

# What are we asking from **Tabular Data?**

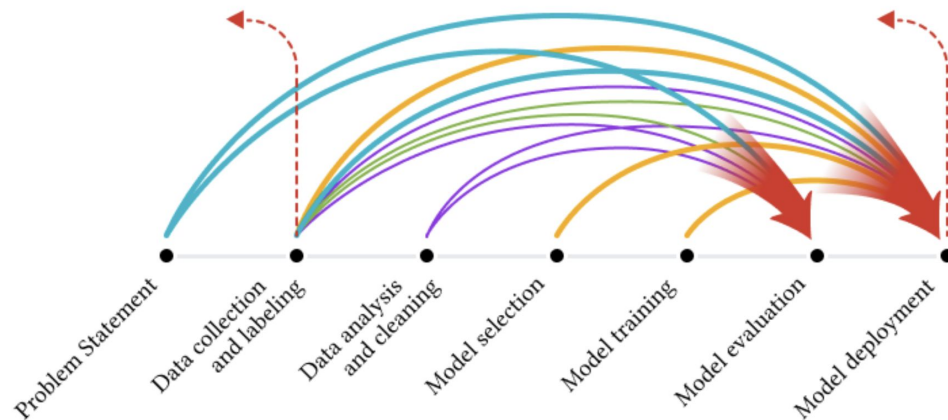
**Madelon Hulsebos**

6 December, Copenhagen

AI for Tabular Data workshop @ EurIPS 2025

As a data scientist,  
in the “real world”,  
I realized 3 things...

# Realization 1: most of my work was data work



Data science = “80% data work, 20% model work”

# Realization 2: everyone is doing the same....

## Medical Insurance Cost Prediction

Notebook Input Output Logs Comments (1)

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, OneHotEncoder, LabelEncoder, OrdinalEncoder
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, mean_absolute_error, confusion_matrix, classification_report
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

```
In [2]: df = pd.read_csv('/kaggle/input/medical-insurance-cost-prediction/medical_insurance.csv')
df.head()
```

```
Out[2]:
```

	person_id	age	sex	region	urban_rural	income	education	marital_status	employment_status	household_size	...	target
0	75722	52	Female	North	Suburban	22700.0	Doctorate	Married	Retired	3	...	0
1	80185	79	Female	North	Urban	12800.0	No HS	Married	Employed	3	...	0
2	19665	68	Male	North	Rural	40700.0	HS	Married	Retired	5	...	0
3	76700	15	Male	North	Suburban	15600.0	Some College	Married	Self-employed	5	...	0
4	82962	53	Male	Central	Suburban	89600.0	Doctorate	Married	Self-employed	2	...	0

5 rows x 54 columns

```
In [3]: df.shape
```

```
Out[3]: (100880, 54)
```

## Insurance XGBRegressor Model

Copied from Bhavya Motiyani (+420, -99)

Notebook Input Output Logs Comments (0)

```
In [1]: from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder, RobustScaler
from xgboost import XGBRegressor
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

over, and over,  
and over again...

EN000 00:00:1762330439.987668 13 cuda\_blas.cc:1418] Unable to register cuBLAS factory: Attempting to register factory for plugin cuBLAS when one has already been registered

```
In [2]: def make_mi_scores(X, y, discrete_features):
mi_scores = mutual_info_regression(X, y, discrete_features=discrete_features)
mi_scores = pd.Series(mi_scores, name="MI Scores", index=X.columns)
mi_scores = mi_scores.sort_values(ascending=False)
return mi_scores
```

```
In [3]: df = pd.read_csv('/kaggle/input/medical-insurance-cost-prediction/medical_insurance.csv', index_col='person_id')
```

```
In [4]: target_columns = ['annual_premium', 'monthly_premium',
'total_claims_paid', 'avg_claim_amount', 'annual_medical_cost']
```

## Medical Insurance Cost Prediction

Notebook Input Output Logs Comments (1)

```
In [1]: # This Python 3 environment comes with many helpful analytics libraries installed
# It is defined by the kaggle/python Docker image: https://github.com/kaggle/docker-python
# For example, here's several helpful packages to load

import numpy as np # linear algebra
import pandas as pd # data processing, CSV file I/O (e.g. pd.read_csv)

# Input data files are available in the read-only "../input/" directory
# For example, running this (by clicking run or pressing Shift+Enter) will list all files under the input directory

import os
for dirname, _, filenames in os.walk('/kaggle/input'):
    for filename in filenames:
        print(os.path.join(dirname, filename))

# You can write up to 2000 to the current directory (/kaggle/working/) that gets preserved as output when you create a version using "Save & Run All"
# You can also write temporary files to /kaggle/temp/, but they won't be saved outside of the current session

/kaggle/input/medical-insurance-cost-prediction/medical_insurance.csv
```

```
In [2]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, StandardScaler
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score, mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

```
In [3]: df = pd.read_csv('/kaggle/input/medical-insurance-cost-prediction/medical_insurance.csv')
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None)
df.head(1)
```

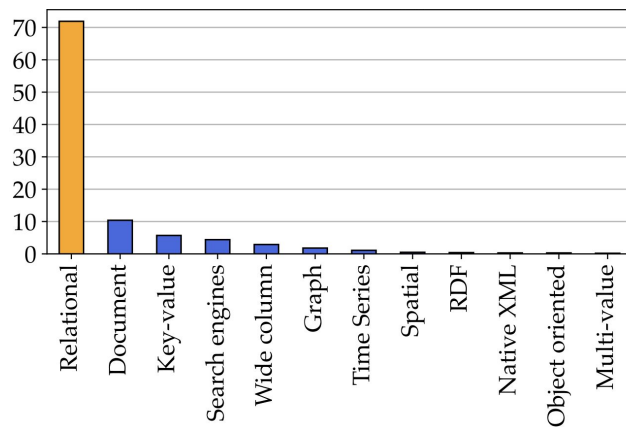
```
Out[3]:
```

	person_id	age	sex	region	urban_rural	income	education	marital_status	employment_status	household_size	dependents
0	75722	52	Female	North	Suburban	22700.0	Doctorate	Married	Retired	3	1

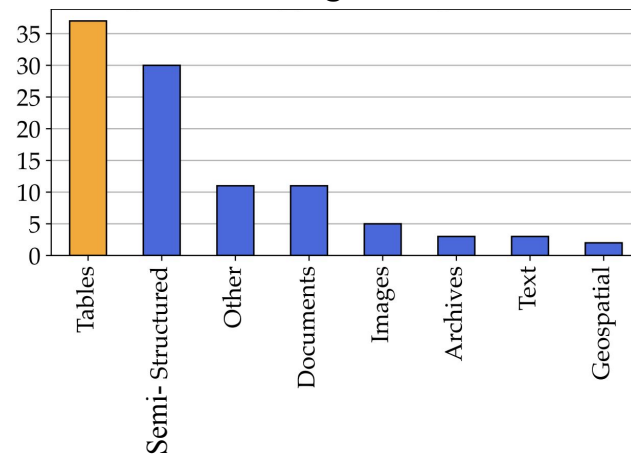
There must be latent patterns to *learn* (data, code, etc).

# Realization 3: tables prevail in the org data landscape

Popularity of database systems

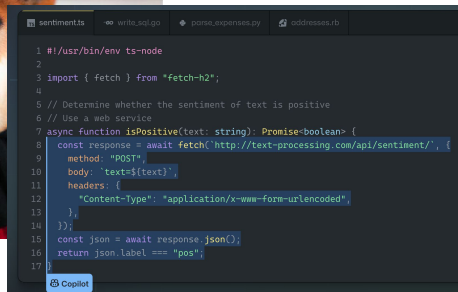
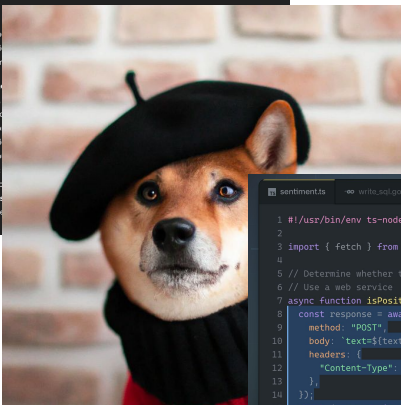
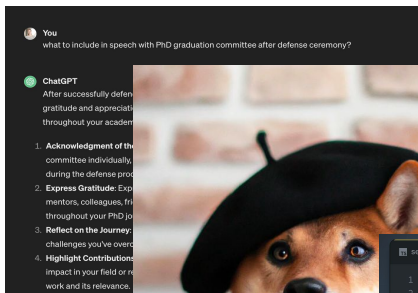


Distribution Google Dataset Search



For a reason: **tables serve high-value decisions**

# Surprisingly, “tables” ignored as modality in neural AI



Nr	ID	seed rate	yield	crop	cultivar	pre crop	pre-pre crop	pre-pre-pre	soil type	precipita	tempera	comment
1	68	91		winter wheat		sugar beets	beans		sandy loam, loe	636	9,6	wb, sg.
2	68	100		winter wheat		sugar beets	rotation fallow		sandy loam, loe	636	9,6	cultivation
3	68	97		winter wheat		sugar beets	fallow land (6,5y)		sandy loam, loe	636	9,6	1993-1996
4	136	95		winter wheat		oats	sugar beets		sandy loam, loe	636	9,6	
5	136	96		winter wheat		potatoes	sugar beets		sandy loam, loe	636	9,6	cultivation
6	136	107		winter wheat		sugar beets	maize		sandy loam, loe	636	9,6	1991-1994
7	136	107		winter wheat		sugar beets	summer wheat	maize	sandy loam, loe	636	9,6	
8	136	82		winter wheat		oats	sugar beets	sugar beets	sandy loam, loe	636	9,6	organic
9	136	77		winter wheat		potatoes	sugar beets		sandy loam, loe	636	9,6	organic
10	136	85		winter wheat		sugar beets	maize		sandy loam, loe	636	9,6	organic
11	136	84		winter wheat		sugar beets	summer wheat		sandy loam, loe	636	9,6	organic
12	57 371	98		winter wheat	Sperber	sugar beets	winter barley		sandy loam, loe	635		wb, ww
13	57 365	98										
14	57 365	100										
15	57 365	97										
16	39 433	90										
17	39 433	100										
18	39 433	97										

	2019	delta	2019	delta	2019	delta	2019	delta
	Profit	Quantity	Sales	Quantity	Sales	Profit	Quantity	Sales
Overall	128.9k	13.3k	1.0m	13.3k	1.0m	128.9k	13.3k	1.0m
France	35.1k	3.9k	308.4k	3.9k	308.4k	35.1k	3.9k	308.4k
Austria	7.9k	289.0	24.0k	289.0	24.0k	7.9k	289.0	24.0k
Belgium	4.2k	292.0	17.3k	292.0	17.3k	4.2k	292.0	17.3k
Denmark	-1.3k	86.0	2.8k	86.0	2.8k	-1.3k	86.0	2.8k
Zealand	-240.0	15.0	242.7	15.0	242.7	-240.0	15.0	242.7
South Denmark	-362.9	40.0	1.3k	40.0	1.3k	-362.9	40.0	1.3k
Sonderborg	-45.4	6.0	27.5	6.0	27.5	-45.4	6.0	27.5
Odense	-280.3	30.0	1.1k	30.0	1.1k	-280.3	30.0	1.1k
Esbjerg	-37.3	4.0	60.7	4.0	60.7	-37.3	4.0	60.7
Hovedstaden	-6.7k	31.0	1.3k	31.0	1.3k	-6.7k	31.0	1.3k
Copenhagen	-0.7k	31.0	1.3k	31.0	1.3k	-0.7k	31.0	1.3k
Frederiksberg	232.1	1.1k	1.1k	1.1k	1.1k	232.1	1.1k	1.1k
Finland	36.0k	2.4k	216.5k	2.4k	216.5k	36.0k	2.4k	216.5k
Germany	7.2k	192.0	17.0k	192.0	17.0k	7.2k	192.0	17.0k
Ireland	10.6k	1.4k	105.7k	1.4k	105.7k	10.6k	1.4k	105.7k
Italy	-11.6k	0.6k	23.7k	0.6k	23.7k	-11.6k	0.6k	23.7k
Netherlands	2.0k	120.0	12.0k	120.0	12.0k	2.0k	120.0	12.0k
Norway	-1.0k	74.0	1.8k	74.0	1.8k	-1.0k	74.0	1.8k
Portugal	20.0k	1.2k	95.1k	1.2k	95.1k	20.0k	1.2k	95.1k
Spain	-9.4k	360.0	15.0k	360.0	15.0k	-9.4k	360.0	15.0k
Sweden	2.2k	84.0	7.3k	84.0	7.3k	2.2k	84.0	7.3k
Switzerland	36.8k	2.4k	194.0k	2.4k	194.0k	36.8k	2.4k	194.0k
United Kingdom	1.3k	48.0	4.0k	48.0	4.0k	1.3k	48.0	4.0k
Wales	1.0k	118.0	6.0k	118.0	6.0k	1.0k	118.0	6.0k
Scotland	33.6k	2.2k	183.4k	2.2k	183.4k	33.6k	2.2k	183.4k

Text, Images, Code...

Tables?!

Did a PhD on table semantics, but had a larger vision.

**The Table Representation Learning workshop @ NeurIPS 2022 was born.**

We received what we expected:

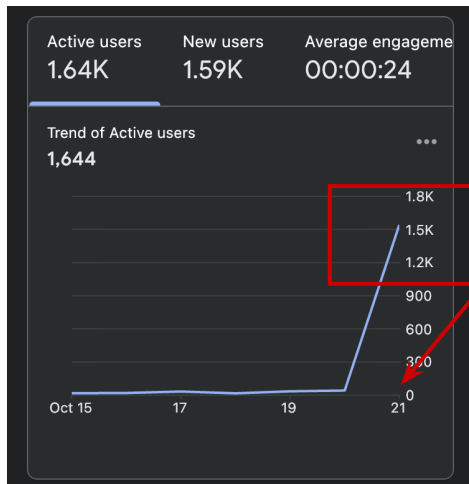
- Tabular QA / text-to-SQL,
- Synthetic data generation,
- Data preparation, etc.

And... neural models for predictive tabular ML.



# Anecdotes on neural models for tabular predictive ML

- Received neural predictive ML papers, rejected from main ML confs(?)
- Loud “pro-XGBoost” camp vs. small “pro-neural models” camp.
- Betted on pre-trained neural models for tables in ‘18: let’s empower vision!
- And, 1 paper intro’d a pre-trained cross-table model: TabPFN. It went viral:



Frank's TabPFN tweet

Congrats team TabPFN, TabICL, ConTexTab, etc for pushing through and heading leaderboards!



# Tables weren't really cool in AI

But something happened in a tiny room in New Orleans at TRL @ NeurIPS 2022.

Great vibes, a wildly diverse community, trying to connect the dots.

## Tables were Back.



Fast-forward to 2025.

**Tabular AI is the “new hot topic” (quote CV researcher)**

**Tabular AI is Europe-led**  (but let's diversify).

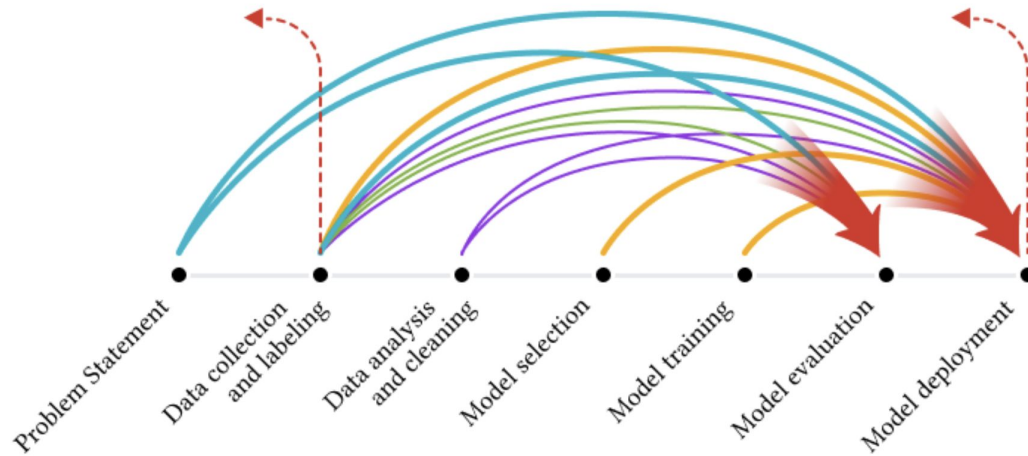
From an anonymous peer:

- > is there no tab workshop this year at main conf bc you all took to eurips?
- > either way wish I could be at the workshop :)

**And we're only just beginning.**


So, what *are we asking* from tabular data?


# Tabular pipelines are multi-faceted



\*Replace “model” with “tool/dashboard” and it’s BI.

# LLM-enthusiasts make believe that DS is solved...

 Data Science Agent Experiment

README.md  Playground

## 2018\_Central\_Park\_Squirrel\_Census\_-\_Squirrel\_Data\_20240501.csv

Analyze the proportion of adult and juvenile animals in the census data. Are there any spatial patterns in age distribution?

2018\_Central\_Park\_Squirrel\_Census\_-\_Squirrel\_Data\_20240501.csv

Plan

It's not

Model	SDE (69 tasks)		PM (28 tasks)		DS (14 tasks)	
	Success	Score	Success	Score	Success	Score
Closed model APIs					API-based models	
Claude-3.5-Sonnet	30.43	38.02	35.71	51.31	14.29	21.70
Gemini-2.0-Flash	13.04	18.99	17.86	31.71	0.00	6.49
GPT-4o	13.04	19.18	17.86	32.27	0.00	4.70
Gemini-1.5-Pro	4.35	5.64	3.57	13.19	0.00	4.82
Amazon-Nova-Pro-v1	2.90	6.07	3.57	12.54	0.00	3.27
Open-weight models					Open-weights	
Llama-3.1-405b	5.80	11.33	21.43	35.62	0.00	5.42
Llama-3.3-70b	11.59	16.49	7.14	19.83	0.00	4.70
Qwen-2.5-72b	7.25	11.99	10.71	22.90	0.00	5.42
Llama-3.1-70b	1.45	4.77	3.57	15.16	0.00	5.42
Qwen-2-72b	2.90	3.68	0.00	7.44	0.00	4.70

(TheAgentCompany: Benchmarking LLM Agents on Consequential Real World Tasks, Xu et al., 2024)

It all starts  
with retrieving  
the right data

# What table to use for my task?

In 2025, we get “AGI” but it still takes weeks to find the right dataset.

Task-driven query

Result-driven query suggestions

Task-driven  
dataset  
relevance

Getting started?   
Answer a few questions to help you get started and brainstorm ideas for your task.

1. Do you have a specific task in mind, or are you exploring available options?

What is the primary goal of your task?

2. What do you specifically want to do? Provide keywords or a sentence on the task you're interested in.

Get Started

Dataset Search Query   
Task Specifications

task   
datasets indicating quality of life before, during, and after the COVID-19 pandemic

Suggestions to Refine your Search Query:

- Analyze cost of living trends adjusted for inflation pre and post-pandemic.
- Analyze temporal shifts in social media engagement during the Covid-19 pandemic
- Analyze the impact of the pandemic on remote work and work-life balance

Top Dataset Results   
Showing 1 to 100 of 100 datasets.

- Countries' quality of life index, 2020 year   
3 cols - 115 rows - 3.0 KB - 947
- Statewide Quality of Life Index 2024   
7 cols - 50 rows - 1.1 KB - 374
- Stress Level | Life satisfaction | Healthcare data   
50 cols - 100250 rows - 2.4 MB - 5056
- Quality of Life for Each Country   
19 cols - 2356 rows - 9.2 KB - 3.3K
- Lifestyle\_and\_Wellbeing\_Data   
24 cols - 15972 rows - 294.5 KB - 9.9K

**Proactive search** makes it easier to find more relevant datasets, with higher success rate.

Condition	Ease-of-use	Relevance	# Successes
(A) Kaggle	$\mu=3.08; \sigma=0.51$	$\mu=3.25; \sigma=1.05$	7 of 12
(B) Semantic Baseline	$\mu=3.75; \sigma=0.45$	$\mu=3.25; \sigma=0.86$	6 of 12
(C) DATA Scout	$\mu=4.75; \sigma=0.45$	$\mu=3.67; \sigma=0.78$	10 of 12

COVID-19 on Working Professionals   
covid\_impact\_on\_work\_new.csv

data visualization business biology Month-Level Granularity Country-Level Granularity

Utility: The dataset includes relevant attributes such as increased work hours and work from home, which can help in evaluating the effects of remote work on quality of life.

Limitation: The dataset does not specify time periods throughout the pandemic (no time-range provided in the description or data preview).

Description   
This dataset offers a detailed look into the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on work patterns across various sectors, comprising 10,000 unique data points that facilitate in-depth analysis. Each row corresponds to an individual and contains 10 columns detailing aspects such as increased work hours, remote work, productivity variations, and stress levels.

Dataset Preview

Stress_Level	Sector	Increased_Work_Hours	Work_From_Home	Hours_Worked_Per_Day	Meetings_Per_Day
Low	Retail	1	1	6.392	283.638

Dataset Search Query   
Task Specifications

task   
Analyze the impact of the pandemic on remote work and work-life balance

Suggestions to Refine your Search Query:

- Analyze the impact of the pandemic on remote work and work-life balance
- Analyze the impact of the pandemic on remote work and work-life balance
- Analyze the impact of the pandemic on remote work and work-life balance

Top Dataset Results   
Showing 1 to 5 of 5 datasets.

- COVID-19 on Working Professionals   
15 cols - 10000 rows - 255.2 KB - 2.2K
- Impact of COVID-19 on Working Professionals   
15 cols - 10000 rows - 233.6 KB - 3.1K
- World time use, work hours and GDP   
7 cols - 328 rows - 207.6 KB - 734
- Impact of Covid-19 on Employment - IL05TAT   
9 cols - 283 rows - 1.1 KB - 2.6K
- Annual Working Hours Dataset (1870-1970)

Dataset Search Query   
Task Specifications

task   
Analyze the impact of the pandemic on remote work and work-life balance

Suggestions to Refine your Search Query:

- Analyze the impact of the pandemic on remote work and work-life balance
- Analyze the impact of the pandemic on remote work and work-life balance
- Analyze the impact of the pandemic on remote work and work-life balance

Top Dataset Results   
Showing 1 to 10 of 10 datasets.

- Global Remote Work & Wellbeing Dataset   
15 cols - 10000 rows - 102.1 KB - 1.1K
- Remote Work USA COVID-19   
15 cols - 1000 rows - 1.1 KB - 3.5K
- Remote Work Productivity   
15 cols - 10000 rows - 102.1 KB - 1.1K
- COVID-19 on Working Professionals   
15 cols - 10000 rows - 255.2 KB - 2.2K
- Impact of COVID-19 on Working Professionals   
15 cols - 10000 rows - 233.6 KB - 3.1K
- Online Learning Data   
15 cols - 1000 rows - 1.1 KB - 3.5K
- Global Remote Work & Wellbeing Dataset   
15 cols - 10000 rows - 102.1 KB - 1.1K
- Remote Work USA COVID-19   
15 cols - 1000 rows - 1.1 KB - 3.5K
- Remote Work Productivity   
15 cols - 10000 rows - 102.1 KB - 1.1K
- COVID-19 on Working Professionals   
15 cols - 10000 rows - 255.2 KB - 2.2K

Data-driven  
column  
suggestions

Rethinking Dataset Discovery with DataScout

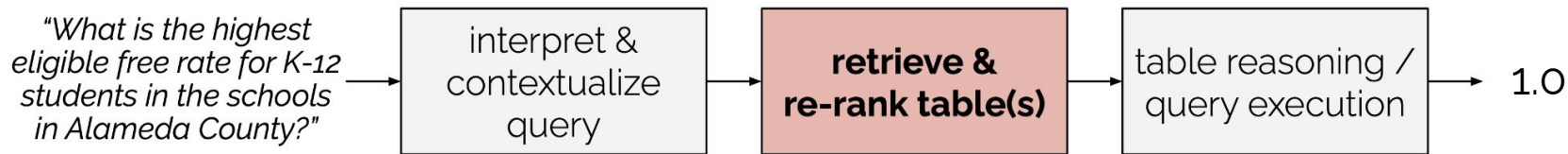
Lin, R., Chopra, B., Lin, W., Shankar, S., Hulsebos, M., Parameswaran, A., 2025.

UC Berkeley

CWI



# How to query tables end-to-end? ~RAG over tables



How to best retrieve tables in end-to-end tabular QA? Some findings:

- **BM25 less effective than for text**, requires highly descriptive metadata.
- Retrieval over generated summaries helps (but tricky for enterprise-y tables)
- **Row-level retrieval most effective for relational DBs**, but infeasible (many, large tables).

There's a very long road ahead.      Imagine predictive questions over data lakes?

*TARGET: benchmarking Table Retrieval for Generative Tasks*

Ji, X., Parker, G., Parameswaran, A., Hulsebos, M., 2024

*Metadata Matters in Dense Table Retrieval*

Gomm, D., Hulsebos, M., 2025

# Are We Asking the Right Questions?

In end-to-end tabular data analysis, we desire queries that perfectly express the ***insight need***: the data, the operation, and output.

Such queries are **platonic**, we won't see them.

But we need to understand **queries for e2d tabular data analysis** to build better systems and eval capabilities. (*join Daniel's talk for more*)

Tables are complex,  
they require context

# What is this table about?

Nr	ID	seed rate	yield	crop	cultivar	pre crop	pre-pre crop	pre-pre-pre	soil type	precipita	tempera	comment
1	68		91	winter wheat		sugar beets	beans		sandy loam, loe	636	9,6	wb, sg,
2	68		100	winter wheat		sugar beets	rotation fallow		sandy loam, loe	636	9,6	cultivation
3	68		97	winter wheat		sugar beets	fallow land (5,5y)		sandy loam, loe	636	9,6	1993-1996
4	136		95	winter wheat		oats	sugar beets		sandy loam, loe	636	9,6	
5	136		96	winter wheat		potatos	sugar beets		sandy loam, loe	636	9,5	cultivation
6	136		107	winter wheat		sugar beets	maize		sandy loam, loe	636	9,5	1991-1994
7	136		107	winter wheat		sugar beetsn	summer wheat	maize	sandy loam, loe	636	9,5	
8	136		82	winter wheat		oats	sugar beets	sugar beets	sandy loam, loe	636	9,5	organic
9	136		77	winter wheat		potatos	sugar beets		sandy loam, loe	636	9,5	organic
10	136		85	winter wheat		sugar beets	maize	maize	sandy loam, loe	636	9,5	organic
11	136		84	winter wheat		sugar beets	summer wheat	sugar beets	sandy loam, loe	636	9,5	organic
12	57 371		98	winter wheat	Sperber	sugar beets	winter barley	winter wheat	sandy loam, loe	635		wb, ww
13	57 365		98	winter wheat	Sperber	potatos	sugar beets	summer bark	sandy loam, loe	635		cultivation, weed
14	57 365		105	winter wheat	Sperber	sugar beets	maize	maize	sandy loam, loe	635		1987-1992
15	57 365		97	winter wheat	Sperber	sugar beets	winter wheat	sugar beets	sandy loam, loe	635		
16	39 433		90	winter wheat	Okapi	summer barley			sandy loam, loe	690	8,5	oats, cultivation, weec
17	39 433		100	winter wheat	Okapi	oats			clay, silt	690	8,5	1982-1986
18	39 433		97	winter wheat	Okapi	winter wheat			clay, silt	690	8,5	

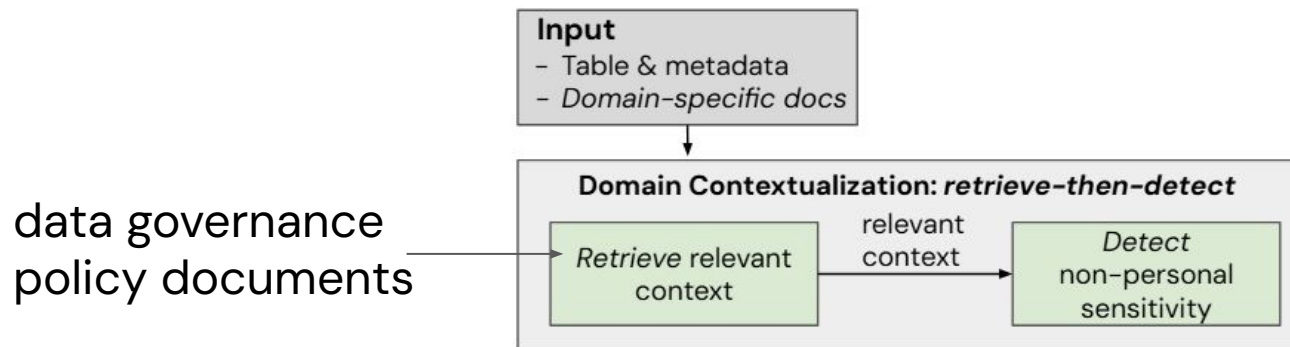
Pre crop?  
Pre-pre crop?  
Pre-pre-pre?

A useful signal for data viz, data prep (integration, missing val mech.), ML, etc.

*Sherlock*: (tiny!) neural model surfaces **table semantics** by column embeddings.

# Is this data sensitive?

Understudied. Beyond fixed types (pii) sensitivity depends on context.  
Requires ***context beyond the table***.



Result:

- Better precision.
- Context-grounded (LLM) explanations.

Imagine in healthcare:  
contextualizing **EHR tables**, in  
**patient-doctor transcripts**,  
**medicine docs**, etc?

But eventually,  
we want that insight

# What is the answer to my question?

## Typical questions that drive decisions:

- Analytical questions → e.g. what has happened?
- Predictive queries → e.g. what might happen?

Some stats from Gael's keynote at TRL @NeurIPS '24 resonated.

## Pypi #downloads last month (updated):

- **Scikit-learn: 189,875,197**
- **Pandas: 502,255,215**

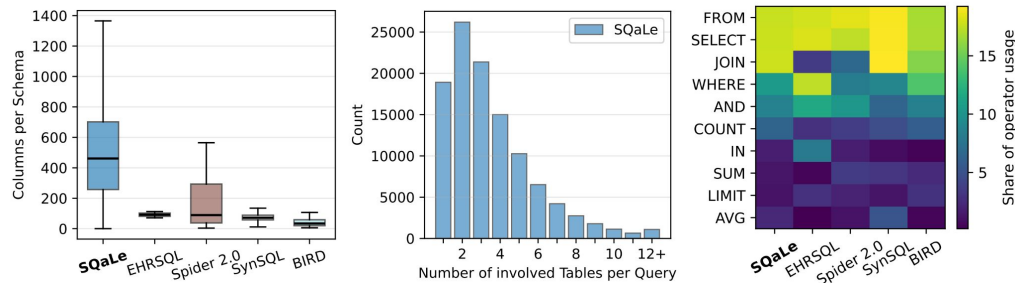
# Analytical questions: we can use SQL

Why enter the *text-to-SQL* game?

- Saturated (but not solved), everyone just throwing LLMs at it.
- SQL made for humans not machines: it's too flexible, different abstraction?

Then, Cornelius (PhD) convinced me that we need **SQaLe to specialize**.

- Large text-to-SQL dataset
- 500K+ (question, sql, schema)
- Grounded in *real* schemas



SQaLe: A large text-to-SQL corpus grounded in real schemas,  
Wolff, Gomm, and Hulsebos, 2025.

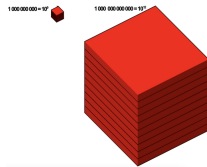


# Specialization over general-purpose

Initial Qwen model *fine-tuned* for text-to-SQL on SQuaLe:



0.5 **billion** params vs 1.8 **trillion** params



\*Find Cornelius in the poster session for more.

# Executability is not accuracy, sure.

*"For each customer in the gold or platinum loyalty tier who has placed at least two delivered orders in the last six months, return their full name, email, city and state, the total number of delivered orders, the total amount they paid based only on captured payments, their most frequently ordered product category in that period, and whether any of the products they ordered currently have low inventory in any warehouse (defined as quantity on hand minus quantity reserved less than 10), sorted by total captured payment amount from highest to lowest."*

Realistic phrasing? Maybe not: inherited from source.  
But look at that complex SQL! Promising start.

```
WITH gold_platinum_customers AS
(SELECT c.id,
       c.first_name,
       c.last_name,
       c.email,
       c.city,
       c.state
FROM customers c
JOIN orders o ON c.id = o.customer_id
WHERE c.loyalty_tier IN ('gold',
                        'platinum')

      AND o.status = 'delivered'
      AND o.delivered_at >= date('now', '-6 months')
GROUP BY c.id
HAVING COUNT(*) >= 2),
order_details AS
(SELECT gpc.id,
       gpc.first_name,
       gpc.last_name,
       gpc.email,
       gpc.city,
       gpc.state,
       o.order_number,
       SUM(p.amount) AS total_paid,
       p.status AS payment_status
FROM gold_platinum_customers gpc
JOIN orders o ON gpc.id = o.customer_id
LEFT JOIN payments p ON o.id = p.order_id
AND p.status = 'captured'
WHERE o.delivered_at >= date('now', '-6 months')
      AND o.status IN ('delivered',
                      'completed')
GROUP BY gpc.id,
         o.id),
product_category AS
(SELECT od.id,
       od.first_name,
       od.last_name,
       od.email,
       od.city,
       od.state,
       p.category,
       ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY od.id
                        ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC) AS rn
FROM order_details od
JOIN order_items oi ON od.order_number = CAST(oi.order_id AS TEXT)
JOIN products p ON oi.product_id = p.id
GROUP BY od.id)
SELECT gpc.first_name,
       gpc.last_name,
       gpc.email,
       gpc.city,
       gpc.state,
       COUNT(od.order_number) AS total_orders,
       SUM(od.total_paid) AS total_captured_payment_amount
FROM gold_platinum_customers gpc
JOIN order_details od ON gpc.id = od.id
AND od.payment_status = 'captured'
LEFT JOIN product_category pc ON od.id = pc.id
AND pc.rn = 1
WHERE pc.category IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY gpc.id
ORDER BY total_captured_payment_amount DESC;
```

What *should* we ask from tabular data, next?

# Generalization versus specialization?

Deriving insights from tabular data to inform decisions is an inherently multi-faceted problem, **perfect for smaller specialized models**, but still looking for the right level of abstraction, which may vary.

Eventually tabular systems are a mix and match:

- Databases and other tools for analytical queries, data prep, etc.
- Some ML models for statistical reasoning
- Some human, document, and LLM contextualization
- Some agentic capabilities
- Some fluid interfaces that connect things together

# Still, many open questions

What is a table? What is a relation? How to deal with different representations?

What data do we encounter in practice?

What queries are asked? What can and should be asked? → check Daniel's talk

How to contextualize tabular data w/ domain knowledge from docs / human input?

How do we want to enable interaction with tabular data?

What is the ideal scope for foundation models? When to generalize vs specialize?

How do we go full-cycle from data collection to decision? What can we "agentize"?

# Where does the community stand?

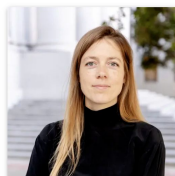
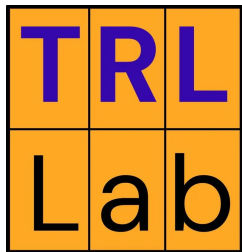
Excitement:

- **Tabular AI** has gained momentum – it's recognized widely!
- Academic / VC funding is flowing.
- There's much more to **explore and exploit**.

♥ **Tabular AI community!**

You, too? We're looking for committed members to foster the community.  
*Reach out if you want to contribute, stay tuned for more initiatives :).*

# Reach out



**Madelon Hulsebos**  
Faculty



**Xue (Effy) Li**  
Postdoctoral researcher



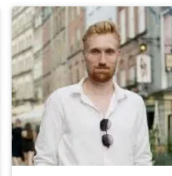
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**Cornelius Wolff**  
PhD researcher



**Jan Henrik Bertrand**  
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