TabEBM: A Tabular Data Augmentation Method with Distinct Class-Specific Energy-Based Models

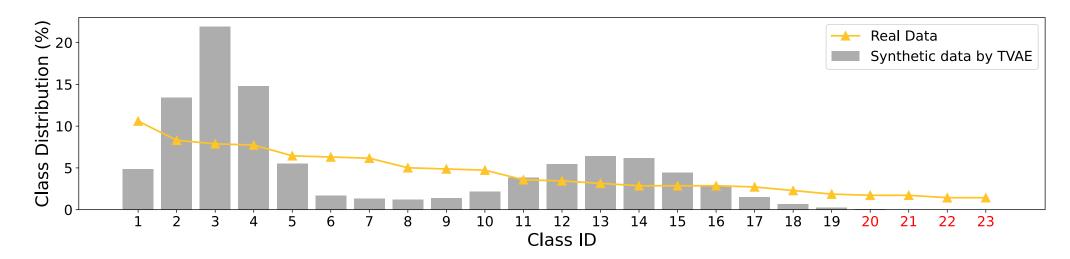
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Tabular data augmentation is challenging

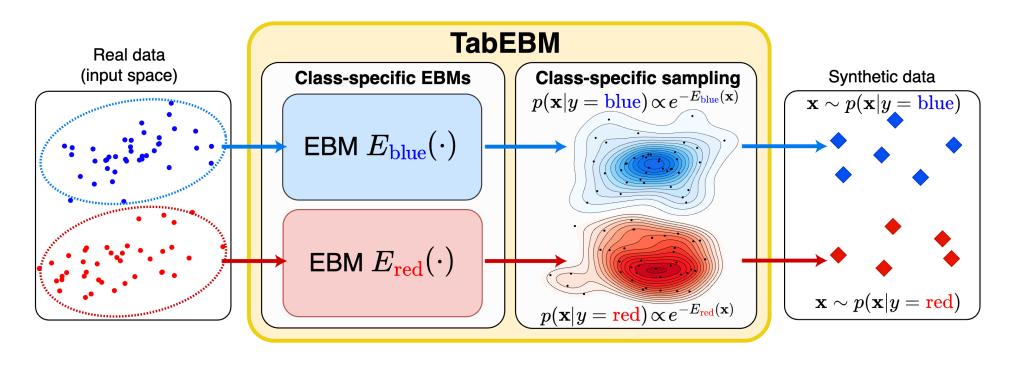
- Challenges in tabular data
 - intricate acquisition
 - lack of symmetries
- Observations: Generative tabular augmentation methods tend to have
 - poor utility
 - mode collapse
 - failure to generate for specific classes



\ Ideal augmentation should be class-specific

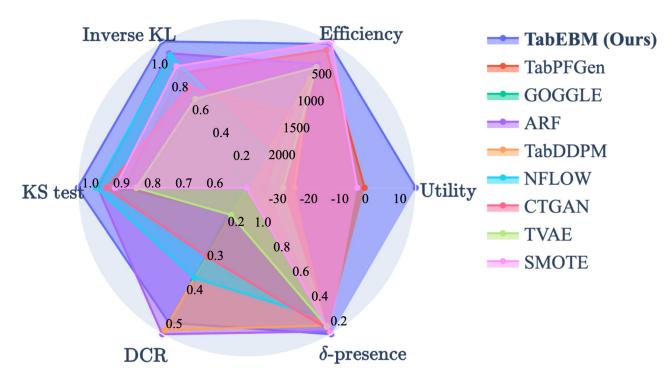
- Reduced negative impacts across classes
 - generate samples free from noise and data imbalance induced by other classes
- Flexible generation for any class
 - maintain the original stratification in real data
- High practicability (unlimited class numbers)
 - handle any datasets without limitations from number of classes

TabEBM performs class-specific augmentation



- \circ Step 1: For each class c, fit a pretrained classifier f_{θ}^{c} on a surrogate binary classification task, which is training-free
- Step 2: Reinterpret its logits into class-specific energy
- Step 3: Augment class c with data generated via SGLD sampling on the classspecific energy surface

TabEBM generates high-quality synthetic data



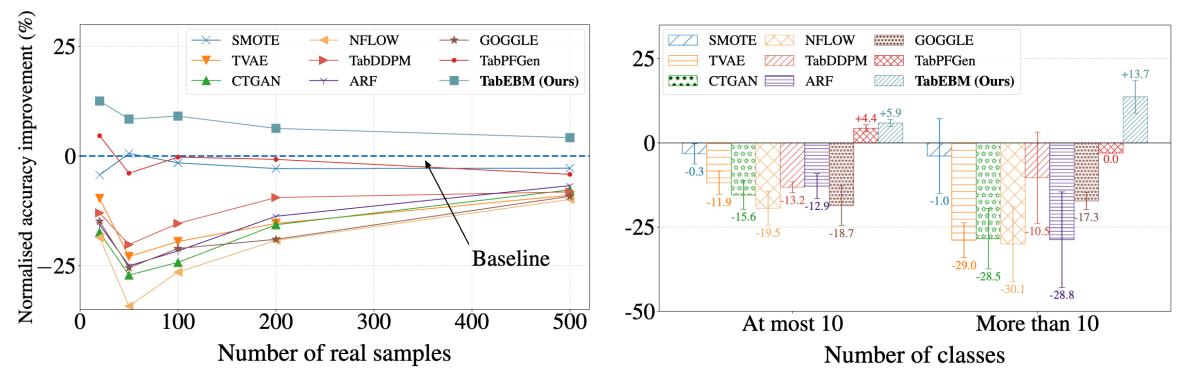
TabEBM is a performant training-free tabular data augmentation method, ready to use with only a few lines of code.

```
from tabebm.TabEBM import TabEBM
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   tabebm = TabEBM()
   augmented_data = tabebm.generate(X_train, y_train, num_samples=100)
```



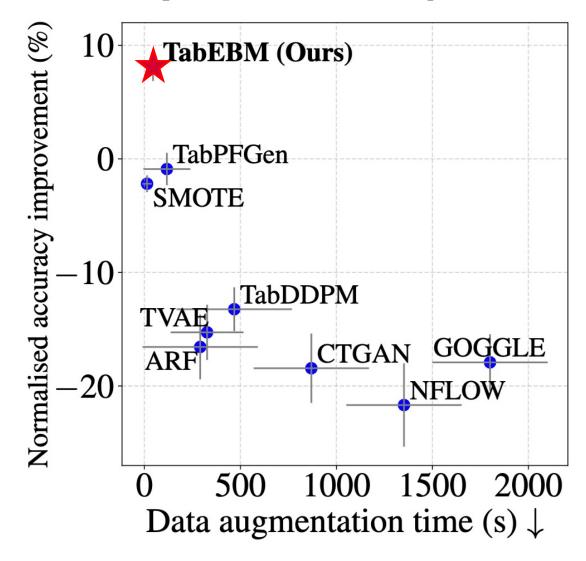
Code

TabEBM improves downstream accuracy



Mean normalised balanced accuracy improvement (%) across 33 test cases of different sample sizes (Left) and varying numbers of classes (Right).

TabEBM is computationally efficient



Median data augmentation time vs. mean normalised balanced accuracy.

Thanks

For more details, please refer to our paper and code!

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