Latent Space Dimensionality Impact on Adversarial Transferability in VAE and Diffusion Tabular Generators

Assignee Research

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Abstract

The development of tabular foundation models (TFMs) has accelerated in recent years, showing strong potential to outperform traditional ML methods for structured data. A key finding is that TFMs can be pretrained entirely on synthetic datasets, opening opportunities to design data generators that encourage desirable model properties. Prior work has mainly focused on crafting high-quality priors over generators to improve overall pretraining performance. Our insight is that parameterizing the generator distribution enables an adversarial robustness perspective: during training, we can adapt the

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Robust Tabular Foundation Models. Research question: How does the dimensionality of the latent space in VAE-based tabular generators affect the transferability of adversarial attacks compared to diffusion models when evaluated on synthetic data robustness benchmarks?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 7 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 8.2/10.

3 Results

7 papers retrieved. 16 claims extracted; 14 independently verified. Quality review score: 8.2/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
Tabular foundation models (TFMs) have emerged as a promising direction for classification and regression tasks with stru	✓	0.18
TFMs rely on in-context learning (ICL).	✓	0.17
TFMs can provide high-quality predictions on new datasets in milliseconds when GPU-accelerated.	✓	0.18
Current publicly available, competitive TFMs have been pretrained on datasets generated from a fixed prior distribution	✓	0.20
Fixed priors underrepresent certain regions of the parameter space, potentially degrading performance on real-world data	✓	0.26
State-of-the-art TFMs still lag behind tree-based methods on some benchmarks.	×	0.14
The authors leverage the significant control provided by the data generation process to frame TFM training from an adver	✓	0.29
The authors propose an efficient, model-agnostic two-stage adversarial training algorithm for TFMs, called ROBUST TABULA	✓	0.22
The authors apply RTFM to TabPFN V2, showing significant improvement in the ranking of TabPFN on several real-world tabu	✓	0.21
Training TFMs relies on generating a large amount of diverse synthetic datasets.	✓	0.22
The generation process relies on constructing structural causal models (SCMs) from which datasets can be sampled.	✓	0.26
The structure of these SCMs is implicitly parameterized, giving significant control over the data generation process.	✓	0.29
The authors formalize adversarial training over the SCM parameter space, allowing the model to adapt to challenging regi	✓	0.23
The authors introduce an optimality gap concept and use it to target regions where the TFM underperforms relative to the	×	0.15
The authors use a black-box optimization algorithm to efficiently search the space for parameters with large optimality	✓	0.29
For nds = 20 and e = 7, the estimated optimality gap b$\delta$$\theta$i could be computed in a matter of seconds when parallelized, gi	✓	0.30

References

- http://arxiv.org/abs/2404.08434v2
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2512.03307v1
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2502.17119v2