
tabula-py

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`tabula-py` is a simple Python wrapper of [tabula-java](#), which can read table of PDF. You can read tables from PDF and convert them into pandas' DataFrame. `tabula-py` also converts a PDF file into CSV/TSV/JSON file.

We highly recommend looking at [the example notebook](#) and trying it on [Google Colab](#).

For high-level API reference, see [High level interfaces](#).

GETTING STARTED

1.1 Requirements

- Java
 - Java 8+
- Python
 - 3.8+

1.2 Installation

Before installing tabula-py, ensure you have Java runtime on your environment.

You can install tabula-py from PyPI with pip command.

```
pip install tabula-py
```

Note: conda recipe on conda-forge is not maintained by us. We recommend installing via pip to use the latest version of tabula-py.

1.2.1 Get tabula-py working (Windows 10)

This instruction is originally written by [@lahoffm](#). Thanks!

- If you don't have it already, install [Java](#)
- Try to run an example code (replace the appropriate PDF file name).
- If there's a `FileNotFoundException` when it calls `read_pdf()`, and when you type `java` on command line it says '`java`' is not recognized as an internal or external command, operable program or batch file, you should set PATH environment variable to point to the Java directory.
- Find the main Java folder like `jre...` or `jdk...`. On Windows 10 it was under `C:\Program Files\Java`
- On Windows 10: **Control Panel** -> **System and Security** -> **System** -> **Advanced System Settings** -> **Environment Variables** -> Select **PATH** -> **Edit**
- Add the bin folder like `C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.8.0_144\bin`, hit OK a bunch of times.
- On command line, `java` should now print a list of options, and `tabula.read_pdf()` should run.

1.3 Example

tabula-py enables you to extract tables from a PDF into a DataFrame, or a JSON. It can also extract tables from a PDF and save the file as a CSV, a TSV, or a JSON.

```
import tabula

# Read pdf into a list of DataFrame
dfs = tabula.read_pdf("test.pdf", pages='all')

# Read remote pdf into a list of DataFrame
dfs2 = tabula.read_pdf("https://github.com/tabulapdf/tabula-java/raw/master/src/test/
↳resources/technology/tabula/arabic.pdf")

# convert PDF into CSV
tabula.convert_into("test.pdf", "output.csv", output_format="csv", pages='all')

# convert all PDFs in a directory
tabula.convert_into_by_batch("input_directory", output_format='csv', pages='all')
```

See [example notebook](#) for more detail. I also recommend reading [the tutorial article](#) written by @aegis4048 and [another tutorial](#) written by @tdpetrou.

Note: If you face some issues, we'd recommend trying [tabula.app](#) to see the limitation of tabula-java. Also, see [FAQ](#) as well.

2.1 tabula-py does not work

There are several possible reasons, but `tabula-py` is just a wrapper of `tabula-java`, make sure you've installed Java, and you can use `java` command on your terminal. Many issue reporters forget to set `PATH` for `java` command.

You can check whether `tabula-py` can call `java` from the Python process with `tabula.environment_info()` function.

2.2 I can't run from `tabula import read_pdf`

If you've installed `tabula`, it will conflict with the namespace. You should install `tabula-py` after removing `tabula`.

```
pip uninstall tabula
pip install tabula-py
```

2.3 I got an empty DataFrame. How can I resolve it?

`tabula-py` and `tabula-java` don't support image-based PDFs. It should contain text-based table information.

Before tuning the `tabula-py` option, you have to check you set an appropriate `pages` option. By default, `tabula-py` extracts tables from the first page of your PDF, with `pages=1` argument. If you want to extract from all pages, you need to set `pages` option like `pages="all"` or `pages=[1, 2, 3]`. You might want to extract multiple tables from multiple pages, if so you need to set `multiple_tables=True` together.

Depending on the PDF's complexity, it might be difficult to extract table contents accurately.

Tuning points of `tabula-py` are limited:

- Set specific area for accurate table detection
- Try `lattice=True` option for the table having explicit lines. Or try `stream=True` option

To know the limitation of `tabula-java`, I highly recommend using `tabula app`, the GUI version of `tabula-java`.

`tabula app` can:

- specify the area with GUI
- show a preview of the extraction with `lattice` or `stream` mode
- export template that is reusable for `tabula-py`

Even if you can't extract tabula-py for those table contents which can be extracted tabula app appropriately, file an issue on GitHub.

2.4 The result is different from tabula-java. Or, stream option seems not to work appropriately

tabula-py set guess option True by default, for beginners. It is known to make a conflict between stream option. If you feel something strange with your result, please set guess=False.

2.5 Can I use option xxx?

Yes. You can use options argument as follows. The format is the same as CLI of tabula-java.

```
read_pdf(file_path, options="--columns 10.1,20.2,30.3")
```

2.6 How can I ignore useless area?

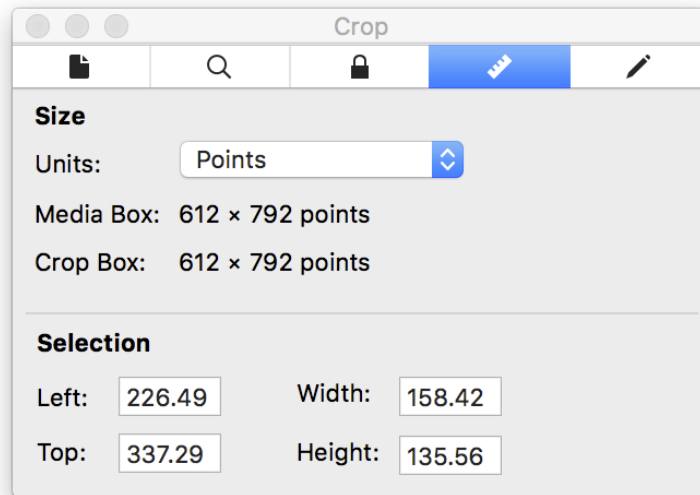
In short, you can extract with area and spreadsheet options.

```
In [4]: tabula.read_pdf('./table.pdf', spreadsheet=True, area=(337.29, 226.49, 472.85, 384.91))
Picked up JAVA_TOOL_OPTIONS: -Dfile.encoding=UTF-8
Out[4]:
  Unnamed: 0  Col2  Col3  Col4  Col5
0           A    B    12    R    G
1         NaN    R    T    23    H
2           B    B    33    R    A
3           C    T    99    E    M
4           D    I    12    34    M
5           E    I    I    W    90
6         NaN    1    2    W    h
7         NaN    4    3    E    H
8           F    E    E4    R    4
```

2.6.1 How to use area option

According to tabula-java wiki, there is an explanation of how to specify the area: <https://github.com/tabulapdf/tabula-java/wiki/Using-the-command-line-tabula-extractor-tool#grab-coordinates-of-the-table-you-want>

For example, using macOS's preview, I got area information of this PDF:



This is the header of the table				
Col1	Col2	Col3	Col4	Col5
A	B	12	R	G
	R	T	23	H
B	B	33	R	A
C	T	99	E	M
D	I	12	34	M
E	I	I	W	90
	1	2	W	h
	4	3	E	H
F	E	E4	R	4
G	3	D	R	4

```
java -jar ./target/tabula-1.0.1-jar-with-dependencies.jar -p all -a $y1,$x1,$y2,$x2 -o
↳ $csvfile $filename
```

given

```
# Note the left, top, height, and width parameters and calculate the following:
```

```
y1 = top
x1 = left
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
y2 = top + height  
x2 = left + width
```

I confirmed with tabula-java:

```
java -jar ./tabula/tabula-1.0.1-jar-with-dependencies.jar -a "337.29,226.49,472.85,384.91  
↪" table.pdf
```

Without `-r`(same as `--spreadsheet`) option, it does not work properly.

2.7 I faced `ParserError`: Error tokenizing data. C error. How can I extract multiple tables?

This error occurs when pandas tries to extract multiple tables with different column size at once. Use `multiple_tables` option, then you can avoid this error.

2.8 I want to prevent tabula-py from stealing focus on every call on my mac

Set `java_options=["-Djava.awt.headless=true"]`. kudos [@jakekara](#)

2.9 I got ? character with results on Windows. How can I avoid it?

If the encoding of PDF is UTF-8, you should set `chcp 65001` on your terminal before launching a Python process.

```
chcp 65001
```

Then you can extract UTF-8 PDF with `java_options="-Dfile.encoding=UTF8"` option. This option will be added with `encoding='utf-8'` option, which is also set by default.

```
# This is an example for java_options is set explicitly  
df = read_pdf(file_path, java_options="-Dfile.encoding=UTF8")
```

Replace `65001` and `UTF-8` appropriately, if the file encoding isn't UTF-8.

2.10 I can't extract file/directory names with space on Windows

You should escape the file/directory name yourself.

2.11 I want to use a different tabula .jar file

You can specify the jar location via environment variable

```
export TABULA_JAR="../../../tabula-x.y.z-jar-with-dependencies.jar"
```

2.12 I want to extract multiple tables from a document

You can use the following example code

```
df = read_pdf(file_path, multiple_tables=True)
```

The result will be a list of DataFrames. If you want separate tables across all pages in a document, use the `pages` argument.

2.13 Table cell contents sometimes overflow into the next row.

You can try using `lattice=True`, which will often work if there are lines separating cells in the table.

2.14 I got a warning/error message from PDFBox including `org.apache.pdfbox.pdmodel`.. Is it the cause of the empty dataframe?

No.

Sometimes, you might see a message like `` Jul 17, 2019 10:21:25 AM org.apache.pdfbox.pdmodel.font.PDType1Font WARNING: Using fallback font NimbusSanL-Regu for Univers. Nothing was parsed from this one.`` This error message came from Apache PDFBox which is used under tabula-java, and this is caused by the PDF itself. Neither tabula-py nor tabula-java can't handle the warning itself, except for the silent option that suppresses the warning.

2.15 `java_options` is ignored once `read_pdf` or similar function is called.

Since jpyype doesn't support changing JVM options after the JVM is started, `java_options` is ignored once `read_pdf` or similar function is called. If you want to change JVM options, you need to restart the Python process. See also: <https://jpyype.readthedocs.io/en/latest/api.html#jpyype.shutdownJVM>

2.16 I can't figure out accurate extraction with tabula-py. Are there any similar Python libraries?

I know tabula-py has limitations depending on tabula-java. Sometimes your PDF is too complex to tabula-py. If you want to find plan B, there are similar packages as the following:

- <https://github.com/jsvine/pdfplumber>
- <https://camelot-py.readthedocs.io/en/master/>

CONTRIBUTING TO TABULA-PY

Interested in helping out? I'd love to have your help!

You can help by:

- [Reporting a bug](#).
- Adding or editing documentation.
- Contributing code via a Pull Request.
- Write a blog post or spread the word about `tabula-py` to people who might be able to benefit from using it.

3.1 Code formatting and testing

If you want to become a contributor, you can install dependency after cloning the repo as follows:

```
pip install -e .[dev, test]
pip install nox
```

For running tests and linter, run nox command.

```
nox .
```

3.2 Documentation

You can build document on your environment as follows:

```
pip install -e .[doc]
cd docs && make html
```

The documentation source is under `docs/` directory and the document is published on Read the Docs automatically.

4.1 High level interfaces

4.1.1 tabula.io

This module is a wrapper of tabula, which enables table extraction from a PDF.

This module extracts tables from a PDF into a pandas DataFrame via jpype.

Instead of importing this module, you can import public interfaces such as `read_pdf()`, `read_pdf_with_template()`, `convert_into()`, `convert_into_by_batch()` from `tabula` module directory.

Note: If you want to use your own tabula-java JAR file, set `TABULA_JAR` to environment variable for JAR path.

Example

```
>>> import tabula
>>> dfs = tabula.read_pdf("/path/to/sample.pdf", pages="all")
```

```
class tabula.io.TabulaVm(java_options: List[str], silent: bool | None)
```

Bases: object

```
call_tabula_java(options: TabulaOption, path: str | None = None) → str
```

```
tabula.io.convert_into(input_path: IO | str | PathLike, output_path: str, output_format: str = 'csv',
                       java_options: List[str] | None = None, pages: str | int | Iterable[int] | None = None,
                       guess: bool = True, area: Iterable[float] | Iterable[Iterable[float]] | None = None,
                       relative_area: bool = False, lattice: bool = False, stream: bool = False, password: str
                       | None = None, silent: bool | None = None, columns: Iterable[float] | None = None,
                       relative_columns: bool = False, format: str | None = None, batch: str | None = None,
                       options: str = "") → None
```

Convert tables from PDF into a file. Output file will be saved into `output_path`.

Parameters

- **input_path** (*file like obj*) – File like object of target PDF file.
- **output_path** (*str*) – File path of output file.
- **output_format** (*str, optional*) – Output format of this function (csv, json or tsv).
Default: csv

- **java_options** (*list*, *optional*) – Set java options. This option will be ignored once JVM is launched.

Example

"-Xmx256m".

- **pages** (*str*, *int*, *iterable of int*, *optional*) – An optional values specifying pages to extract from. It allows *str*, *int*, *iterable of int*. Default: *1*

Examples

'1-2,3', 'all', [1,2]

- **guess** (*bool*, *optional*) – Guess the portion of the page to analyze per page. Default *True* If you use “area” option, this option becomes *False*.

Note: As of tabula-java 1.0.3, guess option becomes independent from lattice and stream option, you can use guess and lattice/stream option at the same time.

- **area** (*iterable of float*, *iterable of iterable of float*, *optional*) – Portion of the page to analyze (top, left, bottom, right). Default is entire page.

Note: If you want to use multiple area options and extract in one table, it should be better to set `multiple_tables=False` for [read_pdf\(\)](#)

Examples

[269.875, 12.75, 790.5, 561], [[12.1, 20.5, 30.1, 50.2], [1.0, 3.2, 10.5, 40.2]]

- **relative_area** (*bool*, *optional*) – If all area values are between 0-100 (inclusive) and preceded by '%', input will be taken as % of actual height or width of the page. Default *False*.
- **lattice** (*bool*, *optional*) – Force PDF to be extracted using lattice-mode extraction (if there are ruling lines separating each cell, as in a PDF of an Excel spreadsheet)
- **stream** (*bool*, *optional*) – Force PDF to be extracted using stream-mode extraction (if there are no ruling lines separating each cell, as in a PDF of an Excel spreadsheet)
- **password** (*str*, *optional*) – Password to decrypt document. Default: empty
- **silent** (*bool*, *optional*) – Suppress all stderr output.
- **columns** (*iterable*, *optional*) – X coordinates of column boundaries.

Example

```
[10.1, 20.2, 30.3]
```

- **format** (*str*, *optional*) – Format for output file or extracted object. ("CSV", "TSV", "JSON")
- **batch** (*str*, *optional*) – Convert all PDF files in the provided directory. This argument should be directory path.
- **options** (*str*, *optional*) – Raw option string for tabula-java.

Raises

- **FileNotFoundError** – If downloaded remote file doesn't exist.
- **ValueError** – If output_format is unknown format, or if downloaded remote file size is 0.

```
tabula.io.convert_into_by_batch(input_dir: str, output_format: str = 'csv', java_options: List[str] | None =
                                None, pages: str | int | Iterable[int] | None = None, guess: bool = True,
                                area: Iterable[float] | Iterable[Iterable[float]] | None = None,
                                relative_area: bool = False, lattice: bool = False, stream: bool = False,
                                password: str | None = None, silent: bool | None = None, columns:
                                Iterable[float] | None = None, relative_columns: bool = False, format: str |
                                None = None, output_path: str | None = None, options: str = "") → None
```

Convert tables from PDFs in a directory.

Parameters

- **input_dir** (*str*) – Directory path.
- **output_format** (*str*, *optional*) – Output format of this function (csv, json or tsv)
- **java_options** (*list*, *optional*) – Set java options like *-Xmx256m*. This option will be ignored once JVM is launched.
- **pages** (*str*, *int*, *iterable of int*, *optional*) – An optional values specifying pages to extract from. It allows *str*, *int*, *iterable of int*. Default: *1*

Examples

```
'1-2,3', 'all', [1,2]
```

- **guess** (*bool*, *optional*) – Guess the portion of the page to analyze per page. Default *True* If you use “area” option, this option becomes *False*.

Note: As of tabula-java 1.0.3, guess option becomes independent from lattice and stream option, you can use guess and lattice/stream option at the same time.

- **area** (*iterable of float*, *iterable of iterable of float*, *optional*) – Portion of the page to analyze(top,left,bottom,right). Default is entire page.

Note: If you want to use multiple area options and extract in one table, it should be better to set `multiple_tables=False` for [read_pdf\(\)](#)

Examples

```
[269.875, 12.75, 790.5, 561], [[12.1, 20.5, 30.1, 50.2], [1.0, 3.2, 10.5, 40.2]]
```

- **relative_area** (*bool*, *optional*) – If all area values are between 0-100 (inclusive) and preceded by '%', input will be taken as % of actual height or width of the page. Default False.
- **lattice** (*bool*, *optional*) – Force PDF to be extracted using lattice-mode extraction (if there are ruling lines separating each cell, as in a PDF of an Excel spreadsheet)
- **stream** (*bool*, *optional*) – Force PDF to be extracted using stream-mode extraction (if there are no ruling lines separating each cell, as in a PDF of an Excel spreadsheet)
- **password** (*str*, *optional*) – Password to decrypt document. Default: empty
- **silent** (*bool*, *optional*) – Suppress all stderr output.
- **columns** (*iterable*, *optional*) – X coordinates of column boundaries.

Example

```
[10.1, 20.2, 30.3]
```

- **relative_columns** (*bool*, *optional*) – If all values are between 0-100 (inclusive) and preceded by '%', input will be taken as % of actual width of the page. Default False.
- **format** (*str*, *optional*) – Format for output file or extracted object. ("CSV", "TSV", "JSON")
- **options** (*str*, *optional*) – Raw option string for tabula-java.

Returns

Nothing. Outputs are saved into the same directory with *input_dir*

Raises

ValueError – If *input_dir* doesn't exist.

```
tabula.io.read_pdf(input_path: IO | str | PathLike, output_format: str | None = None, encoding: str = 'utf-8',
    java_options: List[str] | None = None, pandas_options: Dict[str, Any] | None = None,
    multiple_tables: bool = True, user_agent: str | None = None, use_raw_url: bool = False,
    pages: str | int | Iterable[int] | None = None, guess: bool = True, area: Iterable[float] |
    Iterable[Iterable[float]] | None = None, relative_area: bool = False, lattice: bool = False,
    stream: bool = False, password: str | None = None, silent: bool | None = None, columns:
    Iterable[float] | None = None, relative_columns: bool = False, format: str | None = None,
    batch: str | None = None, output_path: str | None = None, options: str = "") →
    List[DataFrame] | Dict[str, Any]
```

Read tables in PDF.

Parameters

- **input_path** (*str*, *path object or file-like object*) – File like object of target PDF file. It can be URL, which is downloaded by tabula-py automatically.
- **output_format** (*str*, *optional*) – Output format for returned object (dataframe or json) Giving this option enforces to ignore *multiple_tables* option.
- **encoding** (*str*, *optional*) – Encoding type for pandas. Default: utf-8

- **java_options** (*list, optional*) – Set java options. This option will be ignored once JVM is launched.

Example

```
["-Xmx256m"]
```

- **pandas_options** (*dict, optional*) – Set pandas options.

Example

```
{'header': None}
```

Note: With `multiple_tables=True` (default), `pandas_options` is passed to `pandas.DataFrame`, otherwise it is passed to `pandas.read_csv`. Those two functions are different for accept options like `dtype`.

- **multiple_tables** (*bool*) – It enables to handle multiple tables within a page. Default: `True`

Note: If `multiple_tables` option is enabled, tabula-py uses not `pd.read_csv()`, but `pd.DataFrame()`. Make sure to pass appropriate `pandas_options`.

- **user_agent** (*str, optional*) – Set a custom user-agent when download a pdf from a url. Otherwise it uses the default `urllib.request` user-agent.
- **use_raw_url** (*bool*) – It enforces to use `input_path` string for url without quoting/dequoting. Default: `False`
- **pages** (*str, int, iterable of int, optional*) – An optional values specifying pages to extract from. It allows `str`, `int`, `iterable of int`. Default: `1`

Examples

```
'1-2,3', 'all', [1,2]
```

- **guess** (*bool, optional*) – Guess the portion of the page to analyze per page. Default `True` If you use “area” option, this option becomes `False`.

Note: As of tabula-java 1.0.3, guess option becomes independent from lattice and stream option, you can use guess and lattice/stream option at the same time.

- **area** (*iterable of float, iterable of iterable of float, optional*) – Portion of the page to analyze (top, left, bottom, right). Default is entire page.

Note: If you want to use multiple area options and extract in one table, it should be better to set `multiple_tables=False` for [read_pdf\(\)](#)

Examples

```
[269.875, 12.75, 790.5, 561], [[12.1, 20.5, 30.1, 50.2], [1.0, 3.2, 10.5, 40.2]]
```

- **relative_area** (*bool*, *optional*) – If all area values are between 0-100 (inclusive) and preceded by '%', input will be taken as % of actual height or width of the page. Default `False`.
- **lattice** (*bool*, *optional*) – Force PDF to be extracted using lattice-mode extraction (if there are ruling lines separating each cell, as in a PDF of an Excel spreadsheet)
- **stream** (*bool*, *optional*) – Force PDF to be extracted using stream-mode extraction (if there are no ruling lines separating each cell, as in a PDF of an Excel spreadsheet)
- **password** (*str*, *optional*) – Password to decrypt document. Default: empty
- **silent** (*bool*, *optional*) – Suppress all stderr output.
- **columns** (*iterable*, *optional*) – X coordinates of column boundaries.

Example

```
[10.1, 20.2, 30.3]
```

- **relative_columns** (*bool*, *optional*) – If all values are between 0-100 (inclusive) and preceded by '%', input will be taken as % of actual width of the page. Default `False`.
- **format** (*str*, *optional*) – Format for output file or extracted object. ("CSV", "TSV", "JSON")
- **batch** (*str*, *optional*) – Convert all PDF files in the provided directory. This argument should be directory path.
- **output_path** (*str*, *optional*) – Output file path. File format of it is depends on `format`. Same as `--outfile` option of `tabula-java`.
- **options** (*str*, *optional*) – Raw option string for `tabula-java`.

Returns

list of DataFrames or dict.

Raises

- **FileNotFoundError** – If downloaded remote file doesn't exist.
- **ValueError** – If `output_format` is unknown format, or if downloaded remote file size is 0.
- **tabula.errors.CSVParseError** – If pandas CSV parsing failed.

Examples

Here is a simple example. Note that `read_pdf()` only extract page 1 by default.

Notes:

As of `tabula-py 2.0.0`, `read_pdf()` sets `multiple_tables=True` by default. If you want to get consistent output with previous version, set `multiple_tables=False`.

```

>>> import tabula
>>> pdf_path = "https://github.com/chezou/tabula-py/raw/master/tests/resources/data.
↳ pdf"
>>> tabula.read_pdf(pdf_path, stream=True)
[ Unnamed: 0  mpg  cyl  disp  hp  drat    wt   qsec  vs  am  gear  _
↳ carb
0      Mazda RX4  21.0    6  160.0  110  3.90  2.620  16.46  0  1    4  _
↳ 4
1      Mazda RX4 Wag  21.0    6  160.0  110  3.90  2.875  17.02  0  1    4  _
↳ 4
2      Datsun 710  22.8    4  108.0   93  3.85  2.320  18.61  1  1    4  _
↳ 1
3      Hornet 4 Drive  21.4    6  258.0  110  3.08  3.215  19.44  1  0    3  _
↳ 1
4      Hornet Sportabout  18.7    8  360.0  175  3.15  3.440  17.02  0  0    3  _
↳ 2
5      Valiant  18.1    6  225.0  105  2.76  3.460  20.22  1  0    3  _
↳ 1
6      Duster 360  14.3    8  360.0  245  3.21  3.570  15.84  0  0    3  _
↳ 4
7      Merc 240D  24.4    4  146.7   62  3.69  3.190  20.00  1  0    4  _
↳ 2
8      Merc 230  22.8    4  140.8   95  3.92  3.150  22.90  1  0    4  _
↳ 2
9      Merc 280  19.2    6  167.6  123  3.92  3.440  18.30  1  0    4  _
↳ 4
10     Merc 280C  17.8    6  167.6  123  3.92  3.440  18.90  1  0    4  _
↳ 4
11     Merc 450SE  16.4    8  275.8  180  3.07  4.070  17.40  0  0    3  _
↳ 3
12     Merc 450SL  17.3    8  275.8  180  3.07  3.730  17.60  0  0    3  _
↳ 3
13     Merc 450SLC  15.2    8  275.8  180  3.07  3.780  18.00  0  0    3  _
↳ 3
14     Cadillac Fleetwood  10.4    8  472.0  205  2.93  5.250  17.98  0  0    3  _
↳ 4
15     Lincoln Continental  10.4    8  460.0  215  3.00  5.424  17.82  0  0    3  _
↳ 4
16     Chrysler Imperial  14.7    8  440.0  230  3.23  5.345  17.42  0  0    3  _
↳ 4
17      Fiat 128  32.4    4   78.7   66  4.08  2.200  19.47  1  1    4  _
↳ 1
18      Honda Civic  30.4    4   75.7   52  4.93  1.615  18.52  1  1    4  _
↳ 2
19      Toyota Corolla  33.9    4   71.1   65  4.22  1.835  19.90  1  1    4  _
↳ 1
20      Toyota Corona  21.5    4  120.1   97  3.70  2.465  20.01  1  0    3  _
↳ 1
21      Dodge Challenger  15.5    8  318.0  150  2.76  3.520  16.87  0  0    3  _
↳ 2
22      AMC Javelin  15.2    8  304.0  150  3.15  3.435  17.30  0  0    3  _
↳ 2
23      Camaro Z28  13.3    8  350.0  245  3.73  3.840  15.41  0  0    3  _

```

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→ 4												
24	Pontiac Firebird	19.2	8	400.0	175	3.08	3.845	17.05	0	0	3	┌
→ 2												
25	Fiat X1-9	27.3	4	79.0	66	4.08	1.935	18.90	1	1	4	┌
→ 1												
26	Porsche 914-2	26.0	4	120.3	91	4.43	2.140	16.70	0	1	5	┌
→ 2												
27	Lotus Europa	30.4	4	95.1	113	3.77	1.513	16.90	1	1	5	┌
→ 2												
28	Ford Pantera L	15.8	8	351.0	264	4.22	3.170	14.50	0	1	5	┌
→ 4												
29	Ferrari Dino	19.7	6	145.0	175	3.62	2.770	15.50	0	1	5	┌
→ 6												
30	Maserati Bora	15.0	8	301.0	335	3.54	3.570	14.60	0	1	5	┌
→ 8												
31	Volvo 142E	21.4	4	121.0	109	4.11	2.780	18.60	1	1	4	┌
→ 2]												

If you want to extract all pages, set `pages="all"`.

```
>>> dfs = tabula.read_pdf(pdf_path, pages="all")
>>> len(dfs)
4
>>> dfs
[      0      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9
0  mpg  cyl  disp  hp  drat    wt    qsec  vs  am  gear
1  21.0    6  160.0  110  3.90  2.620  16.46   0   1    4
2  21.0    6  160.0  110  3.90  2.875  17.02   0   1    4
3  22.8    4  108.0   93  3.85  2.320  18.61   1   1    4
4  21.4    6  258.0  110  3.08  3.215  19.44   1   0    3
5  18.7    8  360.0  175  3.15  3.440  17.02   0   0    3
6  18.1    6  225.0  105  2.76  3.460  20.22   1   0    3
7  14.3    8  360.0  245  3.21  3.570  15.84   0   0    3
8  24.4    4  146.7   62  3.69  3.190  20.00   1   0    4
9  22.8    4  140.8   95  3.92  3.150  22.90   1   0    4
10 19.2    6  167.6  123  3.92  3.440  18.30   1   0    4
11 17.8    6  167.6  123  3.92  3.440  18.90   1   0    4
12 16.4    8  275.8  180  3.07  4.070  17.40   0   0    3
13 17.3    8  275.8  180  3.07  3.730  17.60   0   0    3
14 15.2    8  275.8  180  3.07  3.780  18.00   0   0    3
15 10.4    8  472.0  205  2.93  5.250  17.98   0   0    3
16 10.4    8  460.0  215  3.00  5.424  17.82   0   0    3
17 14.7    8  440.0  230  3.23  5.345  17.42   0   0    3
18 32.4    4   78.7   66  4.08  2.200  19.47   1   1    4
19 30.4    4   75.7   52  4.93  1.615  18.52   1   1    4
20 33.9    4   71.1   65  4.22  1.835  19.90   1   1    4
21 21.5    4  120.1   97  3.70  2.465  20.01   1   0    3
22 15.5    8  318.0  150  2.76  3.520  16.87   0   0    3
23 15.2    8  304.0  150  3.15  3.435  17.30   0   0    3
24 13.3    8  350.0  245  3.73  3.840  15.41   0   0    3
25 19.2    8  400.0  175  3.08  3.845  17.05   0   0    3
26 27.3    4   79.0   66  4.08  1.935  18.90   1   1    4
```

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27	26.0	4	120.3	91	4.43	2.140	16.70	0	1	5		
28	30.4	4	95.1	113	3.77	1.513	16.90	1	1	5		
29	15.8	8	351.0	264	4.22	3.170	14.50	0	1	5		
30	19.7	6	145.0	175	3.62	2.770	15.50	0	1	5		
31	15.0	8	301.0	335	3.54	3.570	14.60	0	1	5,	0	
→	1		2		3		4					
0	Sepal.Length		Sepal.Width		Petal.Length		Petal.Width			Species		
1			5.1		3.5		1.4		0.2	setosa		
2			4.9		3.0		1.4		0.2	setosa		
3			4.7		3.2		1.3		0.2	setosa		
4			4.6		3.1		1.5		0.2	setosa		
5			5.0		3.6		1.4		0.2	setosa		
6			5.4		3.9		1.7		0.4	setosa,	0	
→	1		2		3		4		5			
0	NaN	Sepal.Length		Sepal.Width		Petal.Length		Petal.Width		Species		
1	145		6.7		3.3		5.7		2.5	virginica		
2	146		6.7		3.0		5.2		2.3	virginica		
3	147		6.3		2.5		5.0		1.9	virginica		
4	148		6.5		3.0		5.2		2.0	virginica		
5	149		6.2		3.4		5.4		2.3	virginica		
6	150		5.9		3.0		5.1		1.8	virginica,	0	
0	supp											
1	VC											
2	VC											
3	VC											
4	VC											
5	VC											
6	VC											
7	VC											
8	VC											
9	VC											
10	VC											
11	VC											
12	VC											
13	VC											
14	VC]											

```

tabula.io.read_pdf_with_template(input_path: IO | str | PathLike, template_path: IO | str | PathLike,
                                pandas_options: Dict[str, Any] | None = None, encoding: str = 'utf-8',
                                java_options: List[str] | None = None, user_agent: str | None = None,
                                use_raw_url: bool = False, pages: str | int | Iterable[int] | None = None,
                                guess: bool = False, area: Iterable[float] | Iterable[Iterable[float]] |
                                None = None, relative_area: bool = False, lattice: bool = False, stream:
                                bool = False, password: str | None = None, silent: bool | None = None,
                                columns: List[float] | None = None, relative_columns: bool = False,
                                format: str | None = None, batch: str | None = None, output_path: str |
                                None = None, options: str | None = None) → List[DataFrame]

```

Read tables in PDF with a Tabula App template.

Parameters

- **input_path** (*str*, *path object* or *file-like object*) – File like object of target PDF file. It can be URL, which is downloaded by tabula-py automatically.

- **template_path** (*str, path object or file-like object*) – File like object for Tabula app template. It can be URL, which is downloaded by tabula-py automatically.
- **pandas_options** (*dict, optional*) – Set pandas options like {'header': None}.
- **encoding** (*str, optional*) – Encoding type for pandas. Default is 'utf-8'
- **java_options** (*list, optional*) – Set java options like ["-Xmx256m"]. This option will be ignored once JVM is launched.
- **user_agent** (*str, optional*) – Set a custom user-agent when download a pdf from a url. Otherwise it uses the default `urllib.request` user-agent.
- **use_raw_url** (*bool*) – It enforces to use *input_path* string for url without quoting/dequoting. Default: False
- **pages** (*str, int, iterable of int, optional*) – An optional values specifying pages to extract from. It allows *str*, *int*, *iterable of :int*. Default: 1

Examples

'1-2,3', 'all', [1,2]

- **guess** (*bool, optional*) – Guess the portion of the page to analyze per page. Default *True* If you use “area” option, this option becomes *False*.

Note: As of tabula-java 1.0.3, guess option becomes independent from lattice and stream option, you can use guess and lattice/stream option at the same time.

- **area** (*iterable of float, iterable of iterable of float, optional*) – Portion of the page to analyze (top, left, bottom, right). Default is entire page.

Note: If you want to use multiple area options and extract in one table, it should be better to set `multiple_tables=False` for `read_pdf()`

Examples

[269.875, 12.75, 790.5, 561], [[12.1, 20.5, 30.1, 50.2], [1.0, 3.2, 10.5, 40.2]]

- **relative_area** (*bool, optional*) – If all area values are between 0-100 (inclusive) and preceded by '%', input will be taken as % of actual height or width of the page. Default *False*.
- **lattice** (*bool, optional*) – Force PDF to be extracted using lattice-mode extraction (if there are ruling lines separating each cell, as in a PDF of an Excel spreadsheet)
- **stream** (*bool, optional*) – Force PDF to be extracted using stream-mode extraction (if there are no ruling lines separating each cell, as in a PDF of an Excel spreadsheet)
- **password** (*str, optional*) – Password to decrypt document. Default: empty
- **silent** (*bool, optional*) – Suppress all stderr output.
- **columns** (*iterable, optional*) – X coordinates of column boundaries.

Example

```
[10.1, 20.2, 30.3]
```

- **relative_columns** (*bool, optional*) – If all values are between 0-100 (inclusive) and preceded by '%', input will be taken as % of actual width of the page. Default False.
- **format** (*str, optional*) – Format for output file or extracted object. ("CSV", "TSV", "JSON")
- **batch** (*str, optional*) – Convert all PDF files in the provided directory. This argument should be directory path.
- **output_path** (*str, optional*) – Output file path. File format of it is depends on format. Same as --outfile option of tabula-java.
- **options** (*str, optional*) – Raw option string for tabula-java.

Returns

list of DataFrame.

Raises

- **FileNotFoundError** – If downloaded remote file doesn't exist.
- **ValueError** – If output_format is unknown format, or if downloaded remote file size is 0.
- **tabula.errors.CSVParseError** – If pandas CSV parsing failed.

Examples

You can use template file extracted by tabula app.

```
>>> import tabula
>>> tabula.read_pdf_with_template(pdf_path, "/path/to/data.tabula-template.json")
[      Unnamed: 0   mpg   cyl  disp    hp  ...   qsec  vs  am  gear  carb
0      Mazda RX4   21.0     6  160.0   110  ...  16.46   0   1    4     4
1      Mazda RX4 Wag   21.0     6  160.0   110  ...  17.02   0   1    4     4
2      Datsun 710    22.8     4  108.0    93  ...  18.61   1   1    4     1
3      Hornet 4 Drive  21.4     6  258.0   110  ...  19.44   1   0    3     1
4      Hornet Sportabout  18.7     8  360.0   175  ...  17.02   0   0    3     2
5      Valiant      18.1     6  225.0   105  ...  20.22   1   0    3     1
6      Duster 360    14.3     8  360.0   245  ...  15.84   0   0    3     4
7      Merc 240D     24.4     4  146.7    62  ...  20.00   1   0    4     2
8      Merc 230     22.8     4  140.8    95  ...  22.90   1   0    4     2
9      Merc 280     19.2     6  167.6   123  ...  18.30   1   0    4     4
10     Merc 280C     17.8     6  167.6   123  ...  18.90   1   0    4     4
11     Merc 450SE     16.4     8  275.8   180  ...  17.40   0   0    3     3
12     Merc 450SL     17.3     8  275.8   180  ...  17.60   0   0    3     3
13     Merc 450SLC     15.2     8  275.8   180  ...  18.00   0   0    3     3
14  Cadillac Fleetwood  10.4     8  472.0   205  ...  17.98   0   0    3     4
15  Lincoln Continental  10.4     8  460.0   215  ...  17.82   0   0    3     4
16  Chrysler Imperial  14.7     8  440.0   230  ...  17.42   0   0    3     4
17      Fiat 128     32.4     4   78.7    66  ...  19.47   1   1    4     1
18     Honda Civic    30.4     4   75.7    52  ...  18.52   1   1    4     2
19     Toyota Corolla  33.9     4   71.1    65  ...  19.90   1   1    4     1
20     Toyota Corona  21.5     4  120.1    97  ...  20.01   1   0    3     1
21    Dodge Challenger  15.5     8  318.0   150  ...  16.87   0   0    3     2
```

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```

22      AMC Javelin 15.2  8 304.0 150 ... 17.30 0 0 3 2
23      Camaro Z28 13.3  8 350.0 245 ... 15.41 0 0 3 4
24      Pontiac Firebird 19.2 8 400.0 175 ... 17.05 0 0 3 2
25      Fiat X1-9 27.3  4  79.0  66 ... 18.90 1 1 4 1
26      Porsche 914-2 26.0 4 120.3  91 ... 16.70 0 1 5 2
27      Lotus Europa 30.4  4  95.1 113 ... 16.90 1 1 5 2
28      Ford Pantera L 15.8  8 351.0 264 ... 14.50 0 1 5 4
29      Ferrari Dino 19.7  6 145.0 175 ... 15.50 0 1 5 6
30      Maserati Bora 15.0  8 301.0 335 ... 14.60 0 1 5 8
31      Volvo 142E 21.4  4 121.0 109 ... 18.60 1 1 4 2
[32 rows x 12 columns],
      0      1      2      3      4
0  NaN  Sepal.Width  Petal.Length  Petal.Width  Species
1  5.1      3.5      1.4      0.2  setosa
2  4.9      3.0      1.4      0.2  setosa
3  4.7      3.2      1.3      0.2  setosa
4  4.6      3.1      1.5      0.2  setosa
5  5.0      3.6      1.4      0.2  setosa,
      0      1      2      3      4      5
0  NaN  Sepal.Length  Sepal.Width  Petal.Length  Petal.Width  Species
1  145      6.7      3.3      5.7      2.5  virginica
2  146      6.7      3.0      5.2      2.3  virginica
3  147      6.3      2.5      5.0      1.9  virginica
4  148      6.5      3.0      5.2      2.0  virginica
5  149      6.2      3.4      5.4      2.3  virginica,
      Unnamed: 0  supp  dose
0      4.2  VC  0.5
1     11.5  VC  0.5
2      7.3  VC  0.5
3      5.8  VC  0.5
4      6.4  VC  0.5
5     10.0  VC  0.5
6     11.2  VC  0.5
7     11.2  VC  0.5
8      5.2  VC  0.5
9      7.0  VC  0.5
10     16.5  VC  1.0
11     16.5  VC  1.0
12     15.2  VC  1.0
13     17.3  VC  1.0]

```

4.1.2 tabula.util

Utility module providing some convenient functions.

```

class tabula.util.TabulaOption(pages: str | int | Iterable[int] | None = None, guess: bool = True, area:
    Iterable[float] | Iterable[Iterable[float]] | None = None, relative_area: bool
    = False, lattice: bool = False, stream: bool = False, password: str | None =
    None, silent: bool | None = None, columns: Iterable[float] | None = None,
    relative_columns: bool = False, format: str | None = None, batch: str | None
    = None, output_path: str | None = None, options: str | None = "",
    multiple_tables: bool = True)

```

Bases: object

Build options for tabula-java

Parameters

- **pages** (str, int, *iterable of int*, optional) – An optional values specifying pages to extract from. It allows *str*, *int*, *iterable of int*. Default: 1

Examples

'1-2,3', 'all', [1,2]

- **guess** (*bool*, *optional*) – Guess the portion of the page to analyze per page. Default *True* If you use “area” option, this option becomes *False*.

Note: As of tabula-java 1.0.3, guess option becomes independent from lattice and stream option, you can use guess and lattice/stream option at the same time.

- **area**(*iterable of float*, *iterable of iterable of float*, *optional*) – Portion of the page to analyze(top,left,bottom,right). Default is entire page.

Note: If you want to use multiple area options and extract in one table, it should be better to set `multiple_tables=False` for `read_pdf()`

Examples

[269.875,12.75,790.5,561], [[12.1,20.5,30.1,50.2], [1.0,3.2,10.5,40.2]]

- **relative_area** (*bool*, *optional*) – If all area values are between 0-100 (inclusive) and preceded by '%', input will be taken as % of actual height or width of the page. Default *False*.
- **lattice** (*bool*, *optional*) – Force PDF to be extracted using lattice-mode extraction (if there are ruling lines separating each cell, as in a PDF of an Excel spreadsheet)
- **stream** (*bool*, *optional*) – Force PDF to be extracted using stream-mode extraction (if there are no ruling lines separating each cell, as in a PDF of an Excel spreadsheet)
- **password** (*str*, *optional*) – Password to decrypt document. Default: empty
- **silent** (*bool*, *optional*) – Suppress all stderr output.
- **columns** (*iterable*, *optional*) – X coordinates of column boundaries.

Example

```
[10.1, 20.2, 30.3]
```

- **relative_columns** (*bool*, *optional*) – If all values are between 0-100 (inclusive) and preceded by ‘%’, input will be taken as % of actual width of the page. Default `False`.
- **format** (*str*, *optional*) – Format for output file or extracted object. ("CSV", "TSV", "JSON")
- **batch** (*str*, *optional*) – Convert all PDF files in the provided directory. This argument should be directory path.
- **output_path** (*str*, *optional*) – Output file path. File format of it is depends on `format`. Same as `--outfile` option of `tabula-java`.
- **options** (*str*, *optional*) – Raw option string for `tabula-java`.
- **multiple_tables** (*bool*, *optional*) – Extract multiple tables into a dataframe. Default: `True`

```
area: Iterable[float] | Iterable[Iterable[float]] | None = None
```

```
batch: str | None = None
```

```
build_option_list() → List[str]
```

Convert to `tabula-java` option list

```
columns: Iterable[float] | None = None
```

```
format: str | None = None
```

```
guess: bool = True
```

```
lattice: bool = False
```

```
merge(other: TabulaOption) → TabulaOption
```

Merge two `TabulaOption`. `self` will overwrite `other` fields' values.

```
multiple_tables: bool = True
```

```
options: str | None = ''
```

```
output_path: str | None = None
```

```
pages: str | int | Iterable[int] | None = None
```

```
password: str | None = None
```

```
relative_area: bool = False
```

```
relative_columns: bool = False
```

```
silent: bool | None = None
```

```
stream: bool = False
```

```
tabula.util.environment_info() → None
```

Show environment information for reporting.

Returns

Detailed information like Python version, Java version, or OS environment, etc.

Return type

str

`tabula.util.java_version() → str`

Show Java version

ReturnsResult of `java -version`**Return type**

str

4.2 Internal interfaces

4.2.1 tabula.template

`tabula.template.load_template(path_or_buffer: IO | str | PathLike) → List[TabulaOption]`

Build tabula-py option from template file

Parameters**path_or_buffer** (*str*, *path object or file-like object*) – File like object of Tabula app template.**Returns**

tabula-py options

Return type

dict

4.2.2 tabula.file_util

`tabula.file_util.is_file_like(obj: IO | str | PathLike) → bool`

Check file like object

Parameters**obj** – file like object.**Returns**

file like object or not

Return type

bool

`tabula.file_util.localize_file(path_or_buffer: IO | str | PathLike, user_agent: str | None = None, suffix: str = '.pdf', use_raw_url=False) → Tuple[str, bool]`

Ensure localize target file.

If the target file is remote, this function fetches into local storage.

Parameters

- **path_or_buffer** (*str*) – File path or file like object or URL of target file.
- **user_agent** (*str*, *optional*) – Set a custom user-agent when download a pdf from a url. Otherwise it uses the default `urllib.request` user-agent.
- **suffix** (*str*, *optional*) – File extension to check.

- **use_raw_url** (*bool*) – Use *path_or_buffer* without quoting/dequoting.

Returns

tuple of str and bool, which represents file name in local storage and temporary file flag.

Return type

(str, bool)

TABULA.ERRORS

exception `tabula.errors.CSVParseError` (*message: Any, cause: Any*)

Bases: `ParserError`

Error represents CSV parse error, which mainly caused by pandas.

exception `tabula.errors.JavaNotFoundError`

Bases: `Exception`

Error represents Java doesn't exist.

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