

Impact of Adversarial Pre-training on TabPFN Robustness to Distribution Shifts in Tabular Datasets

Assignee Research

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Abstract

The challenges of handling imbalanced datasets in machine learning significantly affect the model performance and predictive accuracy. Classifiers tend to favor the majority class, leading to biased training and poor generalization of minority classes. Initially, the model incorrectly treats the target variable as an independent feature during data generation, resulting in suboptimal outcomes. To address this limitation, the model was adjusted to more effectively manage target variable generation and mitigate the issue. This study employed advanced techniques for synthetic data generation, suc

1 Introduction

This paper examines: An enhancement of machine learning model performance in disease prediction with synthetic data generation. Research question: What is the impact of incorporating adversarial training during pre-training of TabPFN on its robustness to distribution shifts in tabular datasets, as measured by accuracy degradation on out-of-distribution benchmarks like TabShift?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 11 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 7.4/10.

3 Results

11 papers retrieved. 10 claims extracted; 7 independently verified. Quality review score: 7.4/10.

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
Classifiers tend to favor the majority class in imbalanced datasets, leading to biased training and poor generalization	✓	0.30
The initial model incorrectly treated the target variable as an independent feature during data generation, resulting in	✓	0.27
The study employed Synthetic Minority Over-sampling (SMOTE) and Adaptive Synthetic Sampling (ADASYN) to enhance the repre	✓	0.31
Data augmentation strategies used Deep Conditional Tabular Generative Adversarial Networks (Deep-CTGANs) integrated with	✓	0.24
TabNet utilizes a sequential attention mechanism that dynamically processes features.	✓	0.16
Model performance was evaluated using a training on synthetic data and testing on real data (TSTR) approach.	✓	0.28
The framework was validated on the COVID-19, Kidney, and Dengue datasets.	✓	0.19
The model achieved a testing accuracy of 99.2% on the COVID-19 dataset.	×	0.10
The model achieved a testing accuracy of 99.4% on the Kidney dataset.	×	0.08
The model achieved a testing accuracy of 99.5% on the Dengue dataset.	×	0.08

References

- <https://doi.org/10.4236/jcc.2025.1311003>
- <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-025-15019-3>
- <https://doi.org/10.3390/info15010004>