

Towards **Table** Representation Learning for End-to-End Data Management and Analysis

Hasso Plattner Institute, Potsdam

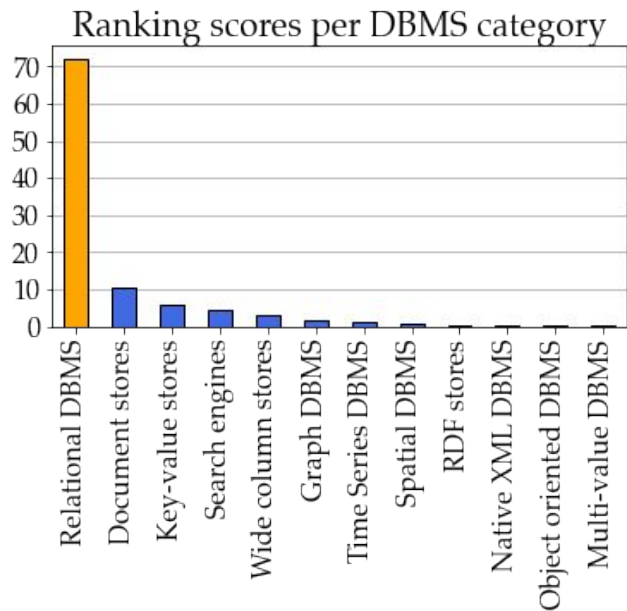
06/03/2023

Madelon Hulsebos

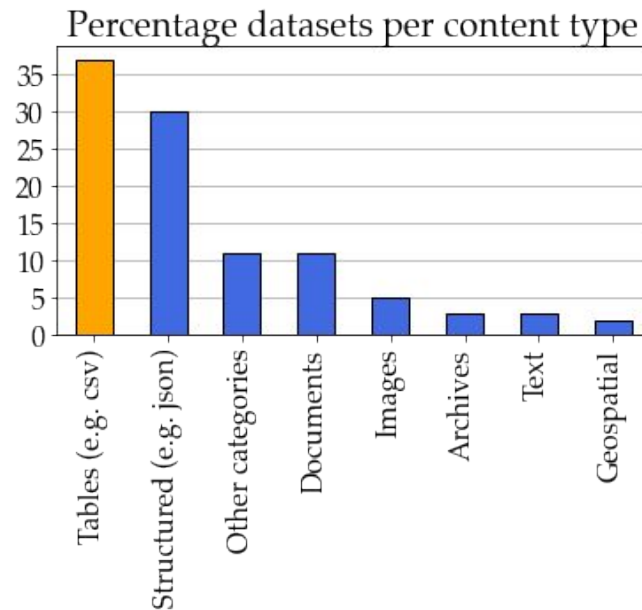
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Tables are **everywhere**

Databases, (web) pages, documents, spreadsheets...



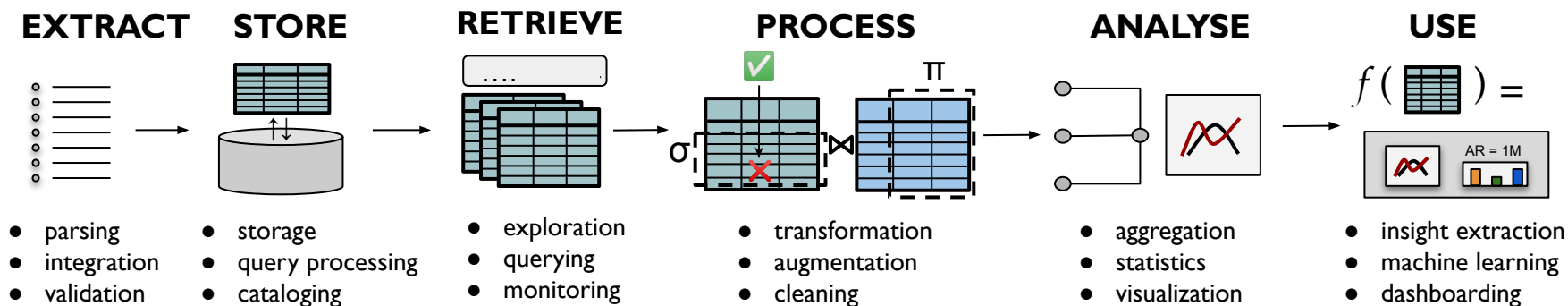
From DB-Engines Ranking by Category (Jan '23)



From Google Dataset Search by the Numbers (Benjelloun et al., '20).

Tables are **driving many analysis pipelines**

End-to-end pipelines involve tons of applications.



As w/ images and text: can we learn table representations to fuel these pipelines?

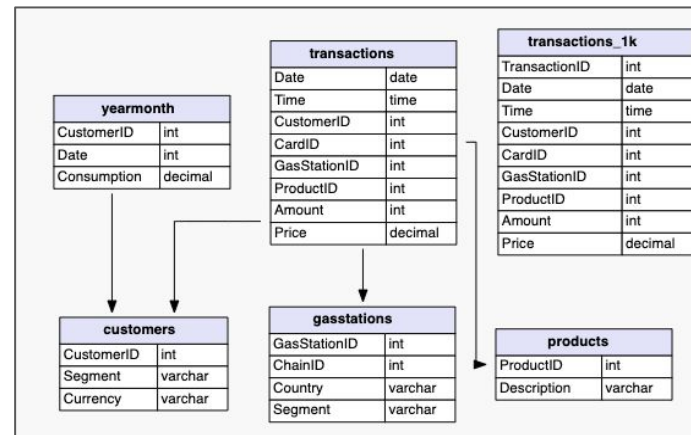
Tables are **rich and challenging**

Content: measurements, messy, heterogeneous dtypes.

Structure: columns, rows, cells, headers, hierarchical.

Context: relations, constraints, metadata.

Usage: analyses, ml models, visualizations.



CTU Prague Relational Learning Repository

crop rotation : Tabelle												
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 barli		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	

First table when searching “crop data”

	2019		delta		delta	
	Profit	Quantity	Sales	Quantity	Sales	Profit
Overall	128.9K	13.3K	1.0M	36.2%	36.2%	30.9%
France	35.1K	3.9K	308.4K	33.8%	33.2%	8.7%
Austria	7.5K	299.0	24.6K	13.3%	11.9%	40.87
Belgium	4.2K	202.0	17.3K	23.2%	22.7%	58.8%
Denmark	-1.3K	86.0	2.8K	4.8%	21.1%	22.8%
Zealand	-245.0	15.0	242.7			
South Denmark	-362.9	40.0	1.3K	33.3%	17.7%	41.7%
Sonderborg	-45.4	6.0	87.5			
Odense	-280.3	30.0	1.1K	0.0%	-20.1%	54.5
Estbjerg	-37.3	4.0	88.7			
Hovedstaden	-0.7K	31.0	1.3K	40.4%	40.9%	36.4%
Copenhagen	-0.7K	31.0	1.3K	0.0%	29.5%	23.7
Frederiksberg	232.1	11.0	1.1K			
Finland	36.0K	2.4K	216.5K	79.6%	81.4%	88.2%
Germany	-3.9K	152.0	7.2K	10.0%	48.3%	30.9%
Ireland	10.6K	1.4K	109.7K	17.6%	101.6%	182.8%
Italy	-11.6K	0.6K	23.7K	37.6%	37.2%	57.6%
Netherlands	2.9K	135.0	12.9K	48.3%	12.6%	2.8%
Norway	-1.0K	74.0	1.8K	239.3%		162.8%
Portugal	20.6K	1.2K	99.1K	29.6%	79.2%	62.4%
Spain	-9.4K	360.0	15.6K	48.7%	12.9%	27.1%
Sweden	2.2K	84.0	7.3K	143.2%	147.7%	128.8%
Switzerland	36.8K	2.4K	104.0K	9.0%	28.6%	28.1%
United Kingdom	1.3K	48.0	4.0K	40.4%	34.1%	30.7%
Wales	1.9K	118.0	6.6K	6.9%	30.2%	29.7%
Scotland	33.6K	2.2K	183.4K	2.8%	34.4%	55.0%

Published by a Tableau user

Today: **learning over tables**

How to **represent** a table?

How to **understand** them?

How to **adapt** table models?

How to find good **data**?

And beyond...



Images,
videos,
text...

Tables

Column type detection: **why?**

Essential **understanding** of a table comes **through** its **columns**.


name	salary	country
name	salary	cntr

Looks easy, but....

- Undescriptive header?
- Messy and heterogeneous values?
- Unknown types?

As in other type systems, semantic column types dictate operations to perform on them.


name	salary	cntr



naam	status	land

Join tables on “name” and “country” columns

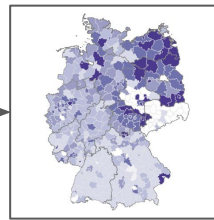
name
Xi Yu
carl bert
Sara zi



name
Xi Yu
Carl Bert
Sara Zi

Capitalize “name” columns

name	salary	cntr



Plot “country” data

Column type detection: **how?**

Matching header or values by ① matching column values, ② aggregating to types.

In commercial systems (e.g. Tableau):

- Preset regular expressions.
- Preset type:values dictionary.

SOTA:

- Ontology-based [1].
- Extracted rules from GitHub [2].

What if we remove column names?

Detected Types With Column Headers

Country/Region	String	Latitude	Longitude	Country/Region	String
country-capitals.csv Country Name	country-capitals.csv Capital Name	country-capit... Latitude	country-capital... Longitude	country-capitals.csv Country Code	country-capitals.csv Continent Name
Aruba	Oranjestad	12.517	-70.033	AW	North America
Australia	Canberra	-35.267	149.133	AU	Australia
Austria	Vienna	48.200	16.367	AT	Europe

Detected Types Without Column Headers

String	String	Decimal	Decimal	String	String
country-capitals-edite... F1	country-capitals-edite... F2	country-capit... F3	country-capital... F4	country-capitals-edite... F5	country-capitals-edited.... F6

Remove Headers

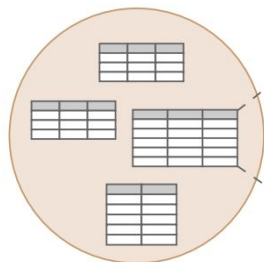
[1] Recovering semantics of tables on the web. Petros et al, 2011

[2] Synthesizing type-detection logic for rich semantic data types using open-source code, Cong Yan and Yeye He, 2018.

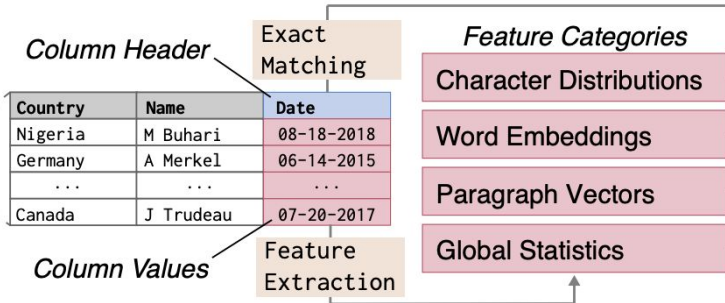
Column type detection: **Sherlock**

Scale, robustness, accuracy?

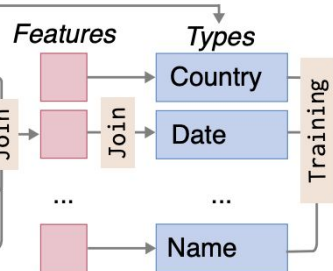
1. Source Corpus



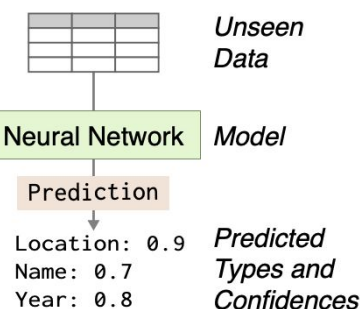
2. Sampled Dataset and Features



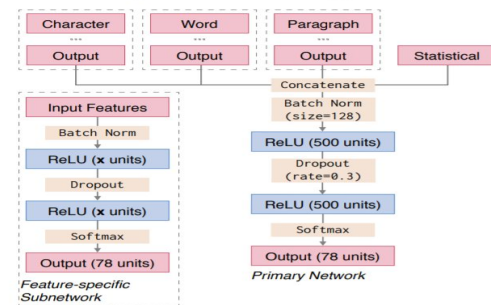
3. Training and Testing Set



4. Semantic Type Detection



Published at KDD 2019



Can **Sherlock** detect types?

Evaluated on >600K columns from Web tables.

78 semantic types (name, address, etc).

Method	F ₁ Score	Runtime (s)	Size (Mb)
<i>Machine Learning</i>			
Sherlock	0.89	0.42 (± 0.01)	6.2
Decision tree	0.76	0.26 (± 0.01)	59.1
Random forest	0.84	0.26 (± 0.01)	760.4
<i>Matching-based</i>			
Dictionary	0.16	0.01 (± 0.03)	0.5
Regular expression	0.04	0.01 (± 0.03)	0.01
<i>Crowdsourced Annotations</i>			
Consensus	0.32 (± 0.02)	33.74 (± 0.86)	–

Current usage:

- Adopted in industry: health tech and fashion (e.g. data integration).
- People contributed bugfixes, speedups.
- Was extended to SATO (w context).
- Research benchmarks (competitive!).

Paper, model, data and code: <https://sherlock.media.mit.edu>

In the wake of **Sherlock**

Pre-trained models for table understanding: large-scale training without ground-truth labels.

Industry feedback Sherlock: nice but **data mismatch**, cannot add **custom types**.

- ① How to transfer to new data domains?
- ② How to detect new types?

What **data** do we need?

① How to transfer to new data domains? → Why asked?

Tables needed:

- Large to facilitate learning → WebTables [3] ✓
- Table semantics (e.g. col types) → WebTables ✓
- DB-like table content and structure (semantics, dtypes, size) ?
- Coverage to generalize across domains ?

President	Party	Term as President	Vice-President
1. George Washington (1732-1799)	None, Federalist	1789-1797	John Adams
2. John Adams (1735-1826)	Federalist	1797-1801	Thomas Jefferson
3. Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826)	Democratic-Republican	1801-1809	Aaron Burr, George Clinton
4. James Madison (1751-1836)	Democratic-Republican	1809-1817	George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry
5. James Monroe (1758-1831)	Democratic-Republican	1817-1825	Daniel Tompkins
6. John Quincy Adams (1767-1848)	Democratic-Republican	1825-1829	John Calhoun
7. Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)	Democrat	1829-1837	John Calhoun, Martin van Buren
8. Martin van Buren (1782-1862)	Democrat	1837-1841	Richard Johnson
9. William H. Harrison (1773-1841)	Whig	1841	John Tyler
10. John Tyler (1790-1862)	Whig	1841-1845	
11. James K. Polk (1795-1849)	Democrat	1845-1849	George Dallas
12. Zachary Taylor (1784-1850)	Whig	1849-1850	Millard Fillmore
13. Millard Fillmore (1800-1874)	Whig	1850-1853	
14. Franklin Pierce (1804-1869)	Democrat	1853-1857	William King
15. James Buchanan (1791-1868)	Democrat	1857-1861	John Breckinridge

Table from a Web page.

crop rotation: Tabelle											
Nr	ID	seed rate	yield	crop	cultivar	pre crop	pre-pre crop	pre-pre-pre	soil type	precipita	tempera
1	68	91	winter wheat		sugar beets	beans			sandy loam, loe	636	9,6
2	68	100	winter wheat		sugar beets	rotation fallow			sandy loam, loe	636	9,6
3	68	97	winter wheat		sugar beets	fallow land (5.5y)			sandy loam, loe	636	9,6
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5	136	96	winter wheat		potatos	sugar beets			sandy loam, loe	636	9,5
6	136	107	winter wheat		sugar beets	maize			sandy loam, loe	636	9,5
7	136	107	winter wheat		sugar beets	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
9	136	77	winter wheat		potatos	sugar beets			sandy loam, loe	636	9,5
10	136	85	winter wheat		sugar beets	maize	maize		sandy loam, loe	636	9,5
11	136	84	winter wheat		sugar beets	summer wheat	sugar beets		sandy loam, loe	636	9,5
12	57 371	98	winter wheat	Sperber	sugar beets	winter barley	winter wheat		sandy loam, loe	635	
13	57 365	98	winter wheat	Sperber	potatos	sugar beets	summer barl		sandy loam, loe	635	
14	57 365	105	winter wheat	Sperber	sugar beets	maize	maize		sandy loam, loe	635	
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
17	39 433	100	winter wheat	Okapi	oats				clay, silt	690	8,5
18	39 433	97	winter wheat	Okapi	winter wheat				clay, silt	690	8,5

Table with crop data, first result “example database table”.

Can we use GitHub CSV files?

The screenshot shows the GitHub search interface. The search bar at the top contains the query `extension:"csv" "id"`. The left sidebar shows repository statistics: Repositories (314K), Code (15M), Commits (504M+), Issues (10M), Discussions (50K), Packages (11K), Marketplace (57), Topics (2K), Wikis (598K), and Users (69K). The main content area displays 15,768,996 code results. A specific result is highlighted: `Kreef123/Sendy-Logistics-Challenge` with the file `data/Riders.csv`. The first six lines of the CSV file are shown, each containing a rider ID followed by several numerical values. The search results are sorted by 'Best match'.

extension:"csv" "id"

Pull requests Issues Marketplace Explore

Single sign-on to see search results within the **sigmacomputing** organization.

15,768,996 code results

Sort: Best match ▾

Kreef123/Sendy-Logistics-Challenge
[data/Riders.csv](#)

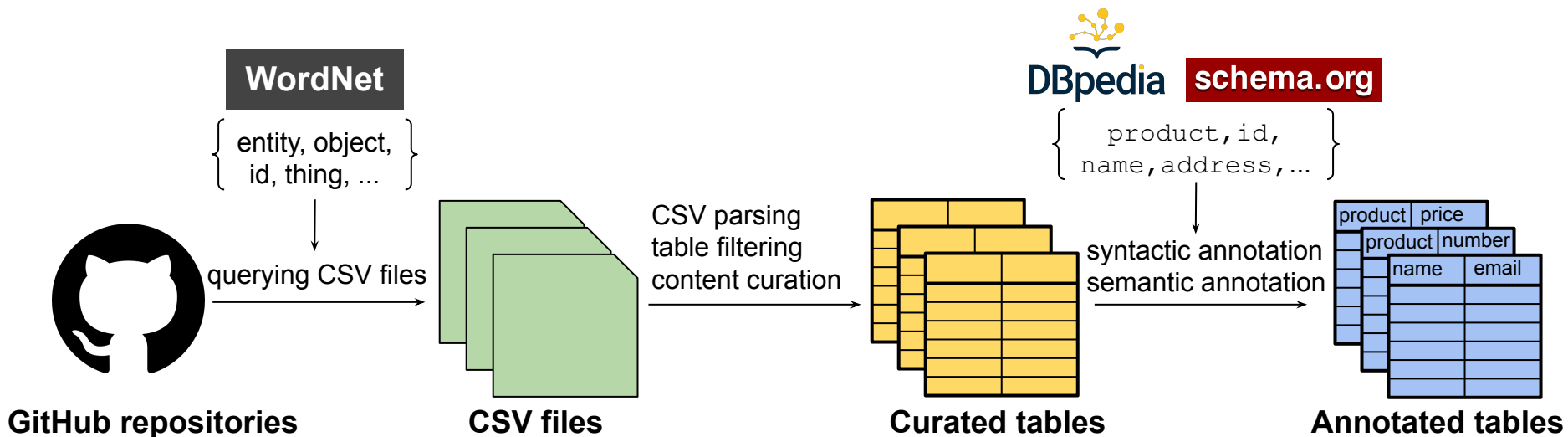
```
1 Rider_Id,No_Of_Orders,Age,Average_Rating,No_of_Ratings
2 Rider_Id_396,2946,2298,14,1159
3 Rider_Id_479,360,951,13.5,176
4 Rider_Id_648,1746,821,14.3,466
5 Rider_Id_753,314,980,12.5,75
6 Rider_Id_335,536,1113,13.7,156
```

CSV Showing the top six matches Last indexed on 27 Mar 2021

BringerXu/ml-study

Result from GitHub code search when querying for CSV files containing “id”.

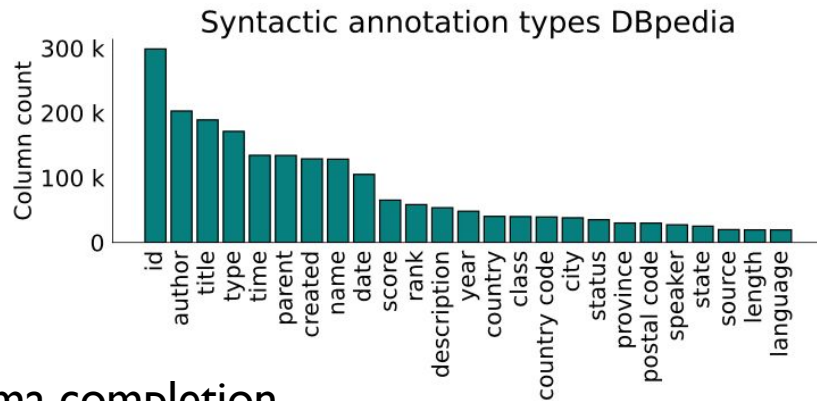
The birth of **GitTables**



What can we do with **GitTables**

We publish >1M tables, also underlying >800K CSV files.

Data type	GitTables	WDC WebTables
Numeric	57.9%	51.4%
String	41.6%	47.4%
Other	0.5%	1.2%



We show: ML for type detection and schema completion.

Other use: join discovery, schema matching, benchmarking.

General Table Representations? E.g. parsing, compression, error repair?

Paper, data and code: <https://gittables.github.io>

Adaptive type detection: **AdaTyper** [WIP]

② How to detect new types?

Current: by user-provided value dict or regular expression.

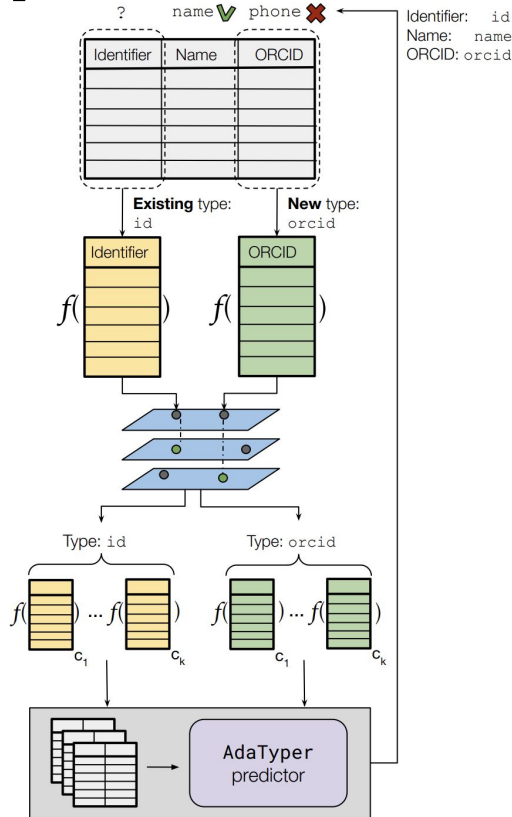
Interactive adaptation by example:

1. Predict initial column type.
2. User corrects with (new) type.
3. Embed example column.
4. Retrieve similar col embeddings from HNSW index [4].
5. Retrain type prediction model.



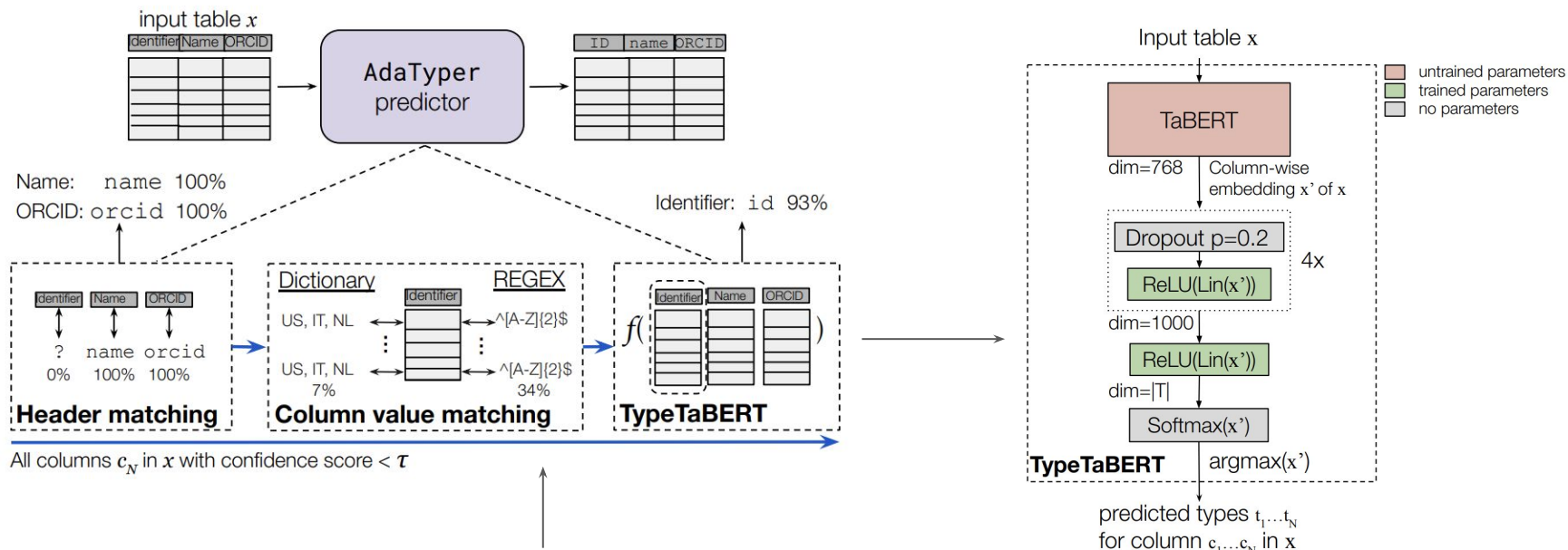
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[4] Efficient and robust approximate nearest neighbor search using hierarchical navigable small world graphs, Malkov and Yashunin, 2018



AdaTyper predictor

Hybrid type detection pipeline enabling **different adaptation methods**.



So, we can still adapt through regular expressions....

How well does **AdaTyper** adapt?

Measuring **performance after x examples** of new type

- Human annotated tables from Prague Relational Learning Repo (not used for training!).
- High precision.
- WIP: low recall, increase \rightarrow drop: issues w example diversity and label errors?

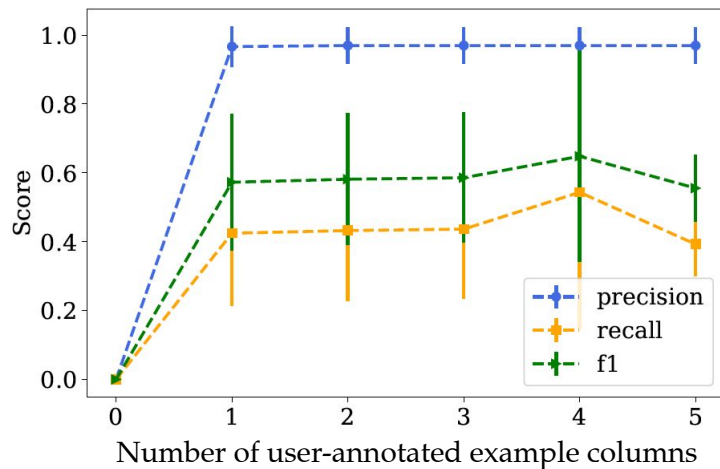


Table on the **Horizon**

1. What *do* table representations capture? Now blindly adopting models for any task.
2. What *can* table representations capture within E2E pipeline?
 - Left and right, from storage & query optimization to analysis recommendation
 - Developing new neural architectures aligned with data management tasks
 - Contextualizing tables w.r.t. downstream usage
3. Table-specific deployment challenges.

Interested?

New research area with many challenging problems and impactful applications!

Exciting community spanning different communities (e.g. NLP, DB, ML). Take part:

1. **Join:** Dedicated TRL Slack space → reach out m.hulsebos@uva.nl!
2. **Learn:** SIGMOD '23 Tutorial “Models and Practice of Neural Table Representations”.
3. **Contribute:** hopefully 2nd [Table Representation Learning workshop](#) at NeurIPS '23.

Ideas for TRL applications, challenges, questions → m.hulsebos@uva.nl?