

Table Extraction and Understanding for Scientific and Enterprise Applications



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Outline

- Introduction
 - Problem Definition
 - Challenges
 - Takeaways
- Table Identification
- Table Understanding
- Conclusion

Introduction

Introduction Outline

- Problem definition
 - Table Extraction
 - Table Understanding
- Challenges
 - Limited document format support for table structure
 - Table variety
- Takeaways

Tables are popular data representation

Invoices

Financial Reports

Contracts

Compact Easy to understand*

district contacts. Tier I was verified if the school attendance area had at least 50 percent of students eligible for F/RBP meals in the school year corresponding to the determination. Tier I FDCHs not verified as eligible proceed to the sponsor's tiering determination.

Table 3-2 presents the results of the school and Census data for three groups, based on these results. Group 1 comprised the Census, the school match, or both; this group included 453

Groups 2 and 3 in Table 3-2 comprised the FDCHs that were not verified as eligible for F/RBP meals in the school year corresponding to the determination.

For Group 2 (91 FDCHs), school district contacts were required because some, but not all, of the nearest schools were area-eligible to confirm the tiering status for 50 of the 72 Tier I FDCHs have incorrectly been made Tier II. The remaining 70 Tier I FDCHs that the CBG or school boundary qualified for Tier I. These FDCHs required sponsor documentation. The 6 possibly incorrect Tier I FDCHs that appeared to be school eligible among Group 1, were also

Table 3-2. Results of tiering verification by data match

Tier I FDCHs	
Number	Percent
Total FDCHs	573 100.0%
Group 1:	
Verified as Tier I by schools and Census	200 34.9%
Verified as Tier I by schools only	193 33.7%
Verified as Tier I by Census only	60 10.5%
Total - verified as Tier I by data match	453 79.1%
Group 2:	
School district contact required	72 12.6%
Verified as Tier I by school district contact	50 8.7%
Group 3:	
Unable to verify Tier with data matching	70 12.2%

Source: 2013 CACFP Assessment of Sponsor Tiering Determinations. Data are unweighted.

40% as correspond to highly aromatic polymers. On the other hand, all for this reason, LADA and DADA, both polymers with two silicon of DGC analysis did not show peaks associated to melting point. Comparing the results obtained from samples of series I and II, it can be attributed to the inclusion of phenyl substituent in the fragment providing increasing the rigidity [35].

On the other hand, due to the structural similarity between LADA and

Table 2. Summary of thermal properties of the PIs.

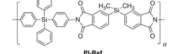
PI	T _g (°C)
Series I	
LADA	515
DADA	545
Series II	
LADA	525
DADA	545
PI-Ref	420

* Thermal decomposition temperature at which 10% weight loss

* Glass transition temperature (DSC) in nitrogen atmosphere

* Melting point (DSC) in nitrogen atmosphere

* Values taken from Ref. [35] for PI chemical below.



Net earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share

Continuing operations

Discontinued operations

Net earnings per share

Weighted average common shares outstanding

Basic

Dilutive impact of share-based awards

Diluted

Antidilutive shares

Dividends declared per share

Note: Per share amounts may not foot due to rounding.

* Refer to Note 3 for information about discontinued operations

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Algeria	Yes	Yes	Yes
Angola	Yes	Yes	Yes
Antigua and Barbuda	Yes	Yes	Yes
Argentina	No	—	—
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Aruba	No	—	—
Australia	No	—	—
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bahamas	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bahrain	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bangladesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
Barbados	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belarus	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belize	Yes	Yes	Yes
Benin	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bhutan	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bolivia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brazil	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes
Burkina Faso	Yes	Yes	Yes
Burundi	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cambodia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cameroon	Yes	Yes	Yes
Canada	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cape Verde	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cayman Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes
Central African Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chad	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chile	Yes	Yes	Yes
China	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comoros	Yes	Yes	Yes
Congo	Yes	Yes	Yes
Congo (Kinshasa)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Costa Rica	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cote d'Ivoire	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cuba	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes
Czechia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dominica	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes
DRC	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ecuador	Yes	Yes	Yes
Egypt	Yes	Yes	Yes
El Salvador	Yes	Yes	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	Yes	Yes	Yes
Eritrea	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ethiopia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fiji	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gabon	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gambia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ghana	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greenland	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grenada	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guatemala	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guinea	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guinea-Bissau	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guyana	Yes	Yes	Yes
Haiti	Yes	Yes	Yes
Honduras	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hong Kong	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iceland	Yes	Yes	Yes
India	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indonesia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iraq	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes
Israel	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jamaica	Yes	Yes	Yes
Japan	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jordan	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kenya	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kiribati	Yes	Yes	Yes
Korea	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kosovo	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kuwait	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	Yes	Yes	Yes
Laos	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lebanon	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lesotho	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liberia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes
Madagascar	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malawi	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malaysia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maldives	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mali	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes
Marshall Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mauritania	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mauritius	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	No	—	—

290

Results and Discussion

3

Table 3-6. Food group and subgroup content of CSFPI Children and Non-elderly Women (NLEW) USDA Foods on a per 2,000 calorie basis compared to 2010 USDA Dietary Guidelines per 2,000 calories

USDA Food Pattern amounts per 2,000 kcal	Offered		Delivered	
	Amount	% Met	Amount	% Met
2.0	2.1	105%	2.9	145%
2.5	1.2	48%	0.8	31%
0.2	0.1	31%	<0.1	23%
0.8	0.8	104%	0.3	38%
0.2	0.5	256%	0.4	192%
0.7	0.2	30%	0.3	41%
0.6	0.1	18%	0.1	26%
6.0	5.0	84%	6.2	103%
3.0	1.7	57%	1.0	34%
3.0	3.3	110%	5.2	172%
5.5	2.5	45%	3.2	57%
1.1	0.6	49%	0.5	46%
3.7	0.5	14%	0.7	18%
0.6	1.4	240%	2.0	342%
3.0	6.3	209%	4.7	157%
27.0	7.2	27%	10.1	38%
258.0	443.9	172%	260.7	101%
15%	22%	exceeds guideline	13%	meets guideline

* Amounts are rounded to the nearest tenth. % Met is calculated on the amounts prior to rounding.

The EFPO provided approximately one half the recommended amount of dark green vegetables, the recommended amount of red and orange vegetables, two and one half times the recommended amount of legumes, and 30 percent of the recommended amount of starchy vegetables. The EFPO provided 31 percent of the recommended amount of total vegetables per 2,000 kcal, nearly twice the recommended amount of legumes, and between 25 and 40 percent of the recommended amount of the remaining vegetable subgroups.

- Grains. The EFPO provided more than three fourths of the recommended amount of total grains per 2,000 kcal, with slightly more than half the recommended amount of whole grains and slightly more than the recommended amount of refined grains. The EFPO provided the recommended amount of total grains per 2,000 kcal, with 34 percent of the recommended amount of whole grains and more than one and one-half times the recommended amount of refined grains.
- Protein Foods. The EFPO provided approximately one half the recommended amount of protein foods per 2,000 kcal, including 49 percent of the recommended

Nutrient and MyPyramid Analysis of USDA Foods in Five of the Food and Nutrition Programs

3-45

Westat

Government Reports

Scientific Papers

Loan A (*) For humans

End-to-end example

- What does the value **672** in the following table mean?
- **Answer:** Net earnings for three months ended July 29th, 2017 was **\$672** million USD

Table Extraction: Identify table location and structure

Table Understanding: Provide semantic context to table values

Steps:

- 1) Find location of table on page
- 2) Find cells in column containing "672"
- 3) Find cells in row corresponding to "672"
- 4) Identify aligned row / column header cells
- 5) Normalize using additional context from table

Table Extraction: Problem Definition

Expenses

	Expense (\$ in thousands)			CASM (cents)		
	Three months ended Sept. 30			Three months ended Sept. 30		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Aircraft fuel	206,924	286,817	(27.9%)	3.00	4.41	(32.0%)
Airport operations	142,176	128,381	10.7%	2.06	1.98	4.0%
Flight operations and navigational charges	126,821	112,886	12.3%	1.84	1.74	5.7%
Sales and distribution	98,351	94,764	3.8%	1.43	1.46	(2.1%)
Depreciation and amortization	69,739	56,620	23.2%	1.01	0.87	16.1%
Marketing, general and administration	58,604	50,647	15.7%	0.85	0.78	9.0%
Maintenance	62,347	48,062	29.7%	0.89	0.74	20.3%
Inflight	47,029	43,600	7.9%	0.68	0.67	1.5%
Aircraft leasing	40,572	43,082	(5.8%)	0.59	0.66	(10.6%)
Employee profit share	32,974	19,039	73.2%	0.48	0.29	65.5%
Total operating expenses	885,537	883,898	0.2%	12.83	13.60	(5.7%)
Total, excluding fuel and profit share	645,639	578,042	11.7%	9.35	8.90	5.1%

During the three months ended September 30, 2015, operating expenses remained flat compared to the same period in 2014. On an ASM basis, operating expenses decreased by 5.7 per cent to 12.83 cents from 13.60 cents in the same period in 2014. This decrease was driven largely by a decrease in aircraft fuel expense partially offset by the increases in our employee profit share expense, maintenance expense and depreciation and amortization expense.

Our CASM, excluding fuel and profit share, increased by 5.1 per cent, which was outside of our previously disclosed guidance of up 3.5 to 4.0 per cent, primarily as the result of lower than expected ASMs during the quarter in addition to a weaker Canadian dollar.

	Expense (\$ in thousands)			CASM (cents)		
	Nine months ended Sept. 30			Nine months ended Sept. 30		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Aircraft fuel	632,317	846,514	(25.3%)	3.10	4.41	(29.7%)
Airport operations	412,510	377,178	9.4%	2.02	1.96	3.1%
Flight operations and navigational charges	372,560	339,616	9.7%	1.83	1.77	3.4%
Sales and distribution	285,304	282,598	1.0%	1.40	1.47	(4.8%)
Depreciation and amortization	189,684	172,044	10.3%	0.93	0.90	3.3%
Marketing, general and administration	175,108	164,030	6.8%	0.86	0.85	1.2%
Maintenance	171,599	151,612	13.2%	0.84	0.79	6.3%
Inflight	150,098	130,410	15.1%	0.74	0.68	8.8%
Aircraft leasing	132,208	136,904	(3.4%)	0.65	0.71	(8.5%)
Employee profit share	92,096	45,388	102.9%	0.46	0.24	91.7%
Total operating expenses	2,613,484	2,646,294	(1.2%)	12.83	13.78	(6.9%)
Total, excluding fuel and profit share	1,889,071	1,754,392	7.7%	9.27	9.13	1.5%

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, operating expenses decreased by 1.2 per cent to \$2,613.5 million as compared to \$2,646.3 million in the same period in 2014, primarily driven by the year-over-year decrease in aircraft fuel expense, partially offset by the increase in our employee profit share expense.

Expenses

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Input: Document contents in native format

- PDF
- Image
- Office Docs
- ...

Output: Document contents with tabular information:

- 1) Table border for each table
- 2) Partitioning table contents into cells
- 3) Both vertical and horizontal alignment of cells

Table Understanding: Problem Definition

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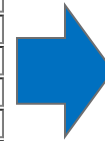
- 1) Table border for each table
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- 3) Both vertical and horizontal alignment of cells

Output: Table content representation:

- 1) Captures semantic information
- 2) Amenable to post-processing

Table Understanding: Example

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}
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Input: Document contents with tabular information:

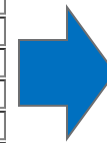
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Value	Norm Value	Year	Time Period	Type	LineItem
206,924	\$206,924,000	2015	Q3	Expense	Aircraft Fuel
286,817	\$286,817,000	2014	Q3	Expense	Airport Fuel
142,176	\$142,176,000	2015	Q3	Expense	Airport operations
...

Change	Change Normalized	Begin Time Period	End Time Period
(27.9%)	-27.9%	Q3 2014	Q3 2015
10.7%	10.7%	Q3 2014	Q3 2015
...

Input: Document contents with tabular information:

- 1) Table border for each table
- 2) Partitioning table contents into cells
- 3) Both vertical and horizontal alignment of cells

Output: Table content representation:

- 1) Captures semantic information
- 2) Amenable to post-processing

Outline

- Problem definition
 - Table Extraction
 - Table Understanding
- Challenges
 - Limited document format support for table structure
 - Table variety
- Takeaways

Challenge: Table structure representation varies across document formats

None


Partial

Complete

**Table Understanding still
required for all document types**

 [M. Cafarella et al. "WebTables: exploring the power of tables on the web". VLDB '08](#)

 [Z. Chen et al. "Spreadsheet Property Detection With Rule-assisted Active Learning". CIKM '17](#)

 [H. Dong et al. "TableSense: Spreadsheet Table Detection with Convolutional Neural Networks". AAAI '19](#)

HTML completely represents table structure

None

Partial

Complete

HTML

Expenses

	Expense (\$ in thousands)			CASM (cents)		
	Three months ended Sept. 30			Three months ended Sept. 30		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Aircraft fuel	256,924	286,817	(27.9%)	3.00	4.41	(33.0%)
Airport operations	142,176	128,381	10.7%	2.06	1.98	4.0%
Flight operations and navigational charges	126,821	112,886	12.3%	1.84	1.74	5.7%
Sales and distribution	98,351	94,764	3.8%	1.43	1.46	(2.1%)
Depreciation and amortization	69,739	56,620	23.2%	1.01	0.87	16.1%
Marketing, general and administration	58,604	50,647	15.7%	0.85	0.78	9.0%
Maintenance	62,347	48,062	29.7%	0.89	0.74	20.3%
Inflight	47,029	43,600	7.9%	0.68	0.67	1.5%
Aircraft leasing	40,572	43,082	(5.8%)	0.59	0.66	(10.6%)
Employee profit share	32,974	19,039	73.2%	0.48	0.29	65.5%
Total operating expenses	885,537	883,898	0.2%	12.83	13.60	(5.7%)
Total, excluding fuel and profit share	645,639	578,042	11.7%	9.35	8.90	5.1%

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	Nine months ended Sept. 30			Nine months ended Sept. 30		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Aircraft fuel	632,317	846,514	(25.3%)	3.10	4.41	(29.7%)
Airport operations	412,510	377,178	9.4%	2.02	1.96	3.1%
Flight operations and navigational charges	372,560	339,616	9.7%	1.83	1.77	3.4%
Sales and distribution	285,304	282,598	1.0%	1.40	1.47	(4.8%)
Depreciation and amortization	189,684	172,044	10.3%	0.93	0.90	3.3%
Marketing, general and administration	175,108	164,030	6.8%	0.86	0.85	1.2%
Maintenance	171,599	151,612	13.2%	0.84	0.79	6.3%
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Aircraft leasing	132,208	136,904	(3.4%)	0.65	0.71	(8.5%)
Employee profit share	92,096	45,388	102.9%	0.46	0.24	91.7%
Total operating expenses	2,613,484	2,646,294	(1.2%)	12.83	13.78	(6.9%)
Total, excluding fuel and profit share	1,889,071	1,754,392	7.7%	9.27	9.13	1.5%

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, operating expenses decreased by 1.2 per cent to \$2,613.5 million as compared to \$2,646.3 million in the same period in 2014, primarily driven by the year-over-year decrease in aircraft fuel expense, partially offset by the increase in our employee profit share expense.

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Table structure representation varies across Excel documents

None

Partial

Complete

MS Excel

Data Absence

Closely Arranged Tables

Multiple tables defined
in single sheet

Characteristic	2017 ¹			2018			Percent change* in real median income (2018 less 2017)	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)	Margin of error ² (t)	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)	Margin of error ² (t)	Estimate	Margin of error ² (t)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	127,669	62,626	542	128,579	63,179	691	0.9	1.06
Type of household								
Family households	83,523	79,693	884	83,482	80,663	664	*1.2	1.14
Married couple	61,869	93,556	863	61,959	93,654	1,125	0.1	1.16
Female householder, no spouse present	15,303	42,669	862	15,043	45,128	1,116	*5.8	3.00
Male householder, no spouse present	4,351	59,636	2,072	4,480	61,518	1,246	3.2	3.90
Nonfamily households	44,146	37,229	512	45,096	38,122	825	*2.4	2.38
Female householder	23,316	31,915	593	23,515	32,007	667	0.3	2.53
Male householder	20,830	43,843	1,680	21,582	45,754	868	*4.4	3.98
Race ³ and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	100,113	66,413	862	100,528	66,943	646	0.8	1.25
White, not Hispanic	84,706	69,851	1,136	84,727	70,642	652	1.1	1.57
Black	17,019	40,324	1,430	17,167	41,361	906	2.6	3.67
Asian	6,750	83,376	1,822	6,981	87,194	2,805	*4.6	3.66
Hispanic (any race)	17,336	51,389	776	17,758	51,450	735	0.1	1.83
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	94,703	70,944	1,018	94,423	71,659	573	1.0	1.40
15 to 24 years	4,223	30,401	1,663	4,199	43,331	2,689	*9.1	8.00
25 to 34 years	20,248	62,732	852	20,611	65,890	1,075	*5.0	1.95
35 to 44 years	21,609	80,768	1,893	21,370	80,743	1,071	2	2.47
45 to 54 years	22,566	82,111	1,365	22,071	84,464	1,845	*2.9	2.43
55 to 64 years	24,047	70,576	1,603	24,172	68,551	1,444	-2.3	2.35
65 years and older	32,966	42,303	808	34,156	43,696	816	*3.3	2.48

Each sheet
separate table



H. Dong et al. "TableSense: Spreadsheet Table Detection with Convolutional Neural Networks". AAAI '19

Z. Chen et al. "Spreadsheet Property Detection With Rule-assisted Active Learning". CIKM '17

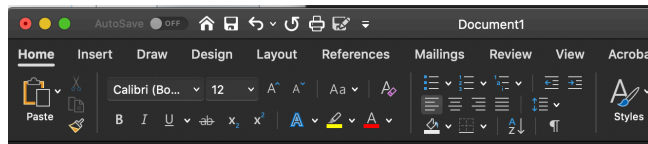
Table structure representation varies across Word documents

None

Partial

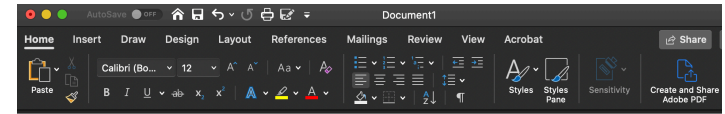
Complete

MS Word



NAME	GENDER	AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	SMOKER
Alice	F	38	63	116	0
Bob	M	43	71	176	1
Carol	F	40	67	140	0
Dave	M	27	74	225	0

Omit Office Table Object



NAME	GENDER	AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	SMOKER
Alice	F	38	63	116	0
Bob	M	43	71	176	1
Carol	F	40	67	140	0
Dave	M	27	74	225	1

Use Office Table Object for all tables

Document formats with no native table representation

None

Partial

Complete

Image

TXT

PDF

Table 11. (continued)

Sampling Location	Date	Sample Type	Radio-nuclide	Radioactivity Conc. (10 ⁻³ uCi/ml)	% of Conc. Guide
Frenchman, NV Flowing Well	2/20	23	³ H	<9	<0.01
			⁸⁹ Sr	<5	<0.2
			⁹⁰ Sr	<4	<1
			²²⁶ Ra	0.26	0.9
			²³⁴ U	0.36	<0.01
			²³⁵ U	<0.02	<0.01
			²³⁸ U	0.23	<0.01
			²³⁸ Pu	<0.2	<0.01
			²³⁹ Pu	<0.09	<0.01
Frenchman, NV Hunts Station	2/20	23	³ H	<8	<0.01
			⁸⁹ Sr	<6	<0.2
			⁹⁰ Sr	<4	<1
			²³⁴ U	0.73	<0.01
			²³⁵ U	0.035	<0.01
			²³⁸ U	0.41	<0.01
			²³⁸ Pu	<0.05	<0.01
			²³⁹ Pu	<0.02	<0.01
Frenchman, NV Frenchman Station	2/19	23	³ H	<7	<0.01
			⁸⁹ Sr	<6	<0.2
			⁹⁰ Sr	<4	<1
			²²⁶ Ra	0.17	0.6
			²³⁴ U	23	0.08
			²³⁵ U	0.55	<0.01
			²³⁸ U	11	0.03
			²³⁸ Pu	<0.01	<0.01
			²³⁹ Pu	<0.05	<0.01

Image

NAME	GENDER	AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	SMOKER
Alice	F	38	63	116	0
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TXT

Expenses

	Expense (\$ in thousands)			CASM (cents)		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Aircraft fuel	206,924	286,817	(27.9%)	3.00	4.41	(32.0%)
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Sales and distribution	98,351	94,764	3.8%	1.43	1.46	(2.1%)
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Marketing, general and administration	58,604	50,647	15.7%	0.85	0.78	9.0%
Maintenance	62,347	48,062	29.7%	0.89	0.74	20.3%
Inflight	47,029	43,600	7.9%	0.68	0.67	1.5%
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Sales and distribution	285,304	282,598	1.0%	1.40	1.47	(4.8%)
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PDF

PDF Document Format

Rendered PDF

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WestJet Third Quarter 2015 | 10

PDF Binary

BT

0.0503 Tc
 8.503556 0 0 8.52 503.2795 688.92 Tm
 /Tc2 1 Tf
 [(m) 16 (o) 21 (n) 17 (t) 39 (h) 16 (s) 29 ()
 28 (e) 28 (n) 17 (d) 24 (e) 28 (d) 24 ()] TJ
 0 Tc
 ET

Draw "m" at (503, 688) in 8.5 point font in color white
 Draw "o" at ...
 Draw "n" at ...
 Draw "t" at ...
 Draw "h" at ...
 Draw "s" at ...

Q

q
 46.91952 776.52 m
 242.04 776.52 l
 242.04 729.96 l
 144.48 729.96 l
 46.91952 729.96 l
 h

Draw green line segment from (46, 776) to (242, 776)
 Draw green line segment from (242, 776) to (242, 729)
 ...

- Programmatic PDF collection of instructions to draw characters and line segments to page with visual formatting information
- **2 – 4 trillion** PDFs in existence and rapidly growing

Challenge: Variety in Tables

Fig.7: Sensitivity to price and volume movements

	Net Profit	
For each +/-1 % chg in coal price	FY14F	FY15F
Indo Tambang	-0.40%	-1.80%
Adaro	-0.50%	-1.40%
Harum	-1.00%	-1.80%

For each +/-1 % chg in volume		
Indo Tambang	-1.00%	-1.10%
Adaro	-1.10%	-1.10%
Harum	-1.40%	-1.20%

Source: Various, AllianceDBS

	Previously	Now (under proposed new notes)
- FCCR (limitation on indebtedness)	3x	2.5x
- Debt/EBITDA	4x	-
- Bekasi Power debt basket	5mn	-
- General debt basket	10mn	20mn
- Permitted investment basket	-	7.5% of total assets
- Interest reserve account establishment	Yes	No

Table with visual clues only

Rogers Communications Inc. Business Solutions - Historical Trend (unaudited)

(In millions of dollars, except margins)

	2014 Total	Q3'14	Q2'14	Q1'14	2013 Total	Q4'13	Q3'13	Q2'13	Q1'13
Operating revenue	200	69	67	64	213	63	54	52	44
Next generation Legacy	82	26	27	29	149	34	38	37	40
Service revenue	282	95	94	93	362	97	92	89	84
Equipment sales	3	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	9
Operating revenue	285	96	95	94	374	98	93	90	93
Operating expenses	(197)	(64)	(67)	(65)	(268)	(69)	(64)	(65)	(70)
Adjusted operating profit	88	32	28	29	106	29	29	25	23
Adjusted operating profit margin	30.9%	33.3%	29.5%	29.8%	28.3%	29.6%	31.2%	27.6%	24.7%
Additions to property, plant and equipment	93	28	39	26	107	41	20	31	15

Complex tables – graphical lines can be misleading – is this 1, 2 or 3 tables ?

Table with graphic lines

Multi-row, multi-column headers

	Three months ended September 30, 2015			Three months ended September 30, 2014		
(\$ in thousands)	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Salaries and benefits	171,586	153,103	12.1%	526,255	468,468	12.3%
Employee share purchase plan	22,101	19,809	11.6%	64,274	57,953	10.9%
Employee profit share	32,974	19,039	73.2%	92,096	45,388	102.9%
Share-based payment plans	4,125	4,548	(9.3%)	12,875	14,310	(10.0%)
Total	230,786	196,499	17.4%	695,500	586,119	18.7%

Presentation on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Earnings:

Airport operations	30,916	28,145	9.8%	88,292	81,055	8.9%
Flight operations and navigational charges	67,549	59,891	12.8%	206,913	184,607	12.1%
Sales and distribution	19,436	17,512	11.0%	55,928	53,358	4.8%
Marketing, general and administration	27,058	22,818	18.6%	85,419	73,941	15.5%
Inflight	36,116	33,838	6.7%	116,294	101,921	14.1%
Maintenance	16,737	15,256	9.7%	50,558	45,849	10.3%
Employee profit share	32,974	19,039	73.2%	92,096	45,388	102.9%
Total	230,786	196,499	17.4%	695,500	586,119	18.7%

Nested row headers

Example: claim 2 – Progressive Condition

18 months after Michael's initial diagnosis of early stage melanoma, despite treatment, it has recurred and has been detected at a higher stage.

It now meets the defined criteria for benefit category D under the Health Event category for solid tumour cancers (see the Cancer body system on page 44).

As this recurrence of the melanoma is a Progressive Condition to the previous claim, we will pay the difference between the percentage payable for benefit category of the current claim and that of the previous claim.

In this case, the current benefit category of D provides a benefit of 20%, whilst the previous claim under benefit category E provided a benefit of 5%, therefore the amount payable is 15% of the Initial Amount of Cover, which is \$150,000. This is the amount that will be paid, as it is not greater than the Maximum Amount Payable for benefit category D (\$200,000). For this claim, an amount of \$150,000 is paid to Michael.

Following this claim, the Remaining Amount of Cover under the policy is reduced, resulting in the Maximum Amount Payable for each benefit category as shown below.

Benefit category	Type of cover	Maximum Amount Payable
AA	Death and terminal illness	\$1,300,000
A	Health Events	\$800,000
B	Health Events	\$650,000
C	Health Events	\$400,000
D	Health Events	\$200,000
E	Health Events	\$50,000

Death and terminal illness cover

Health Events cover

Initial Amount of Cover

Claim 1

Claim 2

Remaining Amount of Cover

Benefits paid

\$1.3 million \$800,000 \$650,000 \$400,000 \$200,000 \$50,000

Table interleaved with text and charts

Event	Description	Comprehensive	Third Party Property Damage, Fire and Theft	Third Party Property Damage
Storm or flood (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> you had entered into a contract of sale to purchase your vehicle, or a contract to lease your vehicle, and took out your insurance with us for the vehicle prior to taking possession of the vehicle. 	✓	✗	✗
Theft or attempted theft	We will cover your vehicle for loss or damage as a result of theft or attempted theft. We also cover theft of the keys to your vehicle and certain items in your car, refer to policy benefits on pages 12-20. The theft or attempted theft must be reported to the Police.	✓	✓	✗

Tables with Textual content

Outline

- Problem definition
 - Table Extraction
 - Table Understanding
- Challenges
 - Limited document format support for table structure
 - Table variety
- Takeaways

Decades of work across multiple communities

- Information Management Community

- Focus on “(semi-)structured” setting
 - Usually given table border and structure (e.g., HTML tables)

Goal: Synthesize work across these communities for both table extraction and understanding in context of complex business and scientific documents

- Document Understanding Community

- Focus on understanding documents in context
 - Interpret values in individual tables by identifying table headers and linking with cell values

- Others (AI, NLP)

- Leverage object detection (e.g., YOLO) to detect tables in images of document pages
- Multi-modal (NLP approaches augmented with position / format information)
- Focus on complex documents

Great Deal of Recent Interest in Table Processing

- Academic:
 - VLDB 2018: 10-year Test of Time for WebTables
 - 16 papers on table extraction alone at ICDAR 2019
- Commercial: Table processing key component of many recent commercial offerings
 - Amazon Textract / Kendra
 - Google Document AI
 - Microsoft Form Recognizer
 - IBM Watson Discovery



[M. Cafarella et al. “Exploring the Power of Tables on the Web”. VLDB ‘08](#)



[M. Cafarella et al. “Ten Years of WebTables”. VLDB ‘18](#)

Table Extraction: A Sample of Prior Work

- [CK93] [S. Chandran and R. Kasturi. "Structural Recognition of Tabulated Data", ICDAR '93](#)
- [I93] [K. Itonori. "Table Structure Recognition Based on Textblock Arrangement and Ruled Line Position", ICDAR '93](#)
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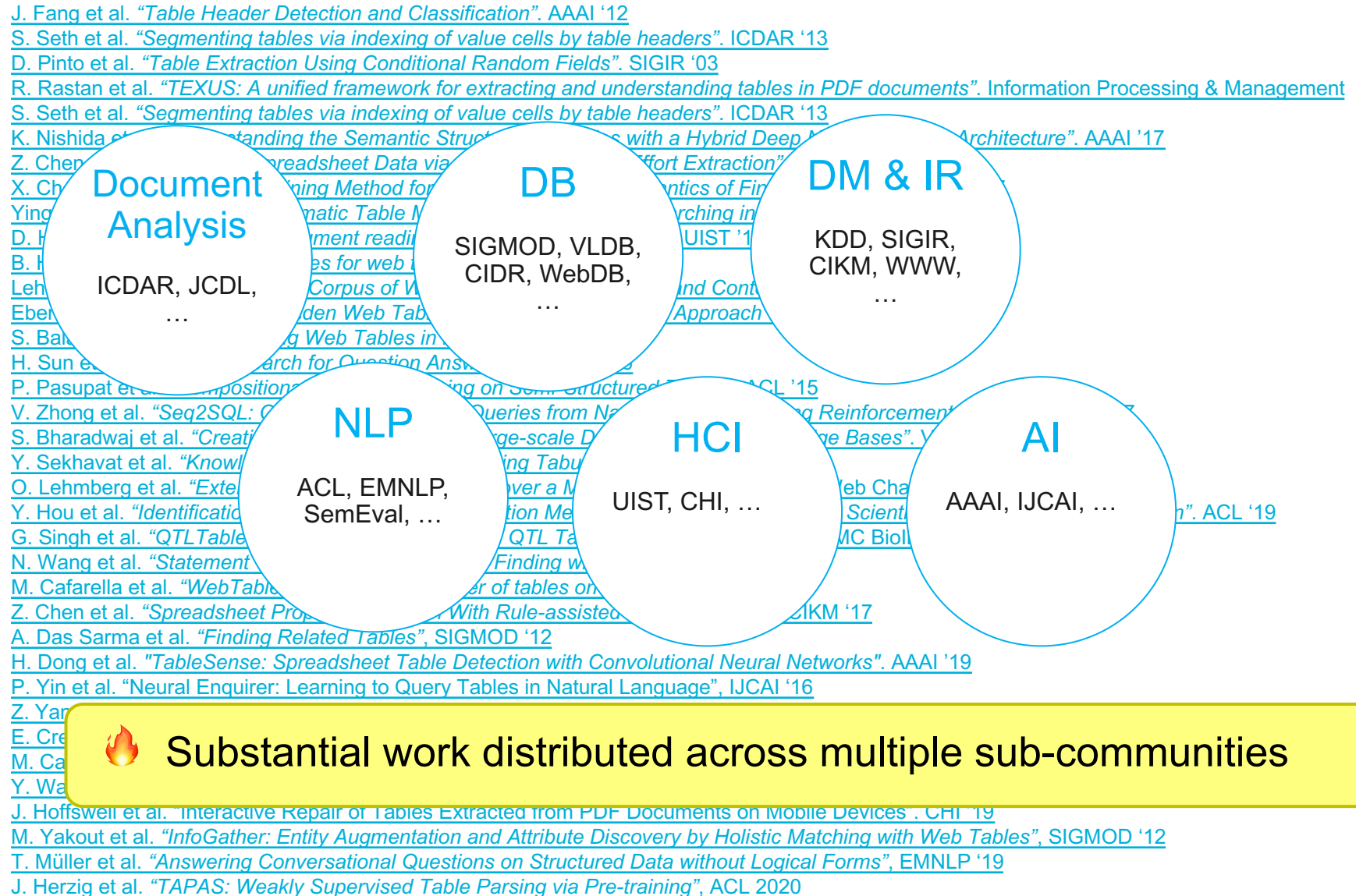


[ICDAR 2019](#) has ≥ 16 new papers on table extraction!

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Table Understanding & Applications: A Sample of Prior Work



Takeaways

- Widely used document formats have limited table representation
 - Limits of document format: Image, PDF
 - How documents authored: Word, Excel
- Wide variety of tables makes general model construction difficult
 - Tables are form of art
 - Diverse visual encoding of semantic information
 - Different domains
- Once tables are identified and interpretable, many downstream applications can be enabled