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# Bridging Between Tables and Human Languages

## From Tables to Knowledge: Recent Advances in Table Understanding (Part IV)

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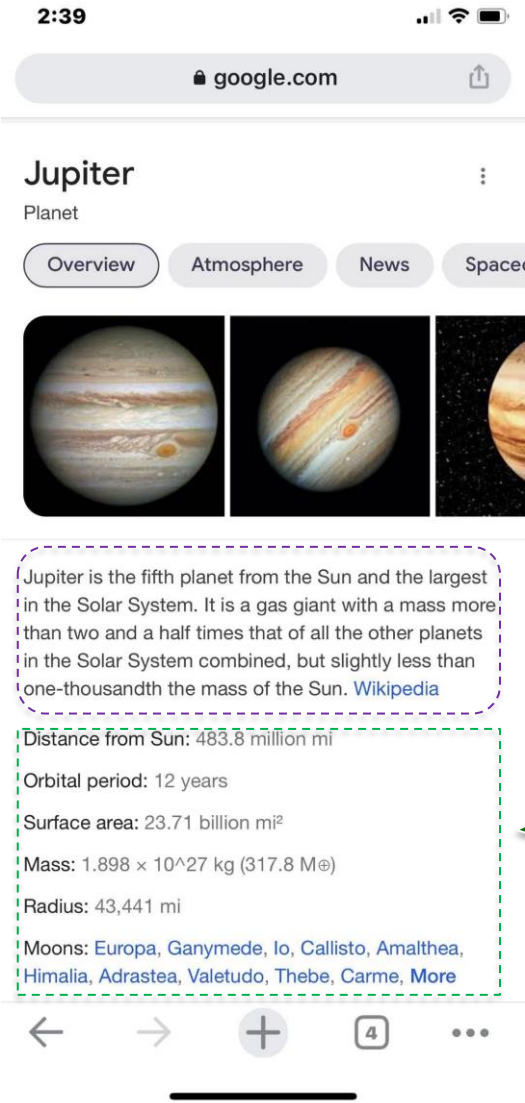
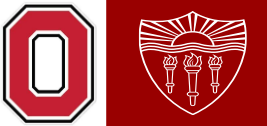
**KDD Tutorials**

**Recent Advances in Table Understanding**



*How Do Table Understanding Interface with Natural Language Understanding?*

# Table Understanding and NLU Are Related



Searching for an entity at Google.

Text description

Attributes in a compact table

Experimental result table(s)

| Dataset       | CN15K        |              | NL27k        |              |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Metrics       | linear       | exp.         | linear       | exp.         |
| TransE        | 0.601        | 0.591        | 0.730        | 0.722        |
| DistMult      | 0.689        | 0.677        | 0.911        | 0.897        |
| ComplEx       | 0.723        | 0.712        | 0.921        | 0.913        |
| RotatE        | 0.715        | 0.703        | 0.901        | 0.887        |
| TuckER        | 0.736        | 0.724        | 0.877        | 0.870        |
| URGE          | 0.572        | 0.570        | 0.593        | 0.593        |
| UKGE          | 0.769        | 0.768        | 0.933        | 0.929        |
| BEURRE        | 0.796        | 0.795        | 0.942        | 0.942        |
| UKGE(rule+)   | 0.789        | 0.788        | 0.955        | 0.956        |
| BEURRE(rule+) | <b>0.801</b> | <b>0.803</b> | <b>0.966</b> | <b>0.970</b> |

Table 5: Mean nDCG for fact ranking. *linear* stands for linear gain, and *exp.* stands for exponential gain.

should be at the top of the list. When using the BEURRE(rule+) model, the top 10 in all entities are *place, town, bed, school, city, home, house, capital, church, camp*, which are general concepts. Among the observed objects of the *atLocation* predicate, the entities that have the least coverage are *Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Westminster, Veracruz, Buenos Aires, Emilia-Romagna, Tyrrhenian sea, Kuwait, Serbia*. Those entities are very specific locations. This observation confirms that the box volume effectively represents probabilistic semantics and captures specificity/granularity of concepts, which we believe to be a reason for the performance improvement.

Result discussions

separate transforms for head and tail boxes, we conduct an ablation study based on CN15k. The results for comparison are given in Table 4. First, we resort to a new configuration of BEURRE where we use smoothed boundaries for boxes as in (Li et al., 2019) instead of Gumbel boxes. We refer to boxes of this kind as soft boxes. Under the unconstrained setting, using soft boxes increases MSE by 0.0033 on CN15k (ca. 4% relative degrada-

ne en- r with ample about Honda Motor Co. in Section 1, where it was mentioned that (*Honda, competeswith, Toyota*) should have a higher belief than (*Honda, competeswith, Chrysler*). Following this intuition, this task focuses on ranking multiple candidate tail entities for a query (*h, r, ?t*) in terms of their confidence.

Reading about experiments in a scientific paper.

Tables and text: two views of information, complementary sources of knowledge

# Natural Language Interfaces to Tabular Content



Connecting tables and NL lead to a flexible and user-friendly way of accessing tabular content.



The best-selling video game?



| Rank ↕ | Title ↕                                    | Sales ↕     | Platform(s) ↕  |
|--------|--|-------------|----------------|
| 1      | <i>Minecraft</i>                           | 200,000,000 | Multi-platform |
| 2      | <i>Grand Theft Auto V</i>                  | 135,000,000 | Multi-platform |
| 3      | <i>Tetris (EA)</i>                         | 100,000,000 | Mobile         |
| 4      | <i>Wii Sports</i>                          | 82,900,000  | Wii            |
| 5      | <i>PlayerUnknown's Battlegrounds</i>       | 70,000,000  | Multi-platform |
| 6      | <i>Super Mario Bros.</i>                   | 48,240,000  | Multi-platform |
| 7      | <i>Pokémon Red / Green / Blue / Yellow</i> | 47,520,000  | Multi-platform |

## Semantic retrieval of tables

| Rank ↕ | Title ↕                                    | Sales ↕     | Platform(s) ↕  |
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A wii game by Nintendo.

## Retrieving cell content

| CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS - USD (\$) \$ in Thousands  | 12 Months Ended |               |               |
|---|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
|   | Jan. 31, 2020   | Jan. 31, 2019 | Jan. 31, 2018 |
| <b>Income Statement [Abstract]</b>  |                 |               |               |
| Revenue   | \$ 622,658      | \$ 330,517    | \$ 151,478    |
| Cost of revenue   | 115,396         | 61,001        | 30,780        |
| Gross profit  | 507,262         | 269,516       | 120,698       |
| <b>Operating expenses:</b>  |                 |               |               |
| Research and development  | 67,079          | 33,014        | 15,733        |
| Sales and marketing   | 340,646         | 185,821       | 82,707        |
| General and administrative  | 86,841          | 44,514        | 27,091        |
| Total operating expenses  | 494,566         | 263,349       | 125,531       |
| Income (loss) from operations   | 12,696          | 6,167         | (4,833)       |
| Interest income and other, net  | 13,666          | 2,182         | 1,315         |
| Total   | 26,362          | 8,349         | (3,518)       |
| Provision for income taxes  | 1,057           | 765           | 304           |
| Net income (loss)   | 25,305          | 7,584         | (3,822)       |
| Distributed earnings attributable to participating securities   | 0               | 0             | (4,405)       |
| Undistributed earnings attributable to participating securities   | (3,555)         | (7,584)       | 0             |
| Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders   | \$ 21,750       | \$ 0          | \$ (8,227)    |
| <b>Net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders:</b>   |                 |               |               |
| Basic (in dollars per share)  | \$ 0.09         | \$ 0.00       | \$ (0.11)     |
| Diluted (in dollars per share)  | \$ 0.09         | \$ 0.00       | \$ (0.11)     |
| <b>Weighted-average shares used in computing net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders:</b> |                 |               |               |
| Basic (in shares)   | 233,641,336     | 64,483,094    | 78,119,865    |
| Diluted (in shares)   | 254,298,014     | 116,005,681   | 78,119,865    |

Table showing the growing revenue of Zoom.

## Generating summarizations for tables

| Rank ↕ | Title ↕                                    | Sales ↕     | Platform(s) ↕  |
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• The best-selling video game of all time is **Minecraft**. ✓

• The best-selling video game of all time is **Tetris**. ✗

**Tables as evidence for natural language claim verification**

| Year | City      | Country | Nations |
|------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1896 | Athens    | Greece  | 14      |
| 1900 | Paris     | France  | 24      |
| 1904 | St. Louis | USA     | 12      |
| ...  | ...       | ...     | ...     |
| 2004 | Athens    | Greece  | 201     |
| 2008 | Beijing   | China   | 204     |
| 2012 | London    | UK      | 204     |

$x_1$ : "Greece held its last Summer Olympics in which year?"

$y_1$ : {2004}

$x_2$ : "In which city's the first time with at least 20 nations?"

$y_2$ : {Paris}

$x_3$ : "Which years have the most participating countries?"

$y_3$ : {2008, 2012}

$x_4$ : "How many events were in Athens, Greece?"

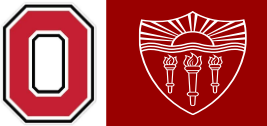
$y_4$ : {2}

$x_5$ : "How many more participants were there in 1900 than in the first year?"

$y_5$ : {10}

**Tables as reference for answering questions**

# Common Challenges for Connecting Tables and Natural Language



## Handling heterogeneous structures



| Lake          | Area       |
|---------------|------------|
| Windermere    | 5.69 sq mi |
| Ullswater     | 3.86 sq mi |
| Derwent Water | 2.06 sq mi |

(a) Relational table

|         |                  |
|---------|------------------|
| Country | United States    |
| State   | California       |
| County  | Los Angeles      |
| Region  | South California |

(b) Entity table

|         | Right-handed | Left-handed |
|---------|--------------|-------------|
| Males   | 43           | 9           |
| Females | 44           | 4           |
| Totals  | 87           | 12          |

(c) Matrix table

|      |        | To          |              |             |
|------|--------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
|      |        | Solid       | Liquid       | Gas         |
| From | Solid  | Solid trans | Melting      | Sublimation |
|      | Liquid | Freezing    | -            | Boiling     |
|      | Gas    | Deposition  | Condensation | -           |

(d) Nested table

Gameloft SE is a French video game publisher based in Paris, founded in December 1999 by Ubisoft co-founder Michel Guillemot. The company operates 19 development studios worldwide, and publishes games with a special focus on the mobile games market.

Linear text vs. diverse table layout structures

## Weak connections between tables and text

Gameloft

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Gameloft SE** is a French video game publisher based in Paris, founded in December 1999 by Ubisoft co-founder Michel Guillemot. The company operates 19 development studios worldwide, and publishes games with a special focus on the mobile games market. Formerly a public company traded at the Paris Bourse, Gameloft was acquired by media conglomerate Vivendi in 2016.

**Contents** [hide]

- History
  - Game development strategy
  - Vivendi subsidiary
- Corporate affairs
  - Studios
  - Services
- Games
- References
- External links

**History** [edit]

**Game development strategy** [edit]

Gameloft was founded by Michel Guillemot, one of the five founders of Ubisoft, on 14 December 1999.<sup>[2]</sup><sup>[3]</sup> By February 2009, Gameloft had



Precise alignment rarely exists

**Gameloft SE**

**Type** Subsidiary

**Industry** Video games

**Founded** 14 December 1999; 21 years ago

**Founder** Michel Guillemot

**Headquarters** Paris, France

**Area served** Worldwide

**Key people** Stéphane Roussel (chairman, CEO), Alexandre de Rochefort (CFO)

**Revenue** 258,000,000 euro (2017)

**Number of employees** 4,600<sup>[1]</sup> (2019)

**Parent** Vivendi (2016–present)

**Website** gameloft.com

## Capturing multi-granular content

**Taxing wages in the United States**

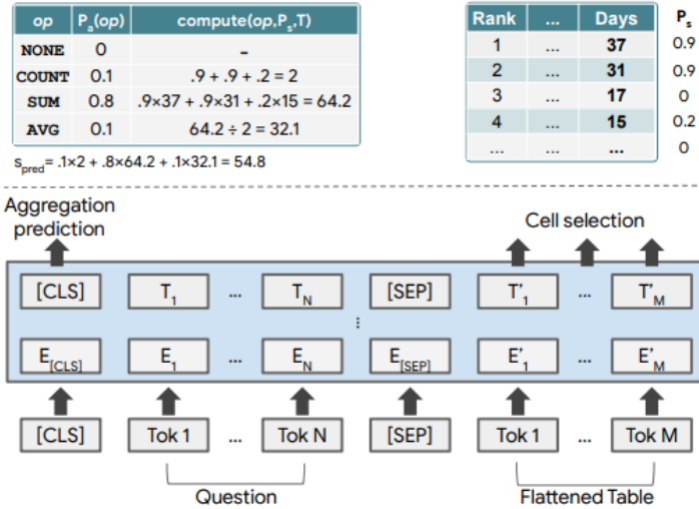
Average earnings in 2001?

Changes of earnings and taxes?

Dependent children tax allowances?

|                         |                    | Year |      |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------|------|
| Indicator               |                    | 2000 | 2001 |
| Standard tax allowances | Basic              | 7200 | 7200 |
|                         | Dependent children | 0    | 0    |

## 1. Representation Learning for Tables + Language



## 2. Natural Language Interface for Tabular Content



## 3. Table-assisted Natural Language Understanding



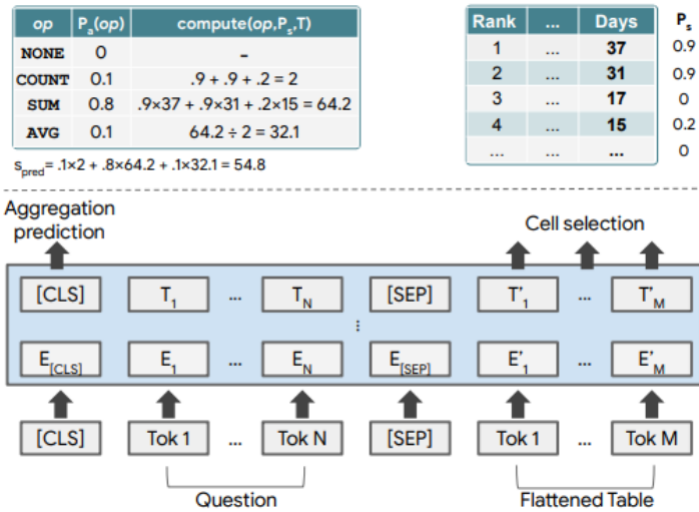
Minecraft is the best-selling game. (✓/✗)

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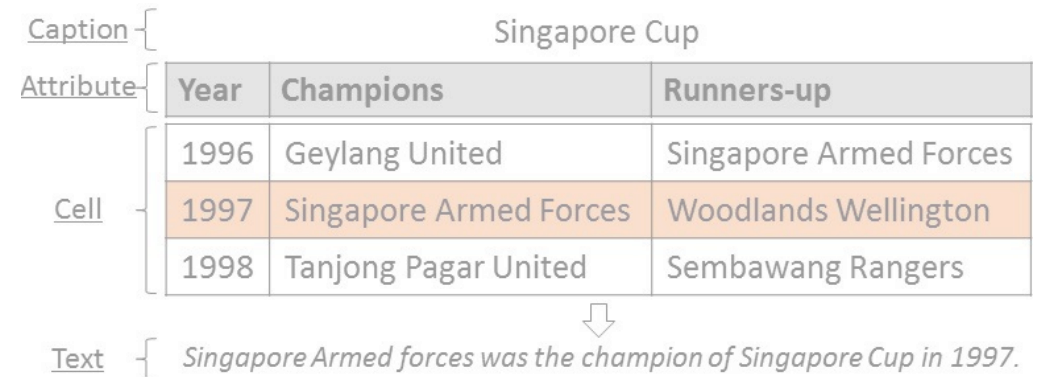
## 4. Open Research Directions



## 1. Representation Learning for Tables + Language



## 2. Natural Language Interface for Tabular Content



## 3. Table-assisted Natural Language Understanding



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## 4. Open Research Directions





## The backbone of NL interfaces to tables and table-assisted NLU

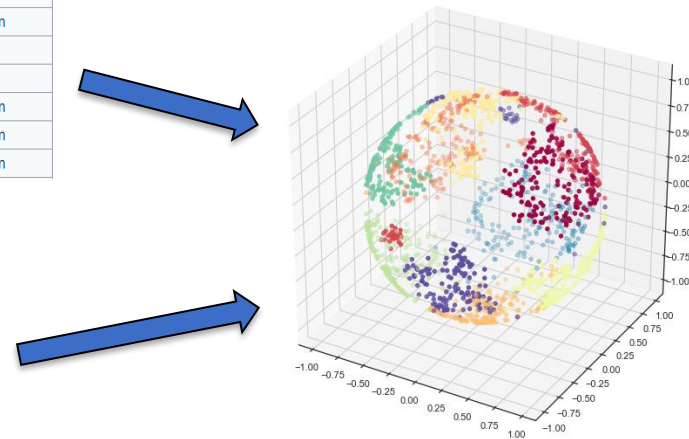
Tables

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Natural Language

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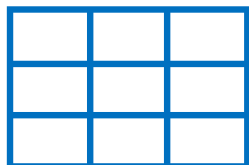
## Goal



Joint (latent) representation

Relevance between NL and tabular content

## Challenges



- Precise table-text alignment rarely exists.
- Tabular content is presented in different granularities (cells, rows, cols, etc.)
- Linear text vs. structured tables



# TaBERT: Joint Language Modeling for Tables and Text



## 1. Coarse-grained table-text association



×2.6M from **Wikipedia** and **WDC Web Tables**



surrounding text



Coarse-grained association

*In which city did Piotr's last 1st place finish occur?*

|       | Year | Venue   | Position | Event                     |
|-------|------|---------|----------|---------------------------|
| $R_1$ | 2003 | Tampere | 3rd      | EU Junior Championship    |
| $R_2$ | 2005 | Erfurt  | 1st      | EU U23 Championship       |
| $R_3$ | 2005 | Izmir   | 1st      | Universiade               |
| $R_4$ | 2006 | Moscow  | 2nd      | World Indoor Championship |
| $R_5$ | 2007 | Bangkok | 1st      | Universiade               |

Selected Rows as Content Snapshot :  $\{R_2, R_3, R_5\}$

Top K rows based on **n-gram** overlapping with the **text utterance** ( $n \leq 3$ )

## 2. BERT-based encoding with three pre-training tasks

pre-training objectives



- Masked Language Modeling (MLM) objective
- Masked Column Prediction: recovering column names and data types
- Cell Value Recovery

Transformer (BERT)

$R_2$  [CLS] In which city did Piotr's ... [SEP] Year | real | 2005 [SEP] Venue | text | Erfurt [SEP] Position | text | 1st [SEP] ...

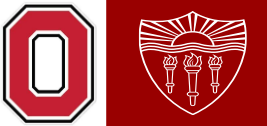
Text utterance

Row linearization: a sequence of (column name, data type, value) tuples

Yin, et al. TaBERT: Pretraining for Joint Understanding of Textual and Tabular Data. ACL-20

<https://github.com/facebookresearch/TaBERT>

# TaPas: Weakly-supervised Table Question Answering



## 1. Pretraining

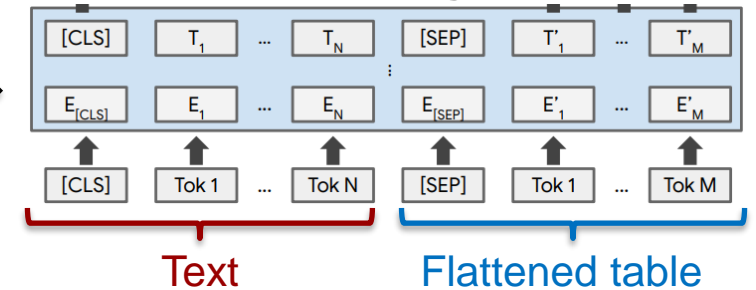
Wikitable



- **6.2M Tables:** 3.3M infoboxes and 2.9M WikiTables
- Table captions, article titles, article descriptions, segment titles and surround segment text

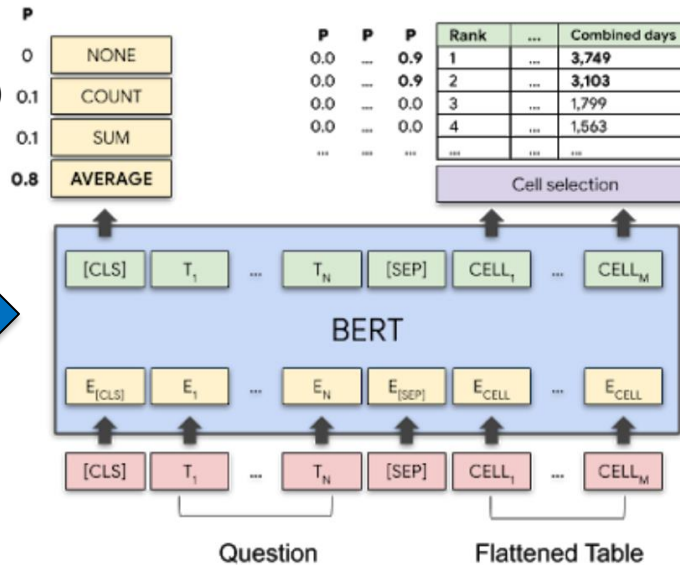


## MLM Pretraining on BERT



## 2. Fine-tuning

- WIKITQ (Pasupat+ ACL-15)
- SQA (Iyyer+ ACL-17)
- WikiSQL (Zhong+ 2017)



|   |                     |                |
|---|---------------------|----------------|
| Which wrestler had the most number of reigns? | Ric Flair           | Cell selection |
| Average time as champion for top 2 wrestlers? | AVG(3749,3103)=3426 | Scalar answer  |

- Cell selection: selecting subsets of cells
- Scalar answer: estimating a soft scalar outcome over all aggregates with Huber loss

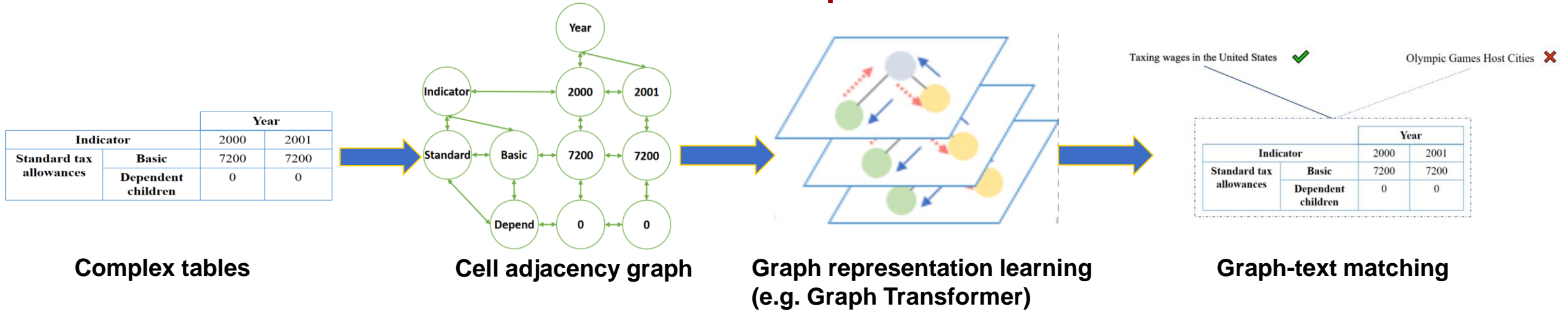
TaPas offers SOTA performance as the backbone model of table-based NLI tasks.

Herzig, et al. TaPas: Weakly Supervised Table Parsing via Pre-training. ACL-20  
Eisenschlos, et al. Understanding tables with intermediate pre-training. Findings of EMNLP-20  
<https://github.com/google-research/tapas>

# Graph Representation Learning for Complex Tables



## What if tables have complex structures?



## Comparing to language models

### Pros:

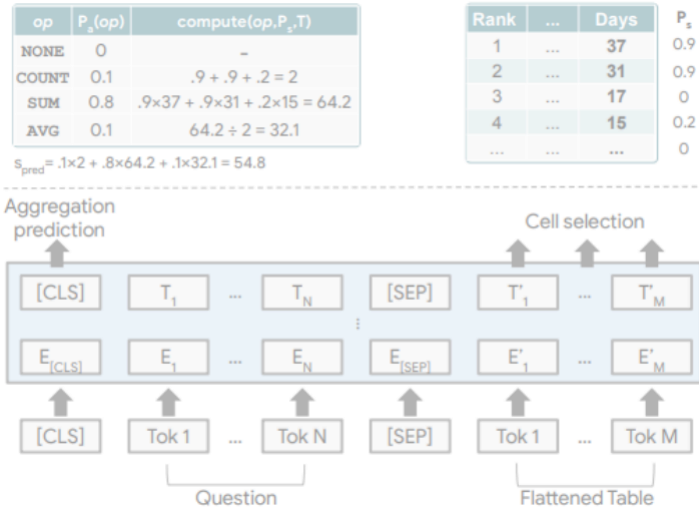
- Can handle arbitrary table layout structures
- Can easily summarize multi-granular contents (with global nodes)

### Con:

- Weaker table-text association (semantic shifts between feature spaces of the LM and the graph encoder)

Zhang, et al. A Graph Representation of Semi-structured Data for Web Question Answering. COLING-20  
Wang, et al. Retrieving Complex Tables with Multi-Granular Graph Representation Learning. SIGIR-21

## 1. Representation Learning for Tables + Language



## 2. Natural Language Interface for Tabular Content



## 3. Table-assisted Natural Language Understanding



| Rank | Title                               | Sales       | Platform(s)    |
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## 4. Open Research Directions





## 1. Using natural language to retrieve the tabular content



The best-selling video game?



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## 2. Describing tabular content with natural language



Changes of taxes in U.S.?

Taxing wages in the United States

| Indicator               |                    | Year |      |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------|------|
|                         |                    | 2000 | 2001 |
| Standard tax allowances | Basic              | 7200 | 7200 |
|                         | Dependent children | 0    | 0    |

Olympic Games Host Cities

| City                    | Country | Year | Continent     |
|-------------------------|---------|------|---------------|
| Los Angeles             | U.S.    | 2028 | North America |
| Milan–Cortina d'Ampezzo | Italy   | 2026 | Europe        |
| Paris                   | France  | 2024 |               |
| Beijing                 | China   | 2022 | Asia          |

## Input:

- A natural language query
- A set of **tables**, where each table consists of:
  - table body (headers, data cells, etc.)
  - context (captions, footnotes, etc.)

## Output:

- A ranked list of **semantically relevant** tables

## Earlier methods

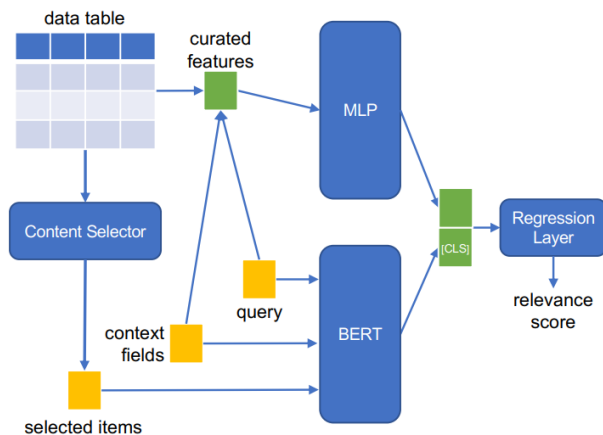
### Lexical matching

- **BM25**: Robertson, et al. Okapi at TREC-3. NIST special publication 500225 (1995)
- **Multi-field doc ranking**: Pimplikar and Sarawagi. 2012. Answering table queries on the web using column keywords. PVLDB-12
- **Lexical Table Retrieval**: Zhang and Balog: Ad hoc table retrieval using semantic similarity. WWW-18

### Feature engineering / statistical machine learning

- **Linear regression**: Cafarella et al. Data integration for the relational web. PVLDB-09
- **Tab-Lasso**: Bhagavatula, et al. Methods for exploring and mining tables on wikipedia. KDD-13
- **MDF & GRU-matching**: Sun, et al. Content-based table retrieval for web queries. Neurocomputing 349 (2019), 183–189

## Recent language models offer more precise and generalizable retrieval



### BERT4TR

- Using BERT to match between queries and linearized tables
- Chen, et al. Table Search Using a Deep Contextualized Language Model. SIGIR-20

### TaBERT offers even better performance



## More challenges: Complex tables and diverse query intents

### Various layout structures

| Lake          | Area       |
|---------------|------------|
| Windermere    | 5.69 sq mi |
| Ullswater     | 3.86 sq mi |
| Derwent Water | 2.06 sq mi |

(a) Relational table

|         |                  |
|---------|------------------|
| Country | United States    |
| State   | California       |
| County  | Los Angeles      |
| Region  | South California |

(b) Entity table

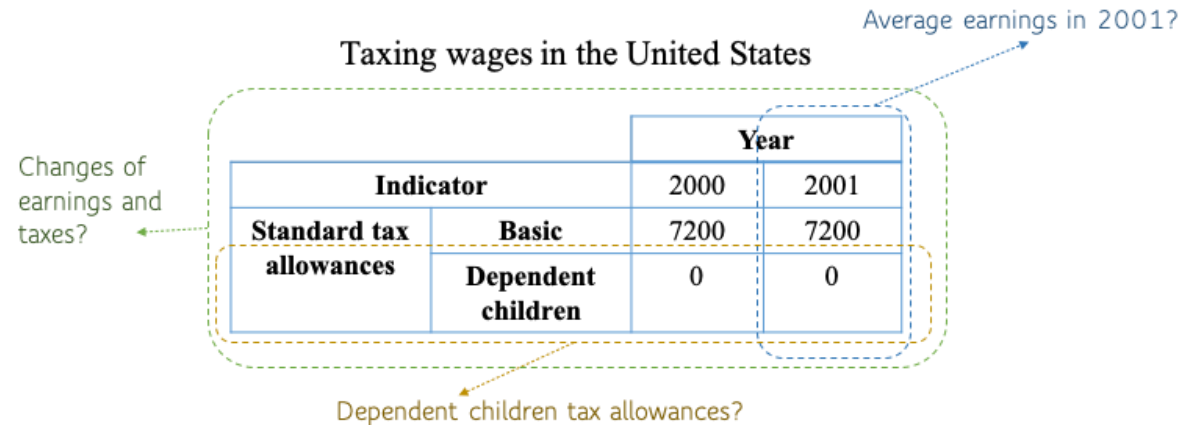
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| Totals  | 87           | 12          |

(c) Matrix table

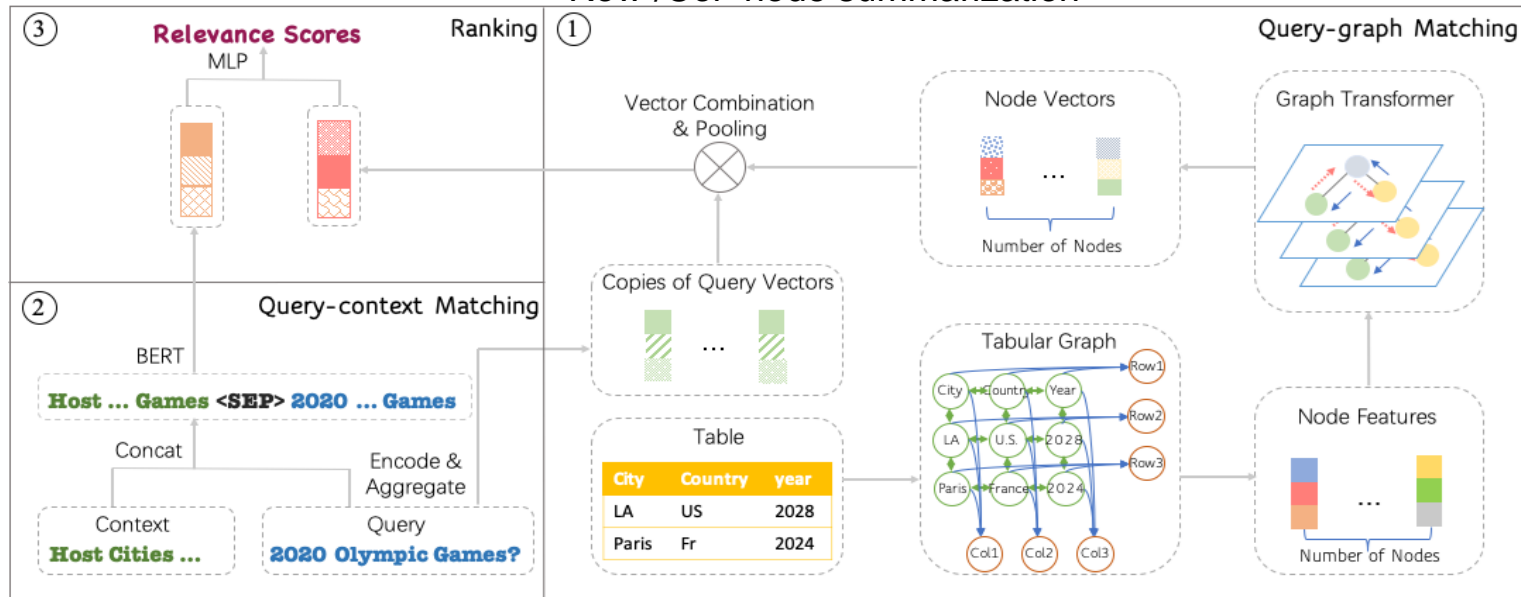
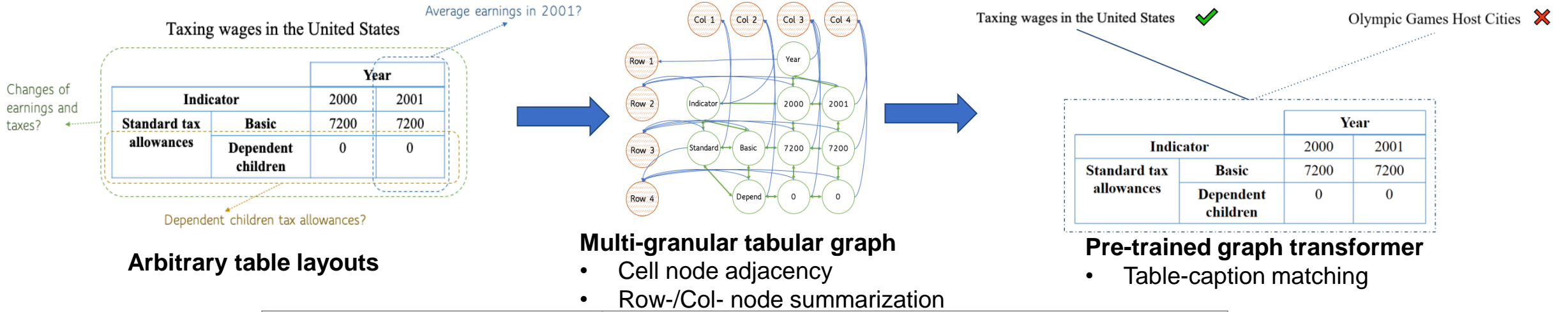
|      |        | To          |              |             |
|------|--------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
|      |        | Solid       | Liquid       | Gas         |
| From | Solid  | Solid trans | Melting      | Sublimation |
|      | Liquid | Freezing    | -            | Boiling     |
|      | Gas    | Deposition  | Condensation | -           |

(d) Nested table

### Diverse query intents



# Semantic Table Retrieval



## Model Architecture

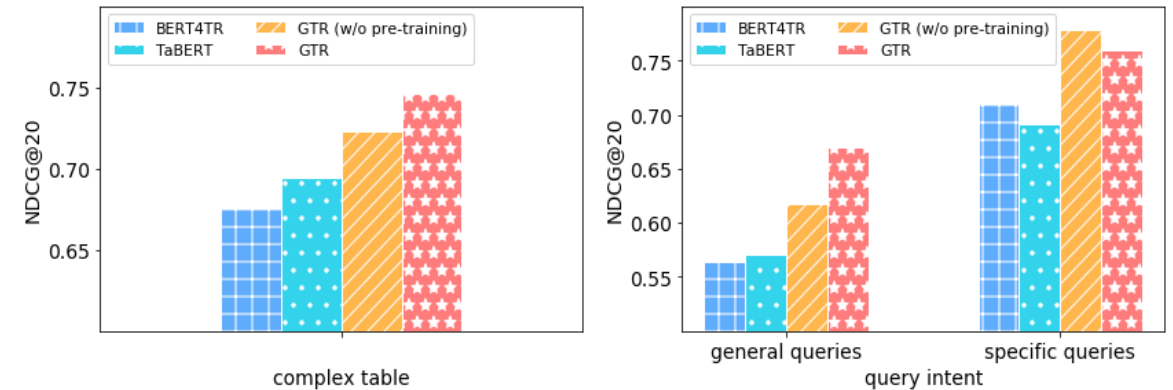
Wang, et al. Retrieving Complex Tables with Multi-Granular Graph Representation Learning. SIGIR, 2021

## Pre-trained Graph Transformer (GTR)

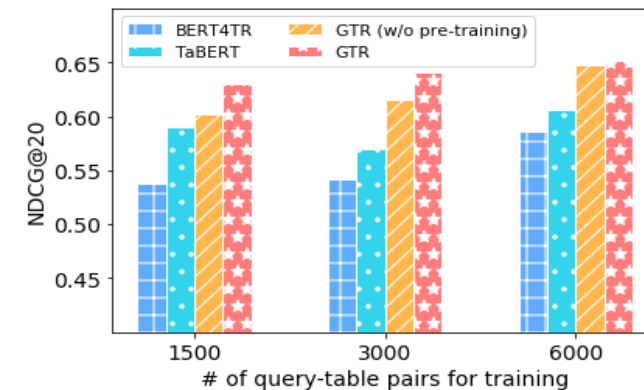
### Results on WikiTables

| Method                 | NDCG@5        | NDCG@10       | NDCG@15       | NDCG@20       | MAP           |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| BM25                   | 0.3196        | 0.3377        | 0.3732        | 0.4045        | 0.4260        |
| WebTable               | 0.2980        | 0.3150        | 0.3486        | 0.3922        | -             |
| SDR                    | 0.4573        | 0.4841        | 0.5195        | 0.5534        | -             |
| MDR                    | 0.5021        | 0.5116        | 0.5451        | 0.5761        | -             |
| Tab-Lasso              | 0.5161        | 0.5018        | 0.5330        | 0.5481        | -             |
| LTR                    | 0.5910        | 0.5712        | 0.5858        | 0.6041        | 0.5615        |
| TabBERT                | 0.5926        | 0.6108        | 0.6451        | 0.6668        | 0.6326        |
| BERT4TR                | 0.6052        | 0.6171        | 0.6386        | 0.6689        | 0.6191        |
| GTR (w/o pre-training) | <u>0.6554</u> | <u>0.6747</u> | <u>0.6978</u> | <u>0.7211</u> | <u>0.6665</u> |
| GTR                    | 0.6671        | 0.6856        | 0.7065        | 0.7272        | 0.6859        |

Better generalization to **complex tables** and **diverse query intents**



Better **cross-dataset generalization**



Graph Transformer vs. Linear Language Models

- >8% relative improvement on all metrics
- better than BERT-based methods even w/o pre-training

Wang, et al. Retrieving Complex Tables with Multi-Granular Graph Representation Learning. SIGIR, 2021



## Generating NL descriptions to summarize tabular content

- WIKIBIO dataset [Lebret+ EMNLP-16]: **surface-level NLG**.
- **Logical NLG** dataset [Chen+ ACL-20]

## The emerging challenge: describing logical comparison

Medal Table from Tournament

| Nation   | Gold Medal | Silver Medal | Bronze Medal | Sports         |
|----------|------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Canada   | 3          | 1            | 2            | Ice Hockey     |
| Mexico   | 2          | 3            | 1            | Baseball       |
| Colombia | 1          | 3            | 0            | Roller Skating |

### Surface-level Generation

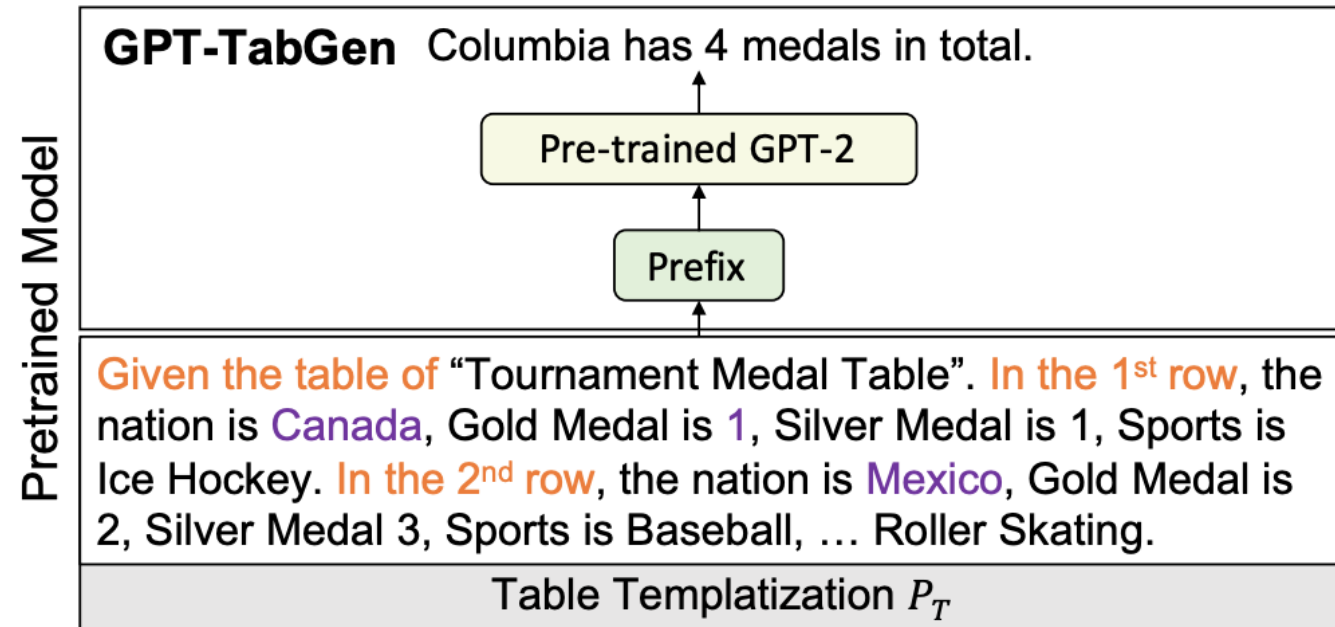
**Sentence:** **Canada** has got **3 gold** medals in the tournament.

**Sentence:** **Mexico** got **3 silver** medals and **1 bronze** medal.

### Logical Natural Language Generation

**Sentence:** **Canada** obtained **1 more gold** medal than **Mexico**.

**Sentence:** **Canada** obtained the **most gold** medals in the game.



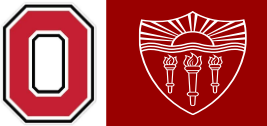
## GPT-TabGen [Chen+ ACL-20]

1. Generating a per-row (intermediate) description based on a <col name, value> template.
2. Summarize the intermediate description: fulfilling a summary template with GPT-2

**Existing models can only achieve 20% logical correctness (according to Chen+ ACL-20)!**

Lebret, et al. Neural Text Generation from Structured Data with Application to the Biography Domain. EMNLP-16  
Chen et al. Logical Natural Language Generation from Open-Domain Tables. ACL-20

# Controlled Table-to-text Generation



## Summarizing facts only based on several highlighted cells

- The ToTTo dataset: 121,000 training examples; 7,500 examples each for development and test

Bill Dooley  
Head coaching record

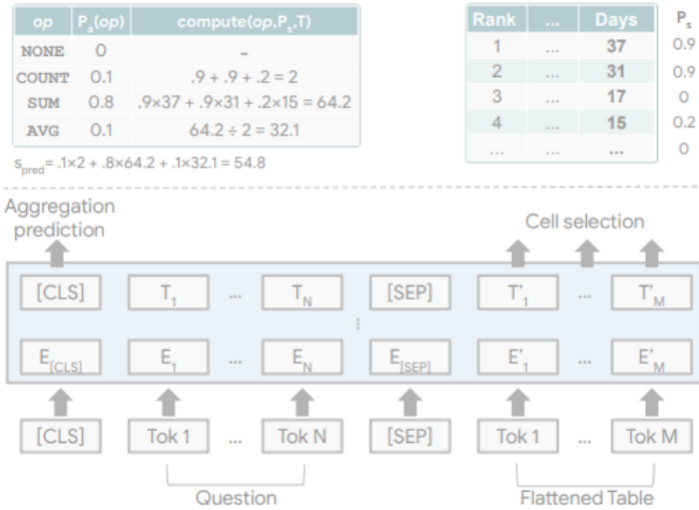
| Year  | Team           | Overall     | Conference | Standing | Bowl/playoffs  | Coaches# | AP° |
|---|----------------|-------------|------------|----------|----------------|----------|-----|
| North Carolina Tar Heels (Atlantic Coast Conference) (1967 - 1977)                          |                |             |            |          |                |          |     |
| 1967  | North Carolina | 2 - 8       | 2 - 5      | 7th      |                |          |     |
| 1968  | North Carolina | 3 - 7       | 1 - 6      | 8th      |                |          |     |
| 1969  | North Carolina | 5 - 5       | 3 - 3      | T - 3rd  |                |          |     |
| 1970  | North Carolina | 8 - 4       | 5 - 2      | T - 2nd  | L Peach        |          |     |
| 1971  | North Carolina | 9 - 3       | 6 - 0      | 1st      | L Gator        | 18       |     |
| 1972  | North Carolina | 11 - 1      | 6 - 0      | 1st      | W Sun          | 14       | 12  |
| 1973  | North Carolina | 4 - 7       | 1 - 5      | 6th      |                |          |     |
| 1974  | North Carolina | 7 - 5       | 4 - 2      | T - 2nd  | L Sun          |          |     |
| 1975  | North Carolina | 3 - 7 - 1   | 1 - 4 - 1  | 6th      |                |          |     |
| 1976  | North Carolina | 9 - 3       | 4 - 1      | 2nd      | L Peach        |          |     |
| 1977  | North Carolina | 8 - 3 - 1   | 5 - 0 - 1  | 1st      | L Liberty      | 14       | 17  |
| North Carolina:   | 69 - 53 - 2    | 38 - 28 - 2 |            |          |                |          |     |
| Virginia Tech Gobblers / Hokies (NCAA Division I-A Independent) (1978 - 1986)               |                |             |            |          |                |          |     |
| 1978  | Virginia Tech  | 4 - 7       |            |          |                |          |     |
| 1979  | Virginia Tech  | 5 - 6       |            |          |                |          |     |
| 1980  | Virginia Tech  | 8 - 4       |            |          | L Peach        |          |     |
| 1981  | Virginia Tech  | 7 - 4       |            |          |                |          |     |
| 1982  | Virginia Tech  | 7 - 4       |            |          |                |          |     |
| 1983  | Virginia Tech  | 9 - 2       |            |          |                |          |     |
| 1984  | Virginia Tech  | 8 - 4       |            |          | L Independence |          |     |
| 1985  | Virginia Tech  | 6 - 5       |            |          |                |          |     |
| 1986  | Virginia Tech  | 10 - 2 - 1  |            |          | W Peach        |          | 20  |
| Virginia Tech:  | 64 - 38 - 1    |             |            |          |                |          |     |
| Wake Forest Demon Deacons (Atlantic Coast Conference) (1987 - 1992)                         |                |             |            |          |                |          |     |
| 1987  | Wake Forest    | 7 - 4       | 4 - 3      | T - 3rd  |                |          |     |
| 1988  | Wake Forest    | 6 - 4 - 1   | 4 - 3      | T - 4th  |                |          |     |
| 1989  | Wake Forest    | 2 - 8 - 1   | 1 - 6      | 7th      |                |          |     |
| 1990  | Wake Forest    | 3 - 8       | 0 - 7      | 8th      |                |          |     |
| 1991  | Wake Forest    | 3 - 8       | 1 - 6      | T - 7th  |                |          |     |
| 1992  | Wake Forest    | 8 - 4       | 4 - 4      | T - 4th  | W Independence | 25       | 25  |
| Wake Forest:  | 29 - 36 - 2    | 14 - 29     |            |          |                |          |     |
| Total:  | 163 - 126 - 5  |             |            |          |                |          |     |
| National championship Conference title Conference division title or championship game berth |                |             |            |          |                |          |     |
| #Rankings from final Coaches Poll. ° Rankings from final AP Poll.                           |                |             |            |          |                |          |     |

**The challenge:** overgeneration (missing descriptions) and under generation (unexpected descriptions).

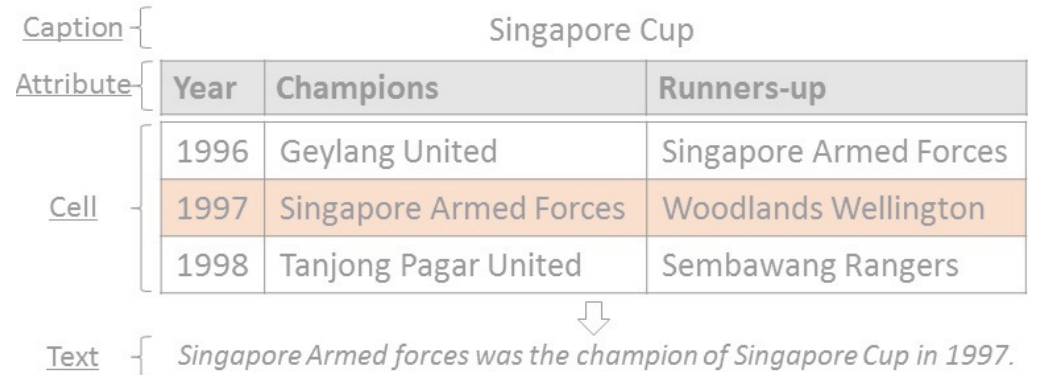
- GOLD:** Bill Dooley served as the head coach at the North Carolina (1967–1977), Virginia tech (1978–1986) and Wake Forest (1987–1992).
- BART(sub-table):** Bill Dooley served as the head coach at North Carolina from 1967 to 1974 and at Virginia Tech from 1974 to 1992.
- BART(full-table):** Bill Dooley served as the head coach at North Carolina from 1967 to 1989 and at Virginia Tech from 1990 to 2005, compiling a career coaching record of 201–151–10.

**An open question:** graph representation learning as prior?

## 1. Representation Learning for Tables + Language



## 2. Natural Language Interface for Tabular Content



## 3. Table-assisted Natural Language Understanding



Minecraft is the best-selling game. (✓/✗)

| Rank | Title                               | Sales       | Platform(s)    |
|------|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1    | Minecraft                           | 200,000,000 | Multi-platform |
| 2    | Grand Theft Auto V                  | 135,000,000 | Multi-platform |
| 3    | Tetris (EA)                         | 100,000,000 | Mobile         |
| 4    | Wii Sports                          | 82,900,000  | Wii            |
| 5    | PlayerUnknown's Battlegrounds       | 70,000,000  | Multi-platform |
| 6    | Super Mario Bros.                   | 48,240,000  | Multi-platform |
| 7    | Pokémon Red / Green / Blue / Yellow | 47,520,000  | Multi-platform |

## 4. Open Research Directions



# Table-assisted Natural Language Understanding



| Rank ↕ | Title ↕                                    | Sales ↕     | Platform(s) ↕  |
|--------|--|-------------|----------------|
| 1      | <i>Minecraft</i>                           | 200,000,000 | Multi-platform |
| 2      | <i>Grand Theft Auto V</i>                  | 135,000,000 | Multi-platform |
| 3      | <i>Tetris (EA)</i>                         | 100,000,000 | Mobile         |
| 4      | <i>Wii Sports</i>                          | 82,900,000  | Wii            |
| 5      | <i>PlayerUnknown's Battlegrounds</i>       | 70,000,000  | Multi-platform |
| 6      | <i>Super Mario Bros.</i>                   | 48,240,000  | Multi-platform |
| 7      | <i>Pokémon Red / Green / Blue / Yellow</i> | 47,520,000  | Multi-platform |



• The best-selling video game of all time is **Minecraft**.



• The best-selling video game of all time is **Tetris**.



1. Web tables as trustworthy evidence for verifying claims

| Year | City      | Country | Nations |
|------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1896 | Athens    | Greece  | 14      |
| 1900 | Paris     | France  | 24      |
| 1904 | St. Louis | USA     | 12      |
| ...  | ...       | ...     | ...     |
| 2004 | Athens    | Greece  | 201     |
| 2008 | Beijing   | China   | 204     |
| 2012 | London    | UK      | 204     |

$x$  = Greece held its last Summer Olympics in which year?

$y$  = 2004

2. Web tables as clean references for answering questions





**The TabFact dataset:** 16k Wikipedia tables as evidence for verifying 118k human annotated statements

## United States House of Representatives Elections, 1972

| District      | Incumbent          | Party      | Result                            | Candidates   |
|---------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| California 3  | John E. Moss       | democratic | re-elected                        | John E. Moss (d) 69.9% John Rakus (r) 30.1%        |
| California 5  | Phillip Burton     | democratic | re-elected                        | Phillip Burton (d) 81.8% Edlo E. Powell (r) 18.2%  |
| California 8  | George Paul Miller | democratic | lost renomination democratic hold | Pete Stark (d) 52.9% Lew M. Warden , Jr. (r) 47.1% |
| California 14 | Jerome R. Waldie   | republican | re-elected                        | Jerome R. Waldie (d) 77.6% Floyd E. Sims (r) 22.4% |
| California 15 | John J. Mcfall     | republican | re-elected                        | John J. Mcfall (d) unopposed                       |

### Entailed Statement

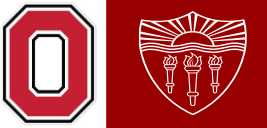
1. John E. Moss and Phillip Burton are both re-elected in the house of representative election.
2. John J. Mcfall is unopposed during the re-election.
3. There are three different incumbents from democratic.

### Refuted Statement

1. John E. Moss and George Paul Miller are both re-elected in the house of representative election.
2. John J. Mcfall failed to be re-elected though being unopposed.
3. There are five candidates in total, two of them are democrats and three of them are republicans.

1. **Table retrieval:** finding evidence table(s)
2. **NLI:** textual entailment using the table as premise and the statement as hypothesis

# Table-based Fact Verification



**Logical program based approach:** learn to parse NL statements into logical programs, and execute the program on tables

| Year | Tournaments Played | Avg. Score | Scoring Rank |
|------|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| 2007 | 22                 | 72.46      | 81           |
| 2008 | 29                 | 71.65      | 22           |
| 2009 | 25                 | 71.90      | 34           |
| 2010 | 18                 | 73.42      | 92           |
| 2011 | 11                 | 74.42      | 125          |

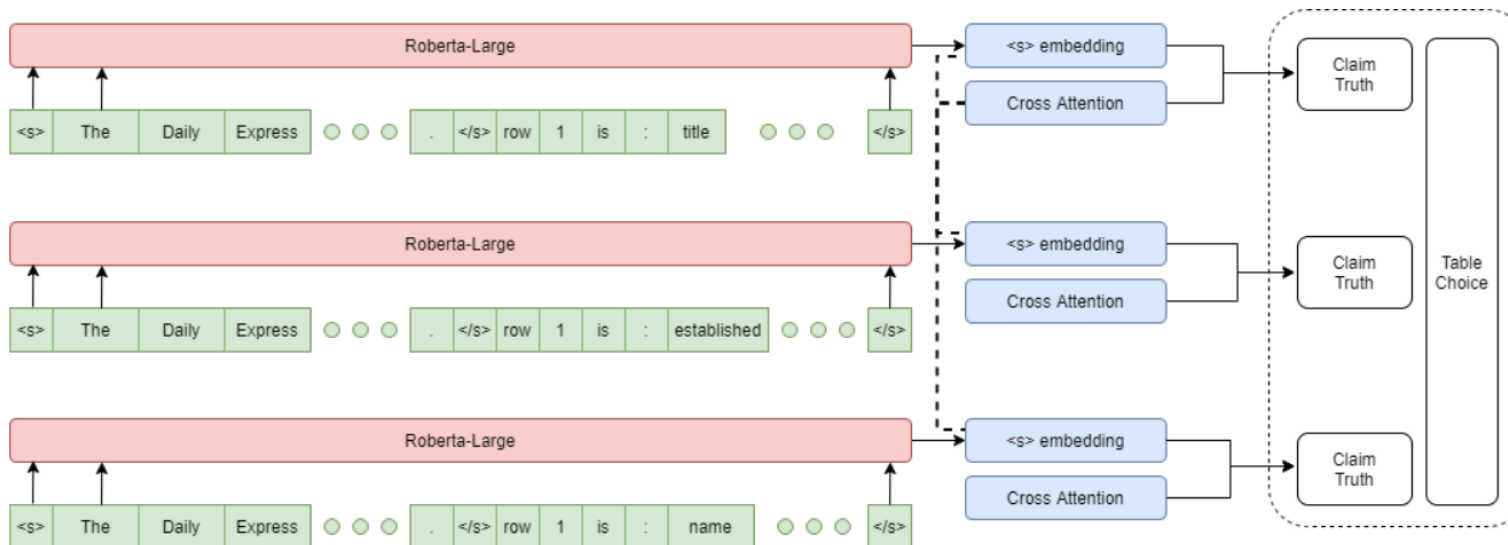
**Statement** Ji-young Oh played more tournament in 2008 than any other year.



**Logical form parser**

**Program**  $eq \{ max \{ all\_rows ; tournaments \ played \} ; hop \{ filter\_eq \{ all\_rows ; year ; 2008 \} ; tournaments \ played \} \} = True$

Zhong et al. LogicalFactChecker: Leveraging Logical Operations for Fact Checking with Graph Module Network. ACL-20  
Yang et al. Program Enhanced Fact Verification with Verbalization and Graph Attention Network. EMNLP-20

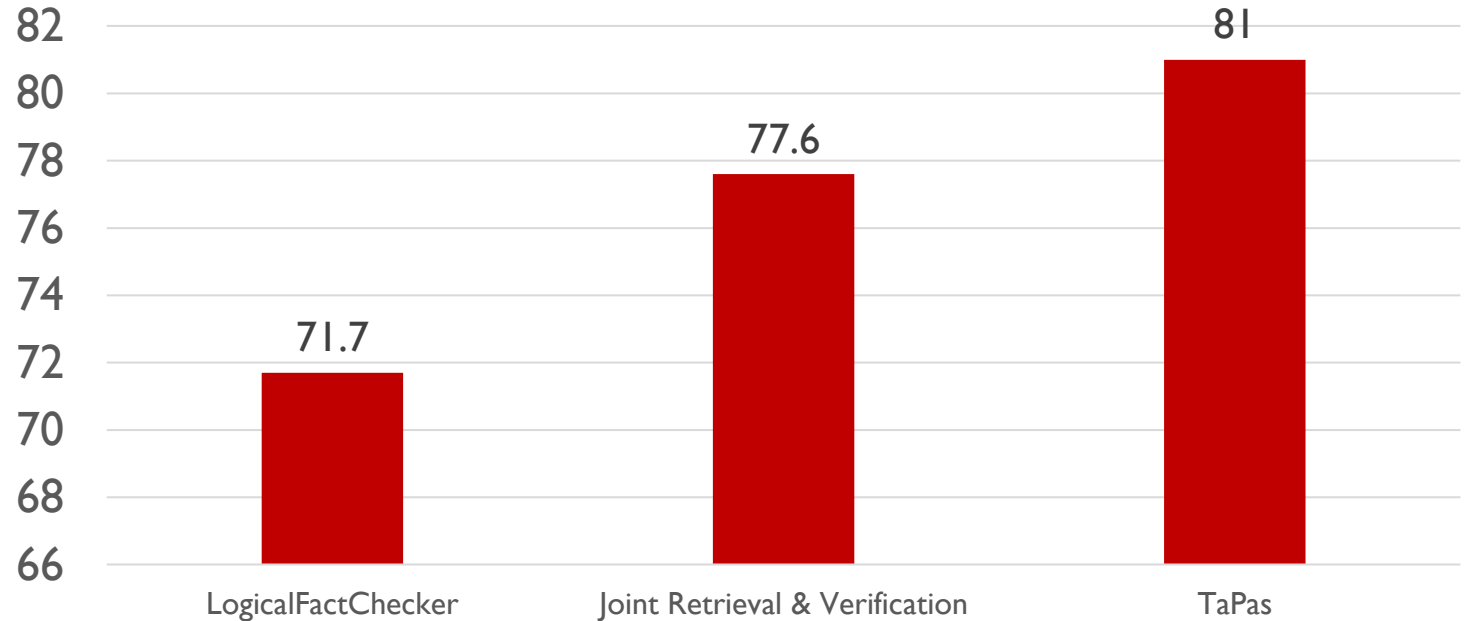
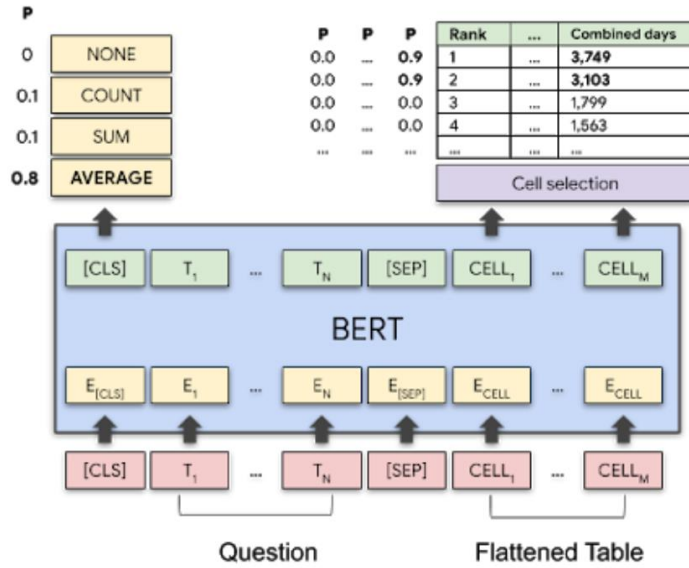


**Jointly learning for table retrieval and textual entailment.**

Schlichtkrull, et al. Joint Verification and Reranking for Open Fact Checking Over Tables. 2020

Textual entailment seems to be the right direction.  
Table-assisted language modeling (TaPas) provides a strong solution.

### Fact Verification Accuracy on TabFact



TaPas

■ Fact Verification Accuracy on TabFact

## Searching for table cells that answer natural language questions

- TabMCQ [Jauhar+, ACL-16] and WikiTableQuestions [Pasupat and Liang, EMNLP-15]

Given:

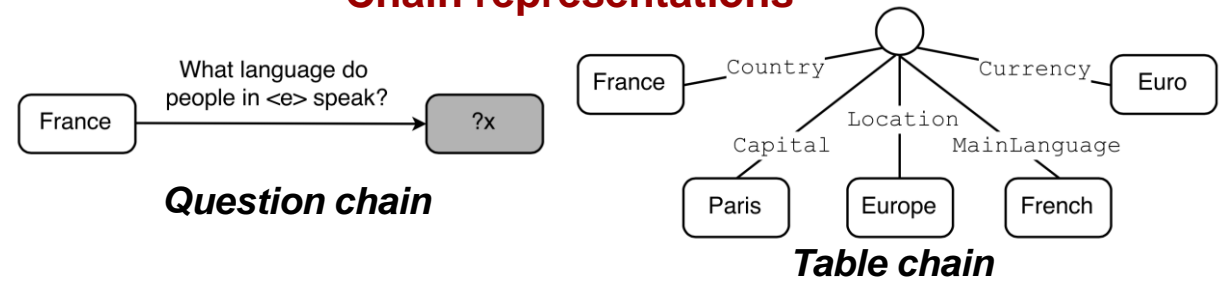
Question

What languages do people in France speak?

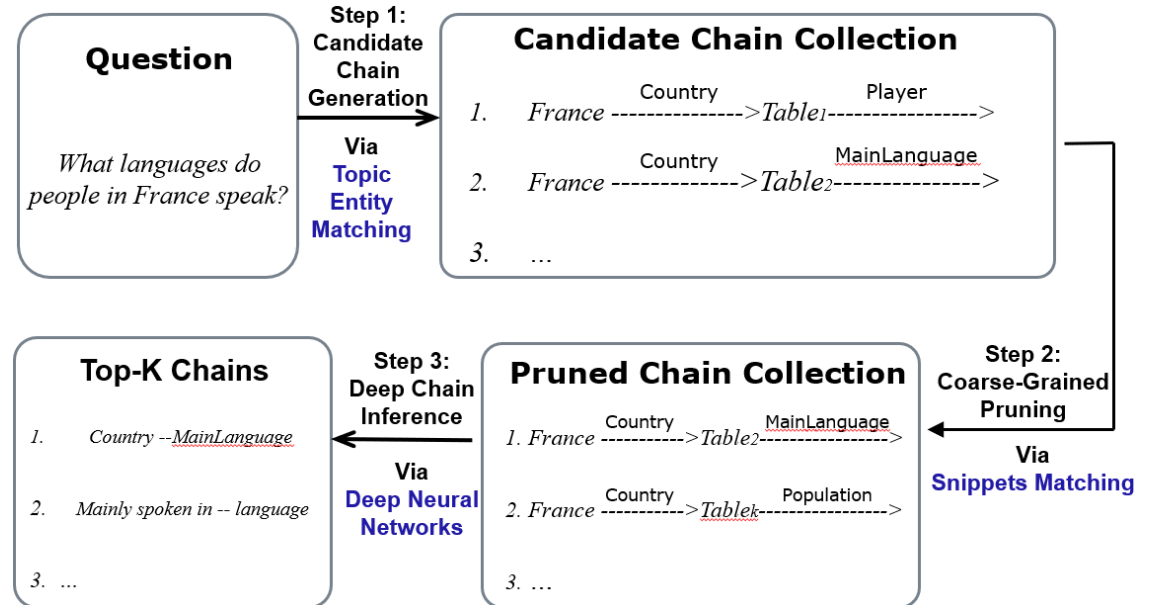
Table Database  
from the Web

| Country   | Capital   | Location | Main Language         | Currency         |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Algeria   | Algiers   | Africa   | Arabic, French        | Dinar            |
| France    | Paris     | Europe   | French                | Euro             |
| Hungary   | Budapest  | Europe   | Hungarian             | Forint           |
| Singapore | Singapore | Asia     | Malay, Chinese, Tamil | Singapore Dollar |

## Chain representations



## Chain matching



Goal: to find a table cell containing answers.

Answer

French

Evidence

| Country | Main Language |
|---------|---------------|
| France  | French        |

Source: <http://hasibul.info/gk/countries.php>

## TaBERT [ACL-20] +Weakly-supervised Semantic Parser (MAPO [Liang+ NIPS-18])

### 1. Coarse-grained table-text association



×2.6M from **Wikipedia** and **WDC Web Tables**



surrounding text



Coarse-grained association

*In which city did Piotr's last 1st place finish occur?*

|       | Year | Venue   | Position | Event                     |
|-------|------|---------|----------|---------------------------|
| $R_1$ | 2003 | Tampere | 3rd      | EU Junior Championship    |
| $R_2$ | 2005 | Erfurt  | 1st      | EU U23 Championship       |
| $R_3$ | 2005 | Izmir   | 1st      | Universiade               |
| $R_4$ | 2006 | Moscow  | 2nd      | World Indoor Championship |
| $R_5$ | 2007 | Bangkok | 1st      | Universiade               |

Selected Rows as Content Snapshot :  $\{R_2, R_3, R_5\}$

Top K rows based on  $n$ -gram overlapping with the text utterance ( $n \leq 3$ )

### 2. TaBERT as encoder for parsing questions into symbolic forms

*In which city did Piotr's last 1st place finish occur?*



```
Table.contains(column=Position, value=1st)
    .argmax(order_by=Year)
    .hop(column=Venue)
```

```
# Get rows whose 'Position' field contains '1st'
# Get the row which has the largest 'Year' field
# Select the value of 'Venue' in the result row
```

51.8 testing accuracy on WIKITQ, one of the SOTA's

The 2016 Summer Olympics officially known as the Games of the XXXI Olympiad (Portuguese : Jogos da XXXI Olimpíada) and commonly known as **Rio 2016** , was an international multi-sport event .....

| Name   | Year                 | Season | Flag bearer                        |
|--------|----------------------|--------|------------------------------------|
| XXXI   | <a href="#">2016</a> | Summer | <a href="#">Yan Naing Soe</a>      |
| XXX    | <a href="#">2012</a> | Summer | <a href="#">Zaw Win Thet</a>       |
| XXIX   | <a href="#">2008</a> | Summer | <a href="#">Phone Myint Tayzar</a> |
| XXVIII | <a href="#">2004</a> | Summer | Hla Win U                          |
| XXVII  | <a href="#">2000</a> | Summer | <a href="#">Maung Maung Nge</a>    |
| XX     | <a href="#">1972</a> | Summer | <a href="#">Win Maung</a>          |

Yan Naing Soe ( born **31 January 1979** ) is a Burmese judoka . He competed at the 2016 Summer Olympics in the **men 's 100 kg event** , ..... He was the flag bearer for Myanmar at the **Parade of Nations** .

Zaw Win Thet ( born **1 March 1991** in Kyonpyaw , Patheingyi District , Ayeyarwady Division , Myanmar ) is a Burmese runner who .....

Myint Tayzar Phone ( Burmese : မြင့်တေဇာဖုန်း ) born **July 2 , 1978** ) is a sprint canoer from Myanmar who competed in the late 2000s .

.....  
Win Maung ( born **12 May 1949** ) is a Burmese footballer . He competed in the men 's tournament at the 1972 Summer Olympics ...

Hardness ↓

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Q: In which year did the judoka bearer participate in the Olympic opening ceremony?            | A: 2016               |
| Q: Which event does the does the XXXI Olympic flag bearer participate in?                      | A: men's 100 kg event |
| Q: Where does the Burmese judoka participate in the Olympic opening ceremony as a flag bearer? | A: Rio                |
| Q: For the Olympic event happening after 2014, what session does the Flag bearer participate?  | A: Parade of Nations  |
| Q: For the XXXI and XXX Olympic event, which has an older flag bearer?                         | A: XXXI               |
| Q: When does the oldest flag Burmese bearer participate in the Olympic ceremony?               | A: 1972               |

Answering questions based on complementary information in tables and documents:

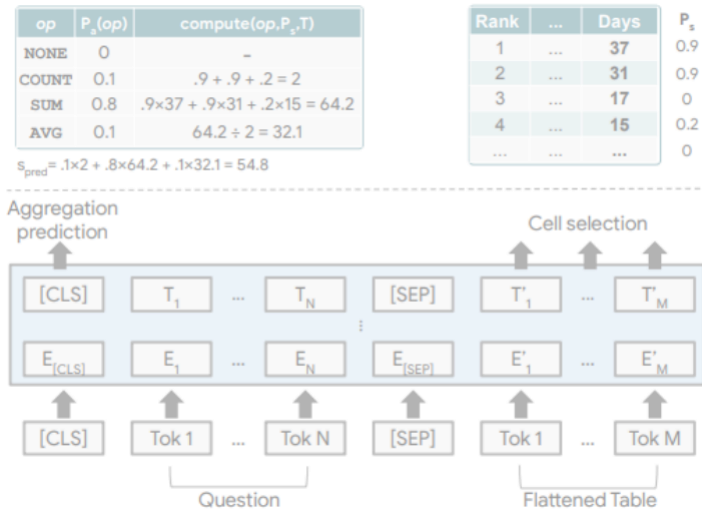
- 13K Wiki Tables
- Hyperlinked paragraphs

| Split        | Train         | Dev          | Test         | Total          |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| In-Passage   | 35,215        | 2,025        | 20,45        | 39,285 (56.4%) |
| In-Table     | 26,803        | 1,349        | 1,346        | 29,498 (42.3%) |
| Computed     | 664           | 92           | 72           | 828 (1.1%)     |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>62,682</b> | <b>3,466</b> | <b>3,463</b> | <b>69,611</b>  |

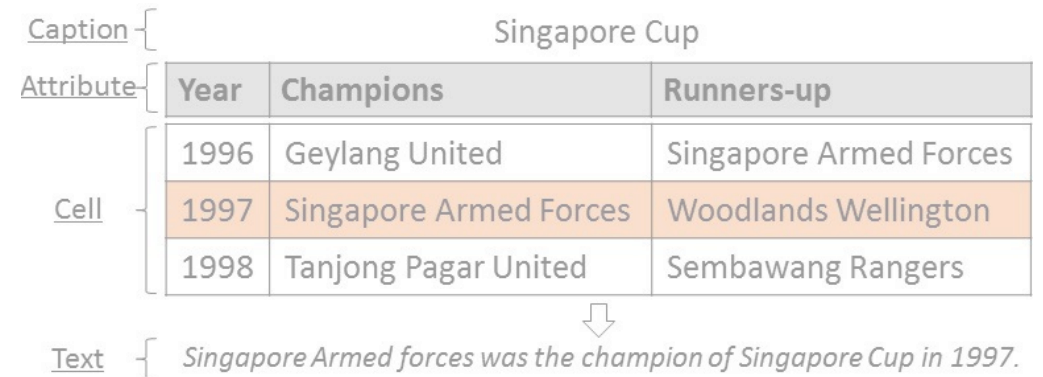
**Need to combine both TableQA and Doc QA**

Chen, et al. HybridQA: A Dataset of Multi-Hop Question Answering over Tabular and Textual Data. Findings of EMNLP-20

## 1. Representation Learning for Tables + Language



## 2. Natural Language Interface for Tabular Content



## 3. Table-assisted Natural Language Understanding



| Rank | Title                               | Sales       | Platform(s)    |
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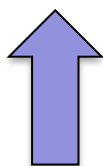
## 4. Open Research Directions



Grounding text spans (in scientific literature) to corresponding tabular content

Table 4: Ablation study of EVA based on DBP15k (FR→EN).

| model         | H@1               | H@10              | MRR               |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| w/o structure | .391 ±.004        | .514 ±.003        | .423 ±.004        |
| w/o image     | .749 ±.002        | .929 ±.002        | .817 ±.001        |
| w/o attribute | .750 ±.003        | .927 ±.001        | .813 ±.003        |
| w/o relation  | .763 ±.006        | .928 ±.003        | .823 ±.004        |
| w/o IL        | .715 ±.003        | .936 ±.002        | .795 ±.004        |
| w/o CSLS      | .786 ±.005        | .928 ±.001        | .838 ±.003        |
| full model    | <b>.793</b> ±.003 | <b>.942</b> ±.002 | <b>.847</b> ±.004 |



### 4.3 Ablation Study

We report an ablation study of EVA in Tab. 4 using DBP15k (FR→EN). As shown, IL brings ca. 8% absolute improvement. This gap is smaller than what has been reported previously (Sun et al. 2018). This is because the extra visual supervision in our method already allows the model to capture fairly good alignment in the first 500 epochs, leaving smaller room for further improvement from IL. CSLS gives minor but consistent improvement to all metrics during infer-

## Scientific Leaderboard Construction

### Scientific Publication

#### A Joint Model for Entity Analysis: Coreference, Typing, and Linking

**Abstract:** We present a joint model of three core tasks in the entity analysis stack: coreference resolution (within-document clustering), named entity recognition (coarse semantic typing), and entity linking (matching to Wikipedia entities). Our model is formally a structured conditional random field. Unary factors encode local features from strong baselines for each task. We then add binary and ternary factors to capture cross-task interactions, such as the constraint that coreferent mentions have the same semantic type. On the ACE 2005 and OntoNotes datasets, we achieve state-of-the-art results for all three tasks. Moreover, joint modeling improves performance on each task over strong independent baselines.

|        | Dev          |                |                   |              |              |              | Test  |                |                   |              |              |              |
|--------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|        | MUC          | B <sup>3</sup> | CEAF <sub>e</sub> | Avg.         | NER          | Link         | MUC   | B <sup>3</sup> | CEAF <sub>e</sub> | Avg.         | NER          | Link         |
| INDEP. | 77.95        | 74.81          | 71.84             | 74.87        | 83.04        | 73.07        | 81.03 | 74.89          | 72.56             | 76.16        | 82.35        | 74.71        |
| JOINT  | <b>79.41</b> | <b>75.56</b>   | <b>73.34</b>      | <b>76.10</b> | <b>85.94</b> | <b>75.69</b> | 81.41 | 74.70          | 72.93             | <b>76.35</b> | <b>85.60</b> | <b>76.78</b> |
| Δ      | +1.46        | +0.75          | +1.50             | +1.23        | +2.90        | +2.62        | +0.42 | -0.19          | +0.37             | +0.19        | +3.25        | +2.07        |

Table 1: Results on the ACE 2005 dev and test sets for the INDEP. (task-specific factors only)

### Leaderboard Annotations

| Task                     | Dataset         | Evaluation Metric | Best Result |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Named Entity Recognition | ACE 2005 (Test) | Accuracy          | 85.60       |
| Entity Linking           | ACE 2005 (Test) | Accuracy          | 76.78       |
| Coreference Resolution   | ACE 2005 (Test) | Avg. F1           | 76.35       |
| ...                      | ...             | ...               | ...         |

Hou, et al. Identification of Tasks, Datasets, Evaluation Metrics, and Numeric Scores for Scientific Leaderboards Construction. ACL-19



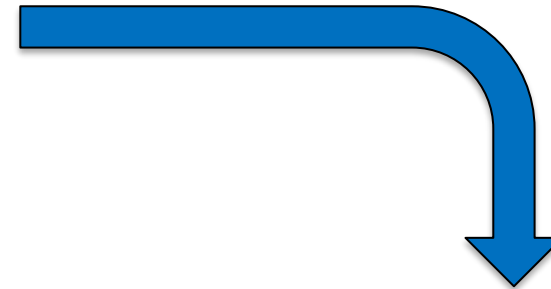
# Automated Table Cleaning and Expansion



How to automatically query Web corpora, verify what are in the table and add what are not there?

| Rank | Title                                      | Sales       | Platform(s)    |
|------|--|-------------|----------------|
| 1    | <i>Minecraft</i>                           | 200,000,000 | Multi-platform |
| 2    | <i>Grand Theft Auto V</i>                  | 135,000,000 | Multi-platform |
| 3    | <i>Tetris (EA)</i>                         | 100,000,000 | Mobile         |
| 4    | <i>Wii Sports</i>                          | 82,900,000  | Wii            |
| 5    | <i>PlayerUnknown's Battlegrounds</i>       | 70,000,000  | Multi-platform |
| 6    | <i>Super Mario Bros.</i>                   | 48,240,000  | Multi-platform |
| 7    | <i>Pokémon Red / Green / Blue / Yellow</i> | 47,520,000  | Multi-platform |

## 1. Answer-agnostic question generation



- *How many sales does Minecraft have?*

## 2. Cleaning: Open-domain QA + Claim verification

Web corpora



- *What are popular Nintendo Switch games?*

## 3. Expansion: Open-domain QA + Answer consolidation



## Table-assisted Dialogue Agent



Chain restaurant steakhouses [edit]

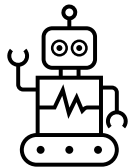
North America [edit]

- Black Angus
- Bonanza Steakhouse
- The Capital Grille
- Charlie Brown's Steakhouse
- Claim Jumper
- Del Frisco's Double Eagle Steak House
- Doe's Eat Place
- Fleming's Prime Steakhouse & Wine Bar
- Fogo de Chão
- Harry Caray's Italian Steakhouse
- Hoss's Steak and Sea House
- Houston's Restaurant
- K.Bob's Steakhouse
- The Keg
- Lawry's
- Logan's Roadhouse
- Lone Star Steakhouse & Saloon
- Longhorn Steakhouse
- Montana Mike's
- Morton's The Steakhouse
- Mr. Steak
- Outback Steakhouse
- The Palm
- Ponderosa Steakhouse
- Quaker Steak & Lube
- Rodizio Grill
- Rustler Steak House
- Ruth's Chris Steak House
- Saltgrass Steak House
- Sirloin Stockade
- Sizzler
- Smith & Wollensky
- Steak and Ale Restaurant
- Stoney River Legendary Steaks
- Strip House
- Tahoe Joe's
- Texas de Brazil
- Texas Land and Cattle
- Texas Roadhouse
- Timber Lodge Steakhouse
- Valley's Steak House
- Victoria Station (defunct)
- Western Sizzlin'
- Wolfgang's Steakhouse
- York Steak House

I want to reserve a in Beverly Hills.



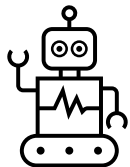
What type of food?



A popular steakhouse. But not too expensive.



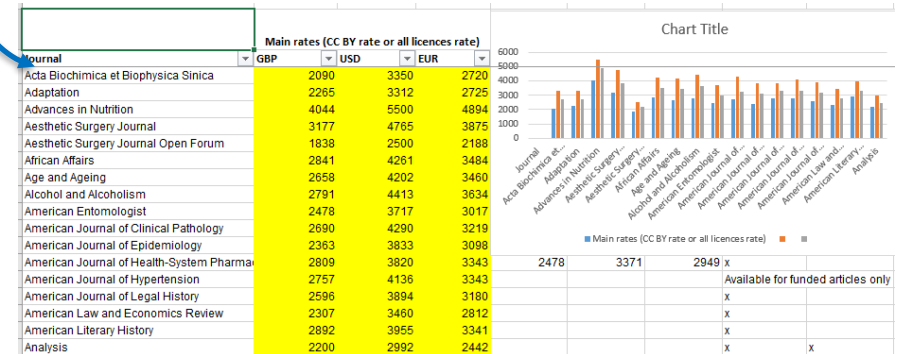
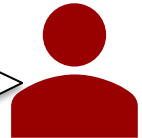
How about *Lawry's the Prime Rib*?



## Conversational Spreadsheet Editing

| Journal                                 | Main rates (CC BY rate or all licences rate) |      |      | Main member rates (CC BY rate or all licences rate) |      |      | Licences offered                   |          |             |
|---|--|------|------|---|------|------|------------------------------------|----------|-------------|
|   | GBP  | USD  | EUR  | GBP   | USD  | EUR  | CC BY                              | CC BY-NC | CC BY-NC-ND |
| Acta Biochimica et Biophysica Sinica    | 2090   | 3350 | 2720 |   |      |      | x                                  | x        | x           |
| Adaptation                              | 2265   | 3312 | 2725 |   |      |      |                                    |          |             |
| Advances in Nutrition                   | 4044   | 5500 | 4894 | 3309  | 4500 | 4004 | x                                  | x        |             |
| Aesthetic Surgery Journal               | 3177   | 4765 | 3875 | 2530  | 3800 | 3100 | Available for funded articles only |          |             |
| Aesthetic Surgery Journal Open Forum    | 1838   | 2500 | 2188 | 1471  | 2000 | 1750 | x                                  |          |             |
| African Affairs                         | 2841   | 4261 | 3484 |   |      |      | x                                  |          |             |
| Age and Ageing                          | 2658   | 4202 | 3460 |   |      |      | Available for fun x                |          | x           |
| Alcohol and Alcoholism                  | 2791   | 4413 | 3634 |   |      |      | x                                  |          |             |
| American Entomologist                   | 2478   | 3717 | 3017 | 1983  | 2974 | 2413 | x                                  |          |             |
| American Journal of Clinical Pathology  | 2690   | 4290 | 3219 | 1759  | 2812 | 2286 | x                                  |          |             |
| American Journal of Epidemiology        | 2363   | 3833 | 3098 |   |      |      | x                                  | x        |             |
| American Journal of Health-System Pharm | 2809   | 3820 | 3343 | 2478  | 3371 | 2949 | x                                  |          |             |
| American Journal of Hypertension        | 2757   | 4136 | 3343 |   |      |      | Available for funded articles only |          |             |
| American Journal of Legal History       | 2596   | 3894 | 3180 |   |      |      | x                                  |          |             |
| American Law and Economics Review       | 2307   | 3460 | 2812 |   |      |      | x                                  |          |             |
| American Literary History               | 2892   | 3955 | 3341 |   |      |      | x                                  |          | x           |
| Analysis                                | 2200   | 2992 | 2442 |   |      |      | x                                  | x        | x           |
| Animal Frontiers                        | 0  | 0    | 0    |   |      |      | x                                  |          |             |
| Annals of Behavioral Medicine           | 2286   | 3809 | 2742 | 1829  | 3047 | 2195 | x                                  | x        |             |

delete 6 rows from the beginning  
 delete the left most two rows  
 merge the cells from C1 to C3  
 create line charts using data from B2 through D20



# References



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**Thank You**