

IDA Understanding

Actionable insights from unstructured documents

IDA Understanding is designed to **automatically deliver actionable insights from unstructured documents**, such as generating summaries and performing question-answering. Unlike a chat application, these insights are produced through mass processing and can be seamlessly integrated into subsequent processes and applications, such as enterprise content management.

KEY FEATURES

Prompting in natural language

IDA Understanding automatically executes a list of prompts on input documents, writing answers in the documents' metadata. These prompts can be written in natural language and can include summaries or questions.

Easy deployment and integration

IDA is deployed either **on-premises** or in a **(private) cloud** as a Java application or containerization using Docker. The gRPC API (alternatively REST API) facilitates swift integration.

Leveraging unmatched OCR quality

IDA Understanding is based on **IDA Recognition**, an optical (OCR) and intelligent (ICR) character recognition engine that delivers outstanding results even when dealing with the most difficult scenarios. IDA Recognition captures machine-printed and handwritten text, checkboxes, tables, and historical scripts, even in poor-quality scans with rotated or

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

The **IDA Server** is required to process input documents and provides a browser interface.

For 64-bit systems

Linux: Ubuntu 18.04 - 25.10, Debian 11, 12; CentOS 8, Red Hat 8.x, 9; LEAP 15.x, SLES 15 SP 4-6

Windows: 10, 11

Windows Server: 2016, 2019, 2022

Docker

At least **12 GB hard disk storage**

At least **16 GB RAM**

skewed print.

Having high-quality input data is crucial for subsequent tasks as it directly affects output quality.

How does it work?

IDA Understanding is **best suited for handling unstructured documents** that lack fixed layouts or data points, such as contracts or cover letters.

Like **LLM Entity Extraction**, IDA Understanding uses large language models. However, instead of extracting data based on keywords, it extracts or generates information based on prompts.

IDA Understanding is particularly useful when content isn't explicitly stated in documents, whereas LLM Entity Extraction focuses on finding entities and highlighting them in their original positions.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

To utilize large language models (LLMs) on-premises, a dedicated server, referred to as the **LLM Server**, is necessary:

For 64-bit systems

- **Docker (Ubuntu-based)**
- At least **40 GB GPU memory** (can be spread out across multiple GPUs)
- At least **6.5 GB hard disk storage** + at least 20 GB for LLM
- At least **64 GB RAM**

The required hard disk storage and the necessary RAM depend significantly on the models intended to run on the LLM Server. Note that a CPU-only mode is not possible.

The LLM Server can also connect to **OpenAI models**, which can make extensive hardware setups redundant.

LLM Generative

LLM Configuration

Query List

Query

Label
Summary

e.g., 'grantor', ... This label is used in the paiFile alongside the processed llm query output.

Prompt
Summarize the document content with a maximum of 100 words.

e.g., 'summarize the content of the provided document'

Input: List of prompts for court opinions

write_json_pai_file

{ }

CLASSIFICATION (0) ENTITIES (0) UNDERSTANDING (1)

LLM Anträge

Label	Result
Summary	The case involves the Secretary of Homeland Security's decision to revoke initial approval of a visa petition that a U.S. citizen filed on behalf of her noncitizen spouse. The court held that revocation of an approved visa petition under §1155 based on a sham-marriage determination by the Secretary is the kind of discretionary decision that falls within the purview of §1252(a)(2)(B)(ii), which strips federal courts of jurisdiction to review certain discretionary agency decisions.
Involved parties	The parties involved in the case are: Amina Bouarfa, a U.S. citizen, who is the petitioner.- Alejandro Mayorkas, Secretary of Homeland Security, who is the respondent.
Majority opinion	Justice Jackson authored the majority opinion.
Final decision	Affirmed
Date	The decision was published on December 10, 2024.

Output: Metadata in IDA Web Client

For more information, please refer to the [software documentation](#).