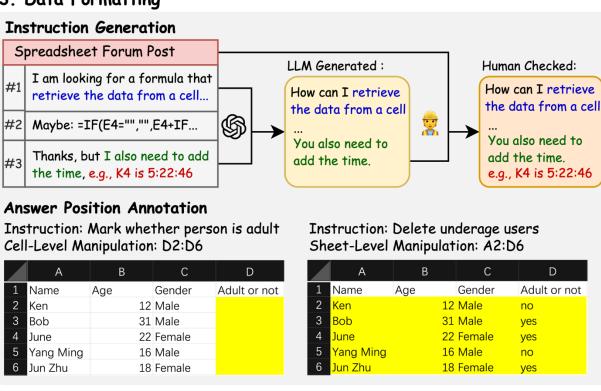
1. Data Sourcing



2. Data Filtering



3. Data Formatting



4. Testcase Construction Gender Age Adult or not 12 Male Bob 31 Male 22 Female Yang Ming 16 Male 6 Jun Zhu 18 Female apply solution: =IF(B2<18,"no", "yes") Gender Adult or not Ken 12 Male Bob 31 Male yes yes 22 Female Yang Ming 16 Male 18 Female modify: cell B3, B5 Name Gender Adult or not 12 Male Ken Bob 13 Male 22 Female Yang Ming 18 Male Jun Zhu 18 Female

4. Test Case Construction:

- Some solutions provided by forum users may be applicable only to the specific example spreadsheet.
- We modify the spreadsheet files to construct more test cases and corner cases.

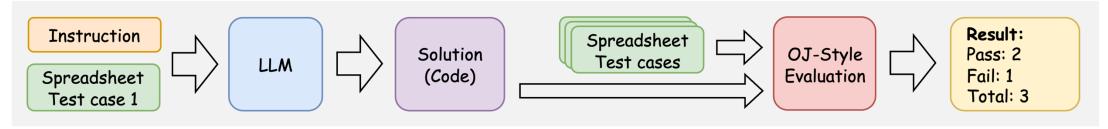
Against Data Leakage

We utilize the following perturbations to minimize data leakage:

- Instruction Generation: The aforementioned instruction generation strategy, carried out by GPT-4 and human annotators, involves revising the original questions in the posts, thereby preventing LLMs from memorizing the original questions.
- Spreadsheet Modification: The test case construction strategy outlined above involves modifying the original provided spreadsheets, preventing LLMs from memorizing the original spreadsheets.
- Answer Position Changing: We also alter the position of the tabular data in the original spreadsheets and the corresponding answer in the resulting spreadsheets. By doing so, the originally provided solution from the posts cannot be directly used to derive answers with changed positions.

Evaluation Metrics

5. OJ-Style Evaluation Pipeline



Soft restriction adheres to the scoring principles of the OJ system from the IOI, granting partial credit when a solution only passes some test cases:

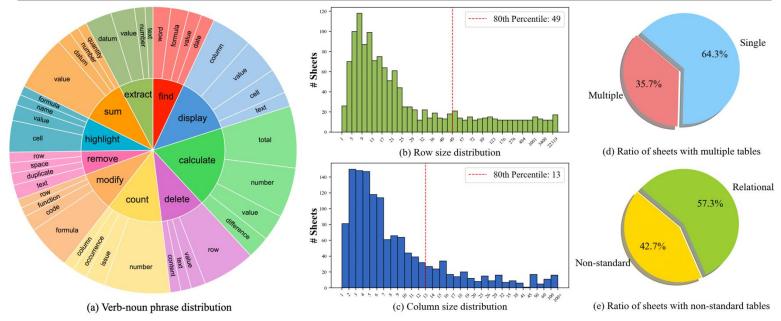
$$S_{soft} = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{D}|} \sum_{i=1}^{|\mathcal{D}|} \left(\frac{1}{|T_i|} \sum_{j=1}^{|T_i|} \mathbb{1}_{r_{ij} = ACC} \right).$$

Hard restriction follows the ICPC scoring rules of the OJ system, where no partial credit is awarded:

$$S_{hard} = rac{1}{|\mathcal{D}|} \sum_{i=1}^{|\mathcal{D}|} \mathbb{1}_{r_{ij} = ACC, orall j = 1, 2, ..., |T_i|}.$$

Benchmark Statistic

Benchmark	SheetCopilotBench [11]	InstructExcel [14]	SheetRM [12]	Ours
Data Source	Self-Instruct	Manual Annotation	Self-Instruct	Forum & Blog
Instructions	221	4850	201	912
Ave. Instruction Words	27.9	9.8	-	85.7
Spreadsheet Files	29	940	25	2729
Single Sheet	26	572	-	2019
Multiple Sheet	3	368	-	710
Sheets	32	1694	83	3917
Non-standard Tables	×	✓	×	✓
Multiple Tables	×	✓	×	✓
Additional Info.	×	×	×	✓
Evaluation	Exact Match (EM)	EM & Similarity	Sub-task EM	OJ-style EM
Ave. Test Cases	1	1	1	3



Experiments: Main Result

Table 2: Performance of representative models on SPREADSHEETBENCH (%).

Model	Soft Restriction (†)			Hard Restriction (†)		
	Cell-Level	Sheet-Level	Overall	Cell-Level	Sheet-Level	Overall
Binder (GPT-3.5)	1.58	0.05	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
CodeQwen (7B) w / Multi-Round	0.36 1.49	0.76 7.14	0.51 3.66	0.36 0.89	0.29 6.29	0.33 2.97
DeepseekCoder (33B) w / Multi-Round	0.59 3.15	5.81 8.76	2.60 5.31	0.36 1.96	5.14 6.86	2.20 3.85
Mixtral-8x7B w / Multi-Round Llama-3 (70B) w / Multi-Round	2.97 3.39 0.18 1.13	3.33 4.67 3.14 7.90	3.11 3.88 1.32 3.74	2.32 2.32 0.00 0.71	2.57 3.71 2.86 7.14	2.42 2.85 1.10 3.18
GPT-3.5 w / Multi-Round GPT-40 w / Multi-Round	1.31 3.33 15.03 13.49	3.99 13.11 23.65 22.51	2.34 7.09 18.35 16.96	0.71 2.50 11.94 10.52	3.13 9.97 19.94 17.66	1.64 5.37 15.02 13.27
SheetCopilot (GPT-4)* Copilot in Excel*	16.67 23.33	10.00 15.00	14.00 20.00	-	-	- -
Human Performance	75.56	65.00	71.33	66.67	55.00	62.00

Experiments: Analysis

Task Subset	% of Total	Accuracy
Rows (≤ 50) Rows (> 50)	75.19 24.81	20.63 11.50
Columns (≤ 10) Columns (> 10)	65.53 34.47	22.50 10.51
Single Tab. Multiple Tab.	62.90 37.10	21.12 13.71
Relational Tab. Non-standard Tab.	55.54 44.46	19.50 16.95

Table 3: Overall soft restriction of GPT-40 on different subsets (%).

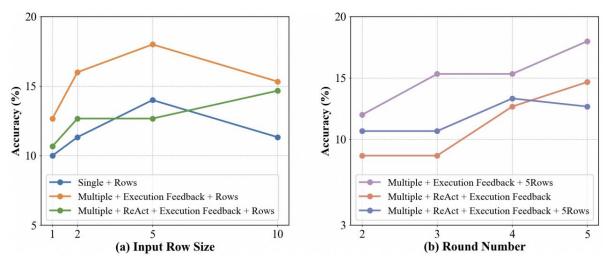
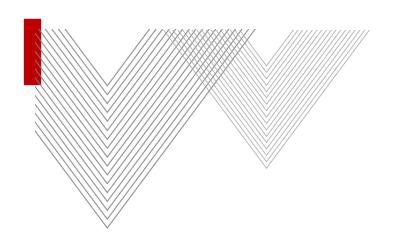


Figure 5: The impact of input row size and round number on GPT-40 across different inference settings. Accuracy represents the value of the overall soft restriction.

- Spreadsheets with more rows, more columns, multiple tables and non-standard tables is more difficult for current LLMs.
- Including more rows in the prompt can enhance the performance of LLM but two much rows may lead to the performance degradation.
- LLMs benefit from multi-round setting for spreadsheet manipulation. More interaction rounds will improve model performance.



Thank you!

[Paper] https://arxiv.org/pdf/2406.14991

[Code] https://github.com/RUCKBReasoning/SpreadsheetBench

[Sample Data] https://github.com/RUCKBReasoning/SpreadsheetBench