Extracting price data from PDF

February 2, 2025

1 Extracting MX spot prices from PDF

As part of their monthly reporting procedure, Master Data Management team extracts prices of raw materials by copy pasting them from the downloaded PDFs into their existing Excel files that store price data.

Prices for the current period are extracted, as well as the ones for 3 future periods.

To minimize the need of this manual data entry procedure, this script reads the data, indexes the required row and applies data transformation techniques to prepare the data for export to Excel.

2 Introduction

This notebook is divided into several chapters: Data Loading,Data Preparation and Writing Data to an Excel workbook. The goal of the first one is to read the data from the PDF and select only the rows required.

In the Data Preparation section, using date functions, the headers will be changed to reflect the current and future periods. As a last step, the extracted and transformed data is written to the respective Excel workbook.

2.1 Data loading

2.1.1 Import required libraries

```
[31]: from tabula.io import read_pdf
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import openpyxl
import datetime
from dateutil import relativedelta
import os
import calendar
import datetime
```

2.1.2 Read the data

[32]: df = read_pdf("C:\\Users\\user\\Downloads\\Argus Toluene and Xylenes Outlook_\\\\\\\(\(\) \(\

[33]: df[0]

[33]:	US	Unnamed: 0	Unnamed: 1	Unnamed: 2	Unnamed: 3	\
0	NaN	Jun 17	Jul 17	Aug 17	Sep 17	
1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
2	Tol spot ¢/USG	202	193	191	199	
3	Tol spot \$/t	614	586	580	605	
4	MX spot ¢/USG	209	203	201	214	
5	MX spot \$/t	636	619	611	653	
6	OX contract ¢/lb	39	38	37	37	
7	PX contract ¢/lb	41	39	39	40	
8	PTA contract ¢/lb	42	41	41	42	
9	MEG contract ¢/lb	42	41	36	35	
10	PET resin contract ¢/lb	72	69	67	65	
11	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
12	Europe	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
13	NaN	Jun 17	Jul 17	Aug 17	Sep 17	
14	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
15	Tol contract \$/t	638	575	543	553	
16	Tol spot \$/t	604	546	540	565	
17	MX spot \$/t	576	569	561	583	
18	OX contract fob €/t	805	805	805	805	
19	PX contract fob €/t	760	746	743	743	
20	PX spot \$/t	718	702	700	721	
21	PTA €/t	650	641	639	639	
22	MEG €/t	859	822	728	719	
23	PET resin €/t	1,136	1,115	1,076	1,072	
24	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
25	Asia-Pacific	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
26	NaN	Jun 17	Jul 17	Aug 17	Sep 17	
27	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
28	Tol spot \$/t	607	606	608	614	
29	MX spot \$/t	625	606	603	619	
30	OX spot \$/t	765	746	743	749	
31	PX spot \$/t	785	771	773	774	
32	PTA spot \$/t	608	599	595	596	
33	MEG contract \$/t	850	850	730	720	
34	PET resin \$/t	900	911	840	819	
35	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
36	Market assumptions	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
37	NaN	Jun 17	Jul 17	Aug 17	Sep 17	
38	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
39	Crude WTI \$/bl	47	48	49	49	

40	North Sea Dated \$/bl	49	50	51	51
41	Dubai \$/bl	48	49	49	50
42	Gasoline 87 USGC ¢/USG	148	143	142	141
43	Naphtha ARA \$/t	407	410	414	418
44	Naphtha cfr Japan \$/t	412	416	423	429

	IInnamed: 4	IInnamed: 5	Unnamed: 6	Unnamed: 7	IInnamed 8	IInnamed: 9	\
0	Oct 17	Nov 17	Dec 17	Jan 18	Feb 18	Mar 18	
1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
2	202	210	213	206	210	201	
3	614	638	648	624	638	612	
4	215	221	217	210	213	202	
5	656	674	661	641	650	616	
6	39	39	38	37	36	36	
7	40	42	41	40	40	39	
8	42	42	42	41	41	41	
9	35	35	34	34	34	33	
10	64	64	63	64	63	63	
11	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
12	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
13	Oct 17	Nov 17	Dec 17	Jan 18	Feb 18	Mar 18	
14	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
15	559	566	583	586	591	585	
16	554	578	588	584	598	572	
17	586	584	571	581	590	576	
18	806	776	756	736	743	754	
19	724	711	686	655	653	648	
20	723	731	725	712	711	705	
21	626	618	601	580	579	576	
22	719	710	706	697	694	685	
23	1,064	1,054	1,042	1,024	1,022	1,016	
24	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
25	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
26	Oct 17	Nov 17	Dec 17	Jan 18	Feb 18	Mar 18	
27	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
28	619	618	620	624	612	614	
29	634	623	610	609	587	579	
30	754	733	730	719	687	669	
31	774	773	775	769	737	719	
32	596	590	592	583	561	545	
33	720	710	700	690	690	680	
34	824 N. N.	795	822	808	799	784	
35	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
36	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN Mara 10	
37	Oct 17	Nov 17	Dec 17	Jan 18	Feb 18	Mar 18	
38	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
39	50	50	50	50	49	48	

40	51	51	52	51	50	49
41	49	49	50	50	49	48
42	141	140	141	138	139	143
43	427	437	448	451	440	433
44	439	448	460	464	452	444

	Unnamed: 1	Λ	IInnamed:	11	IInnamed:	10
0		18	May		Jun	
1	Na Na		•	NaN		NaN
2	20			206		213
3	63			627		647
4	21			220		231
5	64			669		703
6		34		35		36
7		39		40		41
8		1		41		42
9		33		34		33
10		34		64		65
11	Na]	NaN	I	NaN
12	Na	ιN		NaN	I	NaN
13	Apr 1	8	May	18	Jun	18
14	Na	ιN	-	NaN	I	NaN
15	58	31	!	588	į	597
16	59	90	į	587	(607
17	59	94	į	599	(633
18	75	52	•	773	-	793
19	65	54	(668	(678
20	71	2	•	728	-	739
21	58	30	Į.	589	(596
22	68	30	(689	(680
23	1,01	7	1,0	027	1,0	027
24	Na	ıΝ]	NaN	I	NaN
25	Na	ıΝ]	NaN	I	NaN
26	Apr 1		May	18	Jun	
27	Na			NaN		NaN
28	60			621		629
29	57			581		574
30	66			671		674
31	70			711		699
32	54			549		541
33	68			690		680
34	80			302		784
35	Na			NaN		NaN
36	Na			NaN		NaN
37	Apr 1		May		Jun ,	
38	Na]	NaN	I	NaN
39	4	19		50		52

40	49	51	52
41	48	49	51
42	148	152	158
43	424	429	437
44	435	441	449

2.1.3 Select the required row of data

```
[34]: df_new=df[0][26:30].iloc[3:]
```

2.1.4 Display data

```
[35]: df_new
[35]:
                   US Unnamed: 0 Unnamed: 1 Unnamed: 2 Unnamed: 3 Unnamed: 4 \
          MX spot $/t
                              625
                                         606
                                                     603
                                                                 619
         Unnamed: 5 Unnamed: 6 Unnamed: 7 Unnamed: 8 Unnamed: 9 Unnamed: 10 \
      29
                623
                            610
                                        609
                                                   587
                                                              579
                                                                           570
         Unnamed: 11 Unnamed: 12
      29
                 581
                              574
```

2.2 Data preparation

The goal of the Data reparation module is to prepare the Actual and Forecast prices for export the Excel. That is achieved by extracting the current and forecast month and year and concatenating them. Afterwards, the header names are changed respectively.

2.2.1 Get month and year (actual and forecast

```
[36]: month =datetime.date.today()-relativedelta.relativedelta(months=1)
    year = str(datetime.date.today().year)
    strMonth=str(month.month)

[37]: currentdate= "-".join([strMonth,year])

[38]: currentdate

[38]: '5-2024'

[39]: nextmonth1 = datetime.date.today()

[40]: nextmonth=str(nextmonth1.month)

[41]: nextmonthyear=str(nextmonth1.year)

[42]: concatenatedcurrent="-".join([nextmonth, nextmonthyear])
```

```
[43]: secondmonth1=datetime.date.today()+ relativedelta.relativedelta(months=1)
[44]: secondmonth=str(secondmonth1.month)
[45]: secondmonthyear=str(secondmonth1.year)
[46]: concatenatednext="-".join([secondmonth, secondmonthyear])
[47]: thirdmonth1 =datetime.date.today()+ relativedelta.relativedelta(months=2)
[48]: thirdmonth=str(thirdmonth1.month)
[49]: thirdmonthyear=str(thirdmonth1.year)
[50]: concatenatedlast="-".join([thirdmonth, thirdmonthyear])
[51]: concatenatedcurrent
[51]: '6-2024'
     2.3 Change header names
[52]: dict = {'US': 'Product',
          'Unnamed: 0':currentdate,
          'Unnamed: 1':concatenatedcurrent,
              'Unnamed: 2':concatenatednext,
              'Unnamed: 3':concatenatedlast}
      # call rename () method
      df_new.rename(columns=dict,
                inplace=True)
      # print Data frame after rename columns
      display(df_new)
             Product 5-2024 6-2024 7-2024 8-2024 Unnamed: 4 Unnamed: 5 Unnamed: 6 \
     29 MX spot $/t
                        625
                               606
                                      603
                                             619
                                                         634
                                                                    623
        Unnamed: 7 Unnamed: 8 Unnamed: 9 Unnamed: 10 Unnamed: 11 Unnamed: 12
                          587
                                     579
                                                 570
                                                              581
[53]: df_final=df_new.melt(id_vars=['Product'], var_name='Date', value_name='Price').
       →iloc[0:4]
[54]: df_current=df_final.iloc[:1]
[55]: df_forecast=df_final.iloc[1:]
```

```
[56]: df_forecast
[56]:
            Product
                       Date Price
      1 MX spot $/t 6-2024
      2 MX spot $/t 7-2024
                               603
      3 MX spot $/t 8-2024
                               619
[57]: df_current
[57]:
            Product
                       Date Price
      0 MX spot $/t 5-2024
[58]: df_current2=df_current.values.tolist()
     2.3.1 Data writing to Excel workbook
[59]: book = openpyxl.load_workbook("C:\\Users\\user\\Downloads\\toluene1.xlsx")
      writer = pd.ExcelWriter("C:\\Users\\user\\Downloads\\toluene1.xlsx",_
       ⇔engine='openpyxl')
      writer.book = book
      writer.sheets = {ws.title: ws for ws in book.worksheets}
      ws_current=book["Actual Toluene"]
      for sheetname in writer.sheets:
          df_forecast.to_excel(writer,sheet_name="Forecast Toluene", index = False)
          print("Forecast prices written successfully to Excel file")
      for i in range(len(df_current2)):
          ws_current.append(df_current2[i])
          print("Actual prices written successfully to Excel file")
     Forecast prices written successfully to Excel file
     Forecast prices written successfully to Excel file
     Actual prices written successfully to Excel file
[60]: writer.close()
```