# Private Machine Learning The EPI Project



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- Problem
  - Alternative approach to making ML models private: generate private data, use without limitation
  - Task? estimating the true joint distribution of the input data
  - Output? a model that can generate unlimited synthetic records with the same statistical properties as real data
  - Evaluation? statistical tests, machine learning efficacy
  - Why focus on semantic integrity? generative models are probabilistic, even an effective model could possibly generate samples that are in distribution, but semantically incorrect, e.g. a patient over 200 years old, a female patient with prostate cancer
  - How?
    - Supervised: rule based, could be very expensive, we might not know all the rules out there
    - Unsupervised: learn the rules from the data itself

• Our method



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- Results compared with four state of the art models
  - Toy dataset
  - Two classes, four modes
  - Aim: estimate the distribution while
    - labelling the samples accurately





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#### Table 1: Label accuracy for toy dataset

Model	Correct labels
medgan	74.8%
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ctgan	92.1%
Our method	97.4%





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#### Table 2: Record distance

Model	Record distance
medgan	802
tablegan	6322
ctgan	2148
Our method	3941





- Results compared with four state of the art models
  - Adult dataset: US census data
  - Long tailed features, minority classes
  - Two binary control features
    - C1: 5% of females positive, all men negative
    - C2: 70% of females positive, all men negative
  - Aim: estimate the distribution accurately
    - Without generating samples of males

with C1/C2 positive

Without suppressing the female C1/C2

positives - erasing the problem

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	Table 3: Memorization results		
	Model	Detection score	
	medgan	0.001	
tablegan0.49ctgan0.48		0.49	
		0.48	
	Our method	0.50	

- How similar are the two datasets?
- Can we distinguish between the real and fake data samples successfully?

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Table 4: Machine learning efficacy scores delta

Model	Accuracy	F1-score	F2-score
medgan	-0.32	-0.29	-0.22
tablegan	-0.35	-0.27	-0.21
ctgan	-0.24	-0.25	-0.18
Our method	+0.01	+0.04	+0.03

If we train a ML model on two datasets, one real and one synthetic, will there be a noticable difference?

 Will the performance drop if the model is trained on synthetic data?



### Results

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Model	Females - C1	Females - C2	Males - C1	Males - C2	
Real data	70%	5%	0%	0%	
medgan	59.2%	$\bar{0}\bar{\%}$	$\bar{0}\bar{\%}^{}$	$\bar{0}\bar{\%}^{$	
tablegan	72.8%	1.3%	0%	0.4%	
ctgan	71.8%	14.9%	3.2%	0.9%	
Our method	72%	14.7%	1.7%	0.3%	

How much semantically incorrect samples are we generating?

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## Generating Heavy-Tailed Synthetic Data with Normalizing Flows

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  - Output? a model that can generate unlimited synthetic records with the same statistical properties as real data
  - Evaluation? statistical tests, machine learning efficacy



- Our method
  - We use normalizing flows
  - We propose changes in the architecture to help the model better capture the tail of the input data



- Results
  - Toy dataset: samples from Neal's funnel
  - Aim is to accurately estimate the input data distribution and its tail properties



Results



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- Results
  - Toy dataset: samples from Neal's funnel
  - Aim is to accurately estimate the input data distribution and its tail properties
  - Experiments on real datasets also show the same sort of improvement in both general performance and in capturing the tail behaviour
  - Second contribution: targeted sampling



- Results
  - Toy dataset: mixture of Gaussians
  - Second contribution: targeted sampling





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- Results
  - Toy dataset: mixture of Gaussians
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# **Tabular Synthetic Data Generation with**

 $\mathbf{z}_0$ 

 $\mathbf{z}_0 \sim p_0(\mathbf{z}_0)$ 

Results

- Toy dataset: mixture of Gaussians
- Second contribution: targeted sampling



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- Results
  - Toy dataset: mixture of Gaussians
  - Second contribution: targeted sampling





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# Thank You!



