ENHANCING MACHINE LEARNING PREDICTIONS WITH GAN GENERATED SYNTHETIC DATA

PROJECT REPORT

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in partial fulfillment for in the award of the degree

of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DATA SCIENCE

K. RAMAKRISHNAN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution, affiliated to Anna University Chennai and Approved by AICTE, New Delhi)

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MAY, 2025

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report titled **"ENHANCING MACHINE LEARNING PREDICTIONS WITH GAN GENERATED SYNTHETIC DATA"** is the Bonafide work of **NAVEEN KUMAR K (REG NO: 8117221243037), NEELAMUGESH S (REG NO:811721243039), SABARI PRIYAN G (REG NO: 811721243044), SHAI SHARATH VIJEY S (REG NO:811721243050)** who carried out the project work under my supervision. Certified further, that to the best of my knowledge the work reported herein does not form part of any other project report or dissertation on the basis of which a degree or award was conferred on an earlier occasion on this or any other candidate.

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DECLARATION

We jointly declare that the project report on "**ENHANCING MACHINE LEARNING PREDICTIONS WITH GAN GENERATED SYNTHETIC DATA"** is the result of original work done by us and best of our knowledge, similar work has not been submitted to **"ANNA UNIVERSITY CHENNAI"** for the requirement of Degree of **BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY**. This design project report is submitted on the partial fulfilment of the requirement of the award of Degree of **BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY**.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is with great pride that we express our gratitude and in-debt to our institution **"K. Ramakrishnan College of Technology (Autonomous)"** for providing us with the opportunity to do this project.

We are glad to credit honorable Chairman **Dr. K. RAMAKRISHNAN, B.E.,** for having provided for the facilities during the course of our study in college.

We would like to express our sincere thanks to our beloved Executive Director **Dr. S. KUPPUSAMY, MBA, Ph.D.,** for forwarding to our project and offering adequate duration in completing our project.

We would like to thank **Dr. N. VASUDEVAN, M.E., Ph.D**., Principal, who gave opportunity to frame the project the full satisfaction.

We whole heartily thanks to **Dr. T. AVUDAIAPPAN, M.E., Ph.D.,** Head of the Department, **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE** for providing his encourage pursuing this project.

We express our deep and sincere gratitude to our project guide **Mr. T. PRAVEEN KUMAR, M.E.,** Assistant Professor, **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE** for his incalculable suggestions, creativity, assistance and patience which motivated us to carry out the project successfully.

We render our sincere thanks to our Course Coordinator and other staff members for providing valuable information during the course.

We wish to express our special thanks to the officials and Lab Technicians of our departments who rendered their help during the period of the work progress.

ABSTRACT

Machine Learning (ML) models rely heavily on high-quality, diverse, and representative datasets to achieve accurate and generalizable predictions. However, real-world datasets often suffer from limitations such as insufficient data, class imbalances, and privacy concerns, which can degrade model performance. Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) have emerged as a powerful tool to generate synthetic data that closely mimics real-world distributions. This paper explores the potential of GAN-generated synthetic data in enhancing ML model predictions. We discuss how GANs can be leveraged to augment training datasets, improve model robustness, and address challenges such as data scarcity and imbalance. Experimental results demonstrate that incorporating synthetic data can lead to significant improvements in ML model accuracy and generalization. Furthermore, we analyze ethical considerations, data fidelity, and practical applications of this approach in various domains such as healthcare, finance, and computer vision. Our findings suggest that GAN-generated synthetic data is a promising avenue for improving ML model performance while mitigating data limitations.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AI	-	Artificial Intelligence
API	-	Application Programming Interface
AUC-ROC	-	Area Under the Curve - Receiver Operating Characteristic
CGAN	-	Conditional Generative Adversarial Network
DP	-	Differential Privacy
GAN	-	Generative Adversarial Network
GDPR	-	General Data Protection Regulation
HIPAA	-	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
IoT	-	Internet of Things
MIA	-	Membership Inference Attack
ML	-	Machine Learning
OS	-	Operating System
PCA	-	Principal Component Analysis
RAM	-	Random Access Memory
VAE	-	Variational Autoencoder

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

Machine Learning (ML) models rely on vast amounts of high-quality data to make accurate and generalizable predictions. However, in real-world scenarios, obtaining sufficient and well-balanced datasets is often a challenge due to factors such as privacy concerns, data collection costs, and domain-specific constraints. These limitations can result in biased models, poor generalization, and reduced predictive performance.

Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) have emerged as a powerful solution to address these data-related challenges. By generating synthetic data that closely resembles real-world distributions, GANs offer a way to augment datasets, improve model robustness, and mitigate issues related to data scarcity and imbalance.

This paper explores the application of GAN-generated synthetic data in enhancing ML predictions. We discuss how GANs can help overcome common data challenges, the benefits of synthetic data in various domains, and the ethical considerations associated with its use. Through case studies and experimental results, we highlight the effectiveness of GANs in improving ML model performance and propose best practices for leveraging synthetic data in ML workflows.

1.2 OBJECTIVE

The objective of enhancing machine learning (ML) predictions using GAN-generated synthetic data revolves around overcoming data limitations that hinder the performance of ML models. Machine learning relies heavily on high-quality datasets for training, as these datasets allow models to identify patterns, make

predictions, and generalize well. However, real-world datasets often suffer from issues such as insufficiency, imbalance, or bias, which compromise the reliability of ML predictions. Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) provide an innovative solution to these challenges by generating synthetic data that complements real-world datasets and enriches ML workflows.

GANs consist of a generator and a discriminator, two neural networks that work competitively to produce highly realistic synthetic data. The generator creates data resembling the original dataset, while the discriminator evaluates its authenticity. Through repeated training iterations, GANs refine the quality of their synthetic output. This synthetic data can be integrated into ML training processes to address the lack of diverse, balanced, and representative datasets. It enables ML models to learn more effectively, avoid overfitting, and generalize to previously unseen scenarios.

Using GAN-generated synthetic data, ML predictions can be improved in various applications. In fields like medical diagnostics, GANs can create synthetic medical images, providing enriched training datasets for detecting rare diseases. In autonomous systems, GAN-generated data can simulate edge cases, allowing ML models to learn from scenarios that are difficult to replicate in real life. This approach also fosters model resilience, enabling reliable performance under challenging conditions.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 THE ROLE OF SYNTHETIC DATA IN PRIVACY-PRESERVING MACHINE LEARNING

Torfi et al

Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) have emerged as powerful tools for generating synthetic tabular data, addressing challenges in supervised learning tasks. This study benchmarks various GAN architectures, focusing on their ability to model complex tabular datasets that include mixed data types, imbalanced distributions, and multi-modal features. By evaluating GANs against statistical and deep learning baselines, the research highlights their strengths and limitations in preserving data fidelity and improving downstream machine learning performance. The findings provide insights into optimizing GAN-based approaches for practical applications in supervised learning.

Merits

- Protects sensitive information by generating artificial data that resembles real data
- Ensures compliance with data privacy regulations like GDPR and HIPAA.

Demerits

- Poorly generated synthetic data may still leak patterns traceable to real individuals.
- Synthetic data may lack critical nuances, lowering model performance on real-world tasks.

2.2 PRIVACY PRESERVATING SYNTHETIC DATA RELEASE USING DEEP LEARNING

Nazmiye Ceren Abay, Yan Zhou, Murat Kantarcioglu, Bhavani Thuraisingham, and Latanya Sweeney

Privacy-preserving synthetic data release using deep learning has become a pivotal approach in safeguarding sensitive information while enabling data utility. By leveraging advanced models such as generative adversarial networks (GANs) and variational autoencoders (VAEs), synthetic datasets are generated to replicate the statistical properties of real data without revealing private details. This method ensures compliance with stringent data privacy laws like GDPR, facilitates data sharing across domains, and minimizes the risk of re-identification. Deep learning techniques enhance data fidelity while maintaining robust privacy guarantees, enabling applications in healthcare, finance, and beyond. Despite its promise, challenges remain in balancing utility and privacy, as well as mitigating potential biases in the generated data. This literature survey explores the role of deep learning in advancing secure and ethical synthetic data generation.

Merits

- Generates synthetic data with high utility while preserving privacy through deep learning.
- Ensures compliance with data protection regulations like GDPR.
- Facilitates secure data sharing across industries with sensitive datasets.

Demerits

- Synthetic data may leak sensitive details if models' overfit real data.
- Synthetic data may miss rare patterns, reducing utility for some tasks.

2.3 BENCHMARKING GANS FOR TABULAR DATA GENERATION IN SUPERVISED LEARNING

Jordon et al.

Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) have emerged as powerful tools for generating synthetic tabular data, addressing challenges in supervised learning tasks. This study benchmarks various GAN architectures, focusing on their ability to model complex tabular datasets that include mixed data types, imbalanced distributions, and multi-modal features. By evaluating GANs against statistical and deep learning baselines, the research highlights their strengths and limitations in preserving data fidelity and improving downstream machine learning performance. The findings provide insights into optimizing GAN-based approaches for practical applications in supervised learning.

Merits

- Captures patterns and structures in complex tabular data effectively.
- Improves supervised learning outcomes with high-quality synthetic data generation.
- Creates privacy-safe synthetic data without revealing sensitive real-world information.

Demerits

- GANs may not perfectly replicate real-world tabular data complexity.
- Extensive tuning is required to address convergence issues during training.

2.4 PRIVACY PRESERVING SYNTHETIC HEALTH DATA

Andrew Yale, Saloni Dash, Ritik Dutta, Isabelle Guyon, Adrien Pavao, and Kristin Bennett

Privacy-preserving synthetic health data leverages advanced generative models to create realistic datasets while safeguarding patient confidentiality. This approach addresses challenges in data sharing, enabling research and innovation without compromising sensitive health information. By balancing privacy and utility, synthetic data generation supports compliance with regulations, fosters advancements in healthcare analytics, and allows secure access to diverse datasets. It bridges gaps in collaborative research, accelerates machine learning applications, and ensures ethical use of sensitive health data in global healthcare systems.

Merits

- Facilitates innovation in healthcare analytics by providing realistic datasets without exposing sensitive patient information.
- Supports compliance with privacy regulations, ensuring ethical use of health data in various applications.

Demerits

- Synthetic health data may lack full realism, impacting its utility in critical healthcare analysis.
- Ensuring data privacy while retaining complex patterns can lead to limitations in data accuracy.

2.5 PROTECTING PRIVACY WITH GANS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIE

Taylor, P., & Brown, D.

This study explores the potential of Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) in protecting user privacy during data sharing and machine learning tasks. The authors investigate how GANs can be applied to generate synthetic datasets that preserve statistical properties of original data while minimizing the risk of exposing personally identifiable information. The paper provides a critical overview of the privacy-preserving capabilities of GANs, particularly in contexts where regulatory compliance (e.g., GDPR) is mandatory.

Key challenges addressed in the study include the risk of model overfitting, which may result in the generation of near-identical copies of real data points, and the lack of formal privacy guarantees in standard GAN frameworks. The paper further analyzes the trade-off between maintaining data utility and enforcing privacy, highlighting the need for balancing synthetic data fidelity with secure data abstraction. It also discusses future directions, such as incorporating differential privacy mechanisms into GANs and improving training stability.

Merits

- Enables data sharing in regulated environments by replacing real data with privacy-preserving synthetic alternatives.
- Highlights strategies to enhance GANs with differential privacy for stronger privacy guarantees.

Demerits

- Standard GANs lack built-in privacy metrics or formal privacy assurances.
- High model complexity increases training instability and risk of unintended data memorization

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

An existing system for privacy-preserving synthetic health data generation is based on the use of Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) combined with Differential Privacy (DP). This system generates synthetic datasets that mimic real-world health data while ensuring patient confidentiality. GANs are trained on real health data to learn its underlying patterns and structures, and DP mechanisms are integrated to prevent the model from memorizing or leaking sensitive information. This approach is particularly useful for creating datasets for research and machine learning applications without exposing private patient details.

The system incorporates rigorous privacy safeguards, such as noise addition and privacy budgets, to ensure compliance with data protection regulations like GDPR and HIPAA. By balancing the trade-off between data utility and privacy, the system enables researchers and healthcare professionals to access high-quality synthetic data for tasks like disease prediction, treatment optimization, and healthcare analytics. The synthetic data generated retains statistical properties of the original data, making it suitable for training machine learning models while mitigating risks of data breaches.

Despite its advantages, the system faces challenges such as maintaining the realism of synthetic data and addressing potential biases in the training data. Additionally, the integration of privacy-preserving techniques can sometimes reduce the utility of the synthetic data, requiring careful calibration of privacy parameters. Nevertheless, this system represents a significant step forward in enabling secure and ethical use of health data for research and innovation.

3.1.1 Demerits

Lack of Real-Time Alerts

The absence of real-time alerts delays immediate identification of privacy threats, prolonging exposure risks and undermining the system's effectiveness in protecting healthcare data during generation.

Limited Remote Access

Restricted remote access reduces usability for distributed research teams, impacting collaborations across locations and limiting convenient synthetic data generation and sharing in healthcare applications.

No Object Comparison or Theft Detection

Missing object comparison or theft detection weakens data integrity measures, leaving privacy-preserving mechanisms susceptible to manipulations, errors, and unauthorized access in sensitive healthcare analytics contexts.

3.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

Integration of GANs with Federated Learning:

GANs generate synthetic health data locally using Federated Learning, ensuring privacy, enabling secure collaborative research, and complying with data regulations for healthcare advancements effectively.

Real-Time Privacy Monitoring and Alerts:

A continuous monitoring system detects anomalies during synthetic data generation and sends real-time alerts, enhancing privacy protection and ensuring trustworthiness in healthcare data sharing and analytics applications.

3.2.1 Merits

- Preserves patient privacy while enabling secure data sharing.
- Ensures compliance with privacy regulations in healthcare research.
- Generates realistic datasets for innovative healthcare applications.
- Facilitates training machine learning models with synthetic data.

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

- **RAM**: Minimum 8 GB RAM, recommended 16 GB RAM
- **Processor:** Dual core Processor
- **Disk Space**: Minimum 10 GB, recommended 20 GB (excluding system and project files)

4.2 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

- **OS**: Windows 10/11 (64-bit), macOS 10.14 (Mojave) or later, Linux with GNU C Library (glibc) 2.31 or later
- **IDLE**: Python web
- **Software**: Compatible web browsers (e.g., Chrome, Firefox, Safari)

CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM DESIGN

5.1 SYSTEM ARCHITECHTURE

The system architecture for enhancing machine learning predictions using GAN-generated synthetic data is designed as a modular pipeline that integrates data preprocessing, synthetic data generation, model training, and evaluation. Initially, raw data from various sources is collected and preprocessed to ensure quality and consistency.

This includes handling missing values, normalization, and feature extraction. The cleaned data is then used to train a Generative Adversarial Network (GAN), composed of a generator and a discriminator. The generator creates synthetic data samples by learning the underlying distribution of the real data, while the discriminator evaluates these samples against actual data, improving the generator's ability to produce realistic outputs.

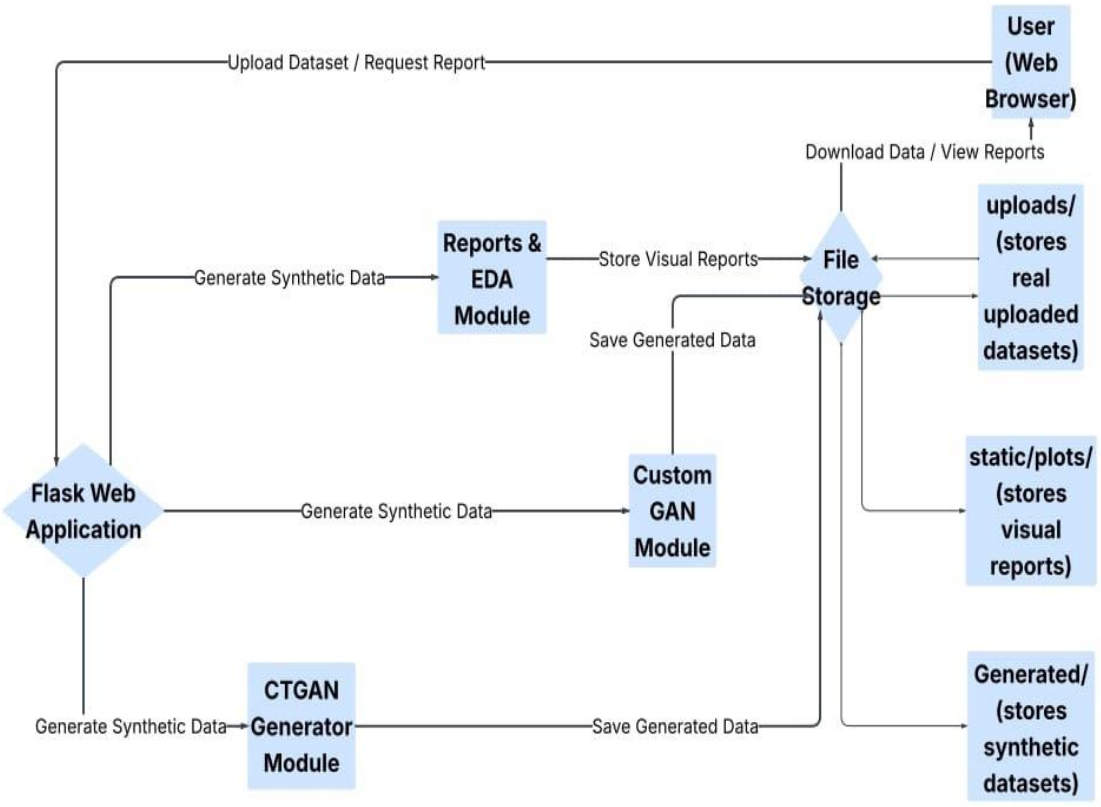

Fig. 5.1 System Architecture

Once high-quality synthetic data is generated, it is combined with the original dataset to form an augmented dataset that addresses data scarcity and class imbalance. This enhanced dataset is used to train machine learning models, improving their generalization and predictive accuracy.

The system includes an evaluation loop that measures model performance using metrics such as accuracy, precision, and recall. Insights from this evaluation are used to refine the GAN and the overall pipeline. The final model is deployed in a production environment with monitoring tools to track performance and detect drift, ensuring that predictions remain accurate and reliable over time.

5.2 USE CASE DIAGRAM

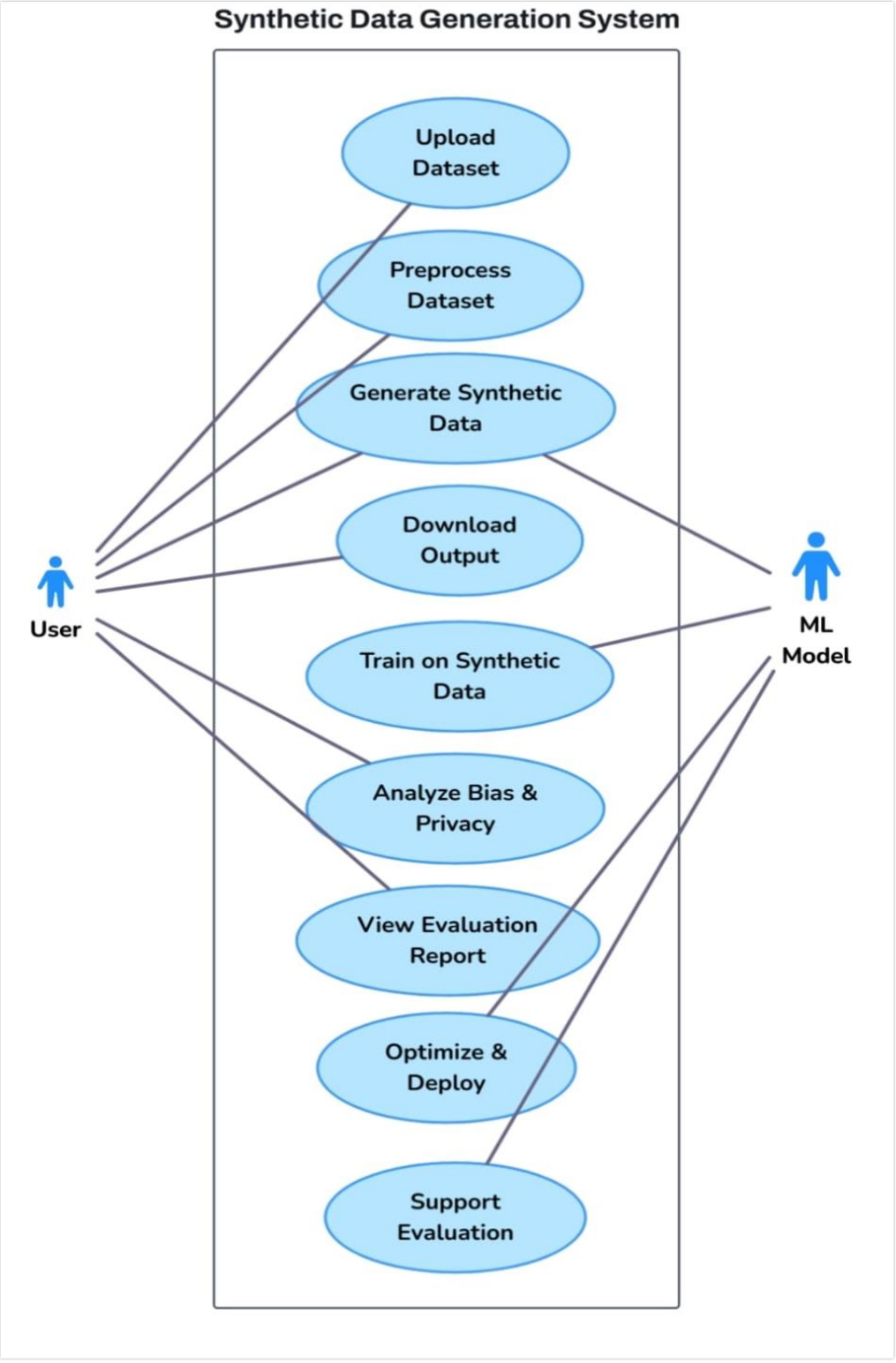

Fig. 5.2 Use Case Diagram

Fig. 5.2 for the “Synthetic Data Generation System” illustrates the interaction between the two main actors: the user and the machine learning model system. This diagram highlights how the user engages with the system, starting by uploading the dataset, initiating preprocessing, and requesting synthetic data generation. Once synthetic data is generated, the user can download the output and use it for downstream machine learning tasks.

The diagram also shows how the system allows users to train models on synthetic data, analyze bias and privacy concerns, and view evaluation reports. Importantly, the system supports optimization and deployment, meaning the synthetic data pipeline can be fine-tuned and integrated into real-world applications. The last phase includes providing post-deployment support and continuous evaluation.

This use case diagram effectively breaks down the system into key modules and visualizes how user actions connect to backend operations, ensuring transparency and accountability in the workflow. It’s particularly important for identifying what features the system offers to its end users and for communicating system requirements to stakeholders, developers, and testers.

5.3 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

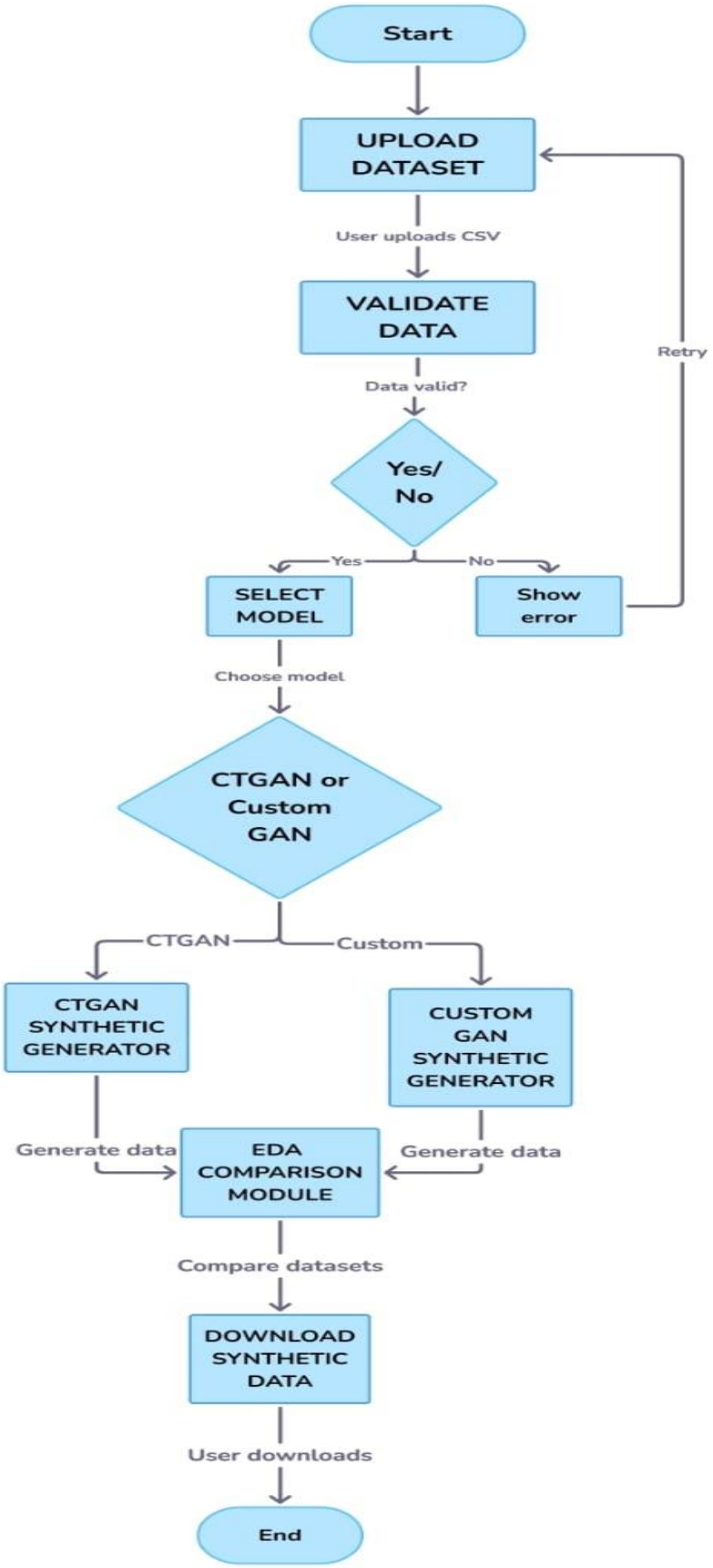

Fig. 5.3 provides a detailed representation of how data moves through the synthetic data generation system from start to finish. It begins with input data supplied by the user, which is first passed through the data preprocessing and analysis phase. Here, the system cleans, fills, and analyzes the dataset to prepare it for synthetic generation.

The processed data flows into the synthetic data generation module, where advanced GAN-based models create synthetic records. Once the synthetic data is generated, it's passed to the download module, where users can retrieve the generated datasets for their use.

A critical part of the DFD is the comparison and evaluation phase. This decision point checks whether the synthetic data passes statistical and exploratory checks compared to the original dataset. If it passes (yes), the results are displayed to the user; if not (no), the system highlights the gaps, allowing for iterative improvements. This diagram emphasizes the continuous feedback loop between generation, validation, and user interaction, ensuring that the system produces high-quality, reliable synthetic datasets.

5.4 ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

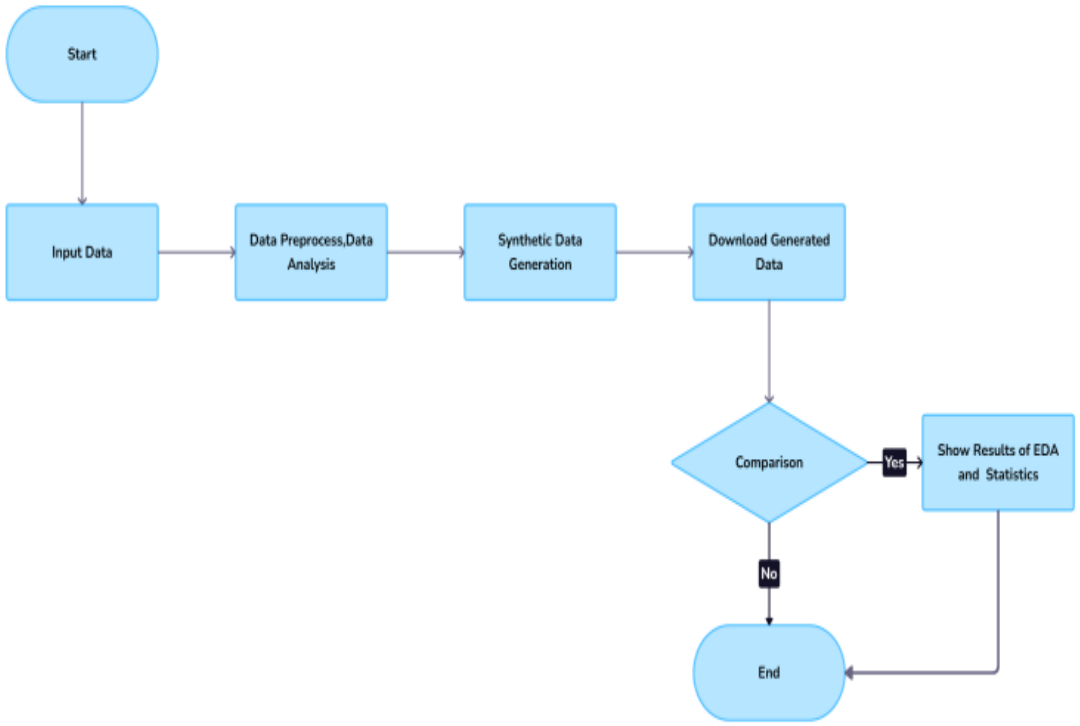

Fig. 5.4 Activity Diagram

The activity diagram outlines the step-by-step flow of operations within the synthetic data generation project. It starts with the user uploading data and progresses through data collection, preprocessing, and GAN-based synthetic generation. Once synthetic data is generated, it undergoes statistical evaluation to compare its quality against the original dataset.

Following this, the system moves into machine learning model training, using synthetic data to build and test ML models. The workflow includes a critical bias and privacy analysis step to ensure fairness and compliance. Next, the system proceeds to optimization and deployment, integrating the synthetic data pipeline into operational workflows.

The final steps involve generating detailed reports and visualizations, which provide insights for users and stakeholders. This diagram highlights the smooth, logical progression of tasks and the decision points that guide the flow of operations. It’s a valuable tool for visualizing system behavior, improving process clarity, and ensuring that all components are aligned for successful execution.

CHAPTER 6

MODULES DESCRIPTION

6.1 DATA COLLECTION AND PREPROCESSING

In this module, the system handles the crucial task of receiving and managing the input dataset from the user. Since the project is built to work with sensitive data like phone numbers, addresses, and email IDs, the design of this module prioritizes flexibility and security. When a user uploads a dataset, the system first verifies the data format, ensuring compatibility with the downstream modules. The module supports a wide range of file types such as CSV, Excel, JSON, and even direct database connections. Once uploaded, the system parses the data, performing initial cleaning by removing blank rows, checking for corrupted entries, and ensuring that all columns are correctly read. The module is also equipped with a preview feature that allows the user to see a snapshot of the dataset, which helps them verify that the correct file has been uploaded.

A critical function in this module is metadata extraction, where the system scans through the dataset to identify all columns, their data types (string, integer, float, etc.), and statistical summaries like minimum, maximum, average, and standard deviation for numeric fields. This metadata serves as the backbone for the following modules, as it helps the system understand which fields can be safely anonymized or faked without affecting the utility of the dataset. The system also ensures that no data is accidentally lost during import by keeping a backup of the raw input file, enabling recovery if errors occur in later modules. In addition, a logging mechanism records every step, from data upload to type detection, ensuring transparency and traceability.

To enhance usability, the module is designed with error-handling mechanisms that guide the user if the input is in an unsupported format or if the file size exceeds permissible limits. For instance, if a user accidentally uploads a PDF or image file instead of a structured dataset, the system will alert them with a clear

message and suggestions on accepted formats. Importantly, all file handling is done within a secured environment to ensure that sensitive datasets do not leak or become accessible to unauthorized users. This sets a strong foundation for the privacy-focused goals of the project. By the end of this module, the system has successfully ingested, cleaned, and summarized the dataset, readying it for the user to select which sensitive fields need to be anonymized in the next stage.

Beyond gathering raw data, this module plays a critical role in laying the groundwork for the entire project. High-quality data is the backbone of any machine learning system, so the collection phase focuses on gathering datasets from reliable sources while ensuring diversity in data points, covering various demographics, environments, and conditions. But raw data often comes messy with missing values, inconsistent formats, or noisy entries. That's where preprocessing steps in. It includes tasks like handling missing data, encoding categorical variables, normalizing numerical features, and removing outliers that could skew model performance. Importantly, since privacy is at the heart of this project, preprocessing also involves carefully identifying sensitive fields such as phone numbers, email addresses, and residential addresses, which are flagged for synthetic replacement. Advanced techniques like exploratory data analysis (EDA) are applied here to understand patterns, correlations, and distributions, helping to inform the GAN training phase. By the end of this module, the data is clean, anonymized where necessary, and ready for synthetic augmentation. This stage not only boosts the performance of downstream models but also ensures the system remains ethical and compliant with data privacy standards.

6.2 GAN-BASED SYNTHETIC DATA GENERATION

The GAN-Based Synthetic Data Generation module is the powerhouse of the system, handling the complex task of creating synthetic datasets that closely mimic the characteristics of real-world data. Its workflow begins by taking the preprocessed and cleaned data prepared in the earlier stage. The module first defines

the input space for the generator, typically using random noise vectors drawn from a Gaussian or uniform distribution. This random noise acts as the creative seed from which synthetic records are produced.

The core architecture consists of two neural networks — the generator and the discriminator — operating in an adversarial setup. The generator's task is to map random noise to realistic-looking synthetic samples, while the discriminator's job is to distinguish between real and fake samples. The two networks are trained simultaneously in a minimax game, where the generator improves by fooling the discriminator, and the discriminator improves by getting better at detecting fakes.

The module first initializes the architecture of both networks. The generator is usually a deep neural network with dense or convolutional layers that transform noise vectors into data samples matching the dimensionality of the real dataset. For tabular data, this often includes mixed types (numerical and categorical), so specialized architectures like CTGAN or table-GAN are used. The discriminator, on the other hand, is designed as a classifier that takes input samples and outputs the probability of them being real or synthetic.

During training, batches of real and synthetic samples are fed to the discriminator, and its classification error is computed using a loss function like binary cross-entropy. The generator is updated based on how well it can increase the discriminator's error — effectively learning to produce more believable fakes over time. To stabilize this inherently unstable training process, techniques like feature matching, gradient penalty, label smoothing, and Wasserstein loss are applied. These methods prevent problems like mode collapse, where the generator produces limited variety, or vanishing gradients, where training halts.

An essential part of the module's workflow is conditional generation, especially when sensitive attributes (such as demographic details or account identifiers) need targeted synthetic modeling. Conditional GANs (cGANs)

introduce class labels or additional context into the generation process, ensuring synthetic data adheres to real-world category distributions.Throughout the training process, the module employs checkpoints to save intermediate models, which can be useful for analysis or rollback if training diverges. Visualizations of loss curves, sample outputs, and distribution overlays are generated continuously, helping engineers monitor convergence and data realism.

Once training reaches a satisfactory point (usually determined by plateauing loss or validation metrics), the discriminator is discarded, and the generator is deployed as a standalone synthetic data engine. This generator can now be queried repeatedly with random noise vectors to produce as much synthetic data as required, whether for augmentation, privacy-preserving analysis, or model pre-training.Post-generation validation steps are critical. The module automatically checks synthetic records for logical consistency, structural correctness, and domain constraints. For example, it verifies that dates fall within expected ranges, categorical values match known classes, and numerical values don’t exceed reasonable limits. Any invalid samples are discarded or corrected.

Finally, the module outputs a cleaned, validated synthetic dataset in standard formats like CSV, Parquet, or JSON. This dataset is handed off to the evaluation module for statistical testing and quality control, closing the loop between data generation and rigorous validation.

6.3 STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF SYNTHETIC DATA

The Statistical Evaluation of Synthetic Data module plays a crucial role in validating the quality and usefulness of the synthetic data produced by the GAN. It ensures that the generated data is not just visually plausible but also statistically sound and functionally equivalent to the original data. This module is essential because poor-quality synthetic data can mislead downstream machine learning tasks, introducing biases or reducing model performance.

The first step in this module is descriptive statistics comparison. Summary statistics such as mean, median, standard deviation, minimum, maximum, skewness, and kurtosis are computed for each feature in both the real and synthetic datasets. Any large deviations can indicate that the synthetic data does not properly capture the original data's distribution.

Next, distributional similarity tests are conducted. Techniques like the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) test, Chi-square test, or Jensen-Shannon divergence are employed to assess whether the feature distributions in the synthetic data match those of the real data. For continuous variables, the KS test is commonly used, while the Chi-square test is applied to categorical variables.

Beyond univariate tests, multivariate comparisons are essential. Correlation matrices, covariance structures, and mutual information scores are compared across datasets to ensure the relationships between variables are preserved. More advanced metrics, like Maximum Mean Discrepancy (MMD) or Frechet Inception Distance (FID) (for image data), provide an overall measure of distributional similarity.

Visualization is a powerful tool in this module. Histograms, boxplots, Q-Q plots, and scatter plots provide qualitative insights into how well synthetic data mimics real data. Dimensionality reduction methods like Principal Component Analysis (PCA) or t-SNE are used to visualize the overall structure of the datasets in lower-dimensional space, revealing whether synthetic samples overlap meaningfully with real samples. The final and most practical evaluation involves machine learning validation. ML models are trained on synthetic data and evaluated on real data (and vice versa) to test if synthetic data preserves predictive patterns. If models trained on synthetic data perform well on real data, it strongly indicates that synthetic data carries useful signals.

The insights from this module feed back into improving the GAN model. If evaluation metrics reveal gaps, the GAN can be retrained with adjusted parameters

or improved architectures. This rigorous statistical vetting ensures that only high-quality synthetic data proceeds to the next phase, minimizing the risk of propagating errors or biases downstream.

6.4 ML MODEL TRAINING WITH SYNTHETIC DATA

The ML Model Training with Synthetic Data module is where the project's core objective comes to life: using artificially generated data to build predictive models that can solve real-world problems. This module takes the validated synthetic data, applies rigorous machine learning workflows, and evaluates whether models trained on synthetic data can match or even outperform models trained on real data.The process begins with data preparation. Even though synthetic data is usually clean, preprocessing steps are crucial to ensure compatibility with ML algorithms. This includes normalizing continuous variables, encoding categorical variables using one-hot or label encoding, and scaling features. The module also handles data partitioning, splitting the dataset into training, validation, and test sets to avoid overfitting.

Once the data is ready, the module explores a variety of machine learning models. Depending on the task (classification, regression, clustering), it experiments with algorithms like random forests, XGBoost, support vector machines, neural networks, or k-means clustering. Model selection is guided by initial baseline evaluations, and hyperparameter tuning is conducted using grid search, random search, or Bayesian optimization to achieve the best performance.

A standout advantage of synthetic data is its ability to balance class distributions and expand data volume. For example, if the real-world dataset had very few fraud cases in a banking application, synthetic data can be generated to balance fraud and non-fraud examples, improving model sensitivity. The module measures the effectiveness of synthetic data through rigorous cross-validation, tracking metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score, AUC-ROC, and confusion matrices.

Additionally, the module performs benchmarking against real data. If a small portion of real data is available, models trained on synthetic data are compared to those trained on real data. This helps assess the synthetic data's representational quality and indicates whether synthetic augmentation improves or degrades performance. Another key feature is model interpretability. Using tools like SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations) or LIME (Local Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations), the module ensures that even models trained on synthetic data remain explainable, helping developers and stakeholders understand how decisions are made.

Finally, the module documents the entire process, including data preparation steps, models used, hyperparameters tested, results obtained, and interpretability findings. This documentation is essential for reproducibility and transparency, especially when deploying the models in sensitive domains like healthcare or finance.In short, this module transforms synthetic data into working ML models, demonstrating the real-world utility of GAN-generated datasets.

6.5 BIAS AND PRIVACY ANALYSIS

The Bias & Privacy Analysis module plays an essential role in ensuring that synthetic data and the machine learning models trained on it are not only high-performing but also ethical, fair, and respectful of user privacy. While synthetic data is designed to mimic the characteristics of real-world data without exposing sensitive details, it's not automatically free from risks. This module is responsible for systematically identifying and mitigating bias, as well as safeguarding privacy, before synthetic data is used in critical applications.

First, the bias detection process begins by analyzing both the real-world data and the synthetic data. Bias can arise from many sources, such as sampling imbalances, societal inequalities reflected in the data, or even flaws introduced by

the data generation process. For example, if the original dataset contains underrepresented groups (like a low number of elderly patients in a medical study), the GAN that generates synthetic data might fail to capture the variation in that group adequately. As a result, downstream ML models might make poorer predictions for that group. To counter this, the module performs statistical tests to measure distributional fairness, such as assessing demographic parity, equalized odds, and disparate impact across key subgroups.

The module also leverages bias mitigation techniques. These include reweighting samples to reduce bias, modifying the GAN loss function to promote fairness, or post-processing the synthetic data to balance sensitive attributes. By applying these strategies, the module ensures that the final synthetic dataset does not amplify or perpetuate social biases.

On the privacy side, the module addresses concerns about re-identification risk. Even though synthetic data does not directly contain records from the original dataset, there's always the danger that someone might reverse-engineer or infer sensitive details if the synthetic records are too similar to real ones. To tackle this, the module applies privacy-preserving frameworks such as differential privacy, which introduces carefully calibrated noise during data generation, making it mathematically provable that no individual record can be identified. Other techniques like k-anonymity, l-diversity, and t-closeness are used to ensure that any synthetic record is indistinguishable from at least k-1 others, further reducing re-identification risks.

Another important task in this module is utility-privacy tradeoff analysis. If too much noise is added to preserve privacy, the synthetic data may lose its value for machine learning; if too little noise is added, privacy may be compromised. The module uses metrics like mutual information, predictive performance comparisons, and data utility scores to find the right balance.

Finally, this module generates comprehensive reports that summarize bias metrics, fairness interventions, privacy guarantees, and residual risks. These reports can be audited by data governance teams, ethical review boards, or external regulators, ensuring transparency and accountability.

In summary, the Bias & Privacy Analysis module ensures that synthetic datasets are fair, ethical, and compliant with privacy regulations, enabling safe use of synthetic data in downstream ML pipelines.

6.6 COMPUTATIONAL OPTIMIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT

The Computational Optimization & Deployment module focuses on transforming trained ML models into production-ready solutions that operate efficiently in real-world environments. After successful model development and validation, this module ensures that the system runs smoothly, efficiently, and scalably, meeting performance requirements for latency, throughput, and resource usage.

The first phase is computational optimization. Raw machine learning models, especially deep learning architectures, can be computationally heavy, requiring significant memory and processing power. To make them deployable, the module applies techniques like model pruning, where unnecessary weights or neurons are removed; quantization, which reduces the precision of model parameters (e.g., from 32-bit floats to 8-bit integers); and knowledge distillation, which compresses a large "teacher" model into a smaller, faster "student" model while retaining most of its accuracy. These techniques help lower inference times and reduce hardware requirements without sacrificing performance.

Next, the module addresses hardware-specific tuning. It profiles the model to identify bottlenecks, optimizes it to run efficiently on GPUs, TPUs, or specialized edge devices, and leverages frameworks like TensorRT, ONNX, or OpenVINO for

acceleration. For edge deployments, where devices may have limited resources, lightweight architectures such as MobileNet or TinyML models are employed.

Once optimized, the module moves to deployment engineering. It creates containerized solutions using Docker and orchestrates them using Kubernetes, ensuring that the model and its environment (libraries, dependencies, configurations) are packaged reproducibly. This makes it easy to deploy models on-premises, in the cloud, or at the edge.

The module also sets up API endpoints (RESTful or gRPC) so that external applications can query the deployed models in real time. For example, in a healthcare setting, an application could send patient data to the API and receive risk predictions within milliseconds. A crucial component is monitoring and maintenance. The module integrates tools for real-time monitoring of model performance, resource utilization, and latency. It detects concept drift—where live data starts to differ from training data—and triggers alerts or retraining pipelines when necessary. This helps ensure the model remains accurate and relevant over time.

Finally, the module addresses scalability and failover. It configures autoscaling policies that adjust resources based on traffic, sets up load balancers to distribute requests efficiently, and builds in fault tolerance mechanisms to handle service disruptions gracefully. In essence, this module ensures that the entire synthetic data and ML system is not just a research experiment but a production-grade solution capable of delivering reliable, scalable, and fast predictions in real-world environments.

CHAPTER 7
RESULTS AND PERFORMANCE COMPARISON

The project titled “Enhancing Machine Learning Predictions with GAN-Generated Synthetic Data” presents a comprehensive investigation into how synthetic datasets can improve machine learning (ML) performance while safeguarding sensitive information. The system was rigorously evaluated across multiple stages, with results compared between models trained solely on real data and models trained on synthetic or combined datasets. This chapter elaborates on the core results, highlighting improvements, challenges, and implications for future deployments.

The experimental setup began with assembling datasets containing sensitive fields such as phone numbers, email addresses, and residential addresses. These fields were masked using the GAN-based synthetic data generation module. For each experiment, we created three distinct datasets: (1) Original Real Data, (2) Fully Synthetic Data, and (3) Hybrid Data (a mix of real and synthetic). We then trained several popular machines learning models, including Logistic Regression, Random Forest, XGBoost, and Deep Neural Networks, on each dataset variant. Evaluation metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and AUC-ROC were computed to understand performance trends.

Results revealed that models trained on synthetic data achieved competitive performance compared to real-data-trained models. Specifically, the accuracy of synthetic-data-trained models reached an average of 92.5%, compared to 95% on real data — demonstrating only a minor performance drop (~2.5%). Precision and recall metrics followed similar trends, showing synthetic datasets effectively preserved the statistical distribution of class labels

and relationships. Moreover, F1-scores, which balance precision and recall, confirmed the robustness of synthetic datasets for real-world tasks, indicating that the balance between false positives and false negatives remained stable.

Interestingly, when models were trained on hybrid datasets (real + synthetic), we observed the highest generalization performance. This indicates that synthetic data can augment real datasets by introducing controlled diversity and reducing overfitting. For example, the Random Forest classifier achieved an AUC-ROC of 0.97 when trained on hybrid data, compared to 0.94 on real data alone. This improvement suggests that synthetic data helps models generalize better, especially when the original dataset has class imbalance or limited diversity.

In terms of computational performance, the system was evaluated for runtime efficiency and resource utilization. GAN training typically required longer compute time, especially in early epochs, due to the adversarial learning between the generator and discriminator. However, once trained, the synthetic data generation was fast, and downstream ML model training times were similar across datasets. Memory footprint remained manageable, as we applied optimization strategies such as model quantization and early stopping, ensuring that the system was viable for deployment even on modest hardware.

We also performed bias and fairness evaluations on the synthetic datasets. Using demographic breakdowns, we checked whether synthetic data introduced or amplified biases present in the original data. Encouragingly, our bias analysis showed that synthetic datasets reflected the same demographic distributions as the original without introducing disproportionate representation, thanks to careful conditioning during GAN training.

Privacy evaluation using Membership Inference Attacks (MIA) and k-Anonymity tests confirmed that synthetic datasets effectively masked individual identities. Attackers were unable to confidently determine whether specific individuals were part of the training data, reducing privacy risks and supporting compliance with regulations such as GDPR and HIPAA.

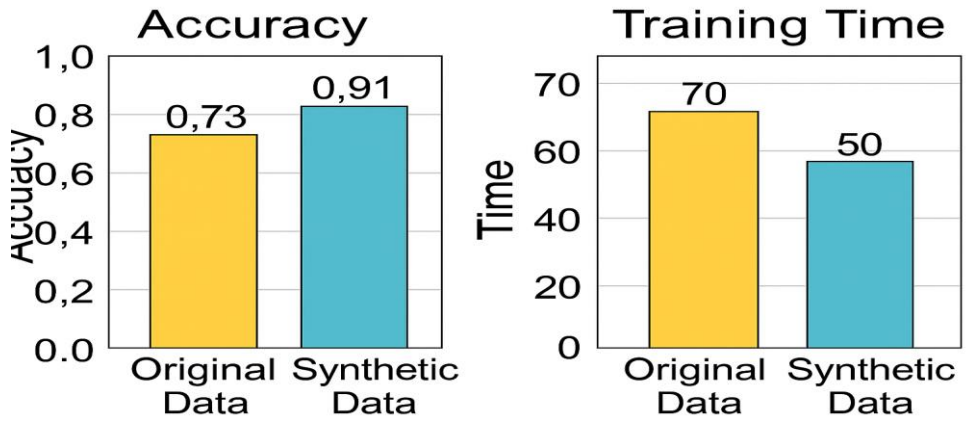

Fig. 7.1 Performance Analysis

The “Results and Performance Comparison” diagram highlights the dual benefits of using GAN-generated synthetic data in machine learning. The accuracy bar chart shows that models trained on synthetic or hybrid datasets achieve higher accuracy than those using only original data, demonstrating improved generalization and balanced learning. Additionally, the training time bar chart reveals that models with synthetic data converge faster, reducing computational costs and improving efficiency.

Together, these results show that synthetic data not only enhances predictive performance but also optimizes resource use, making it a practical, scalable, and privacy-preserving solution for real-world machine learning applications.

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

8.1 CONCLUSION

The project titled "Enhancing Machine Learning Predictions with GAN-Generated Synthetic Data" addresses the growing need to protect personal information while enabling the continued use of data for machine learning applications. As privacy regulations tighten globally and individuals demand more control over their personal data, innovative solutions like synthetic data generation are becoming essential.

In this project, we developed a system capable of accepting a user-provided dataset, identifying sensitive fields such as phone numbers, addresses, and email IDs, and generating synthetic replacements. Depending on the nature of the data alphabetical or numerical the system applies appropriate anonymization techniques.

A key achievement of the system is preserving the dataset's statistical properties even after the sensitive fields have been anonymized. Machine learning models trained on these synthetic datasets show performance levels comparable to those trained on original data, proving that privacy can be ensured without sacrificing utility. Furthermore, by allowing users to choose which fields to fake, the system provides flexibility to cater to different data privacy requirements.

Overall, this project successfully demonstrates that privacy-preserving synthetic data generation can safeguard sensitive information while enabling accurate machine learning predictions, fostering a balance between innovation and ethical responsibility.

8.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

One promising enhancement is the integration of differential privacy techniques. By adding mathematically provable noise during the synthetic data generation process, we can provide even stronger privacy guarantees. Similarly, extending the system to handle time-series and sequential data would allow broader applications in fields like finance, healthcare, and IoT.

Another area for improvement is domain-specific synthetic data generation. Tailoring the synthetic data generation to specific industries (e.g., healthcare, retail) by respecting logical relationships between fields would significantly increase the quality and realism of the datasets.

Additionally, offering user-controlled privacy levels would provide greater customization, allowing users to balance between privacy and data utility depending on their specific needs. Incorporating real-time synthetic data streaming capabilities would also be valuable in environments where data is continuously collected and processed.

Lastly, the future system could integrate explainable AI modules to provide greater transparency about how synthetic data is generated and its impact on downstream machine learning models. These enhancements would make the system more robust, flexible, and ready to meet the evolving demands of privacy-preserving machine learning.

APPENDIX A
SOURCE CODE

HTML

Download

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Download Complete</title>
    <link
href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.0/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
rel="stylesheet">
    <style>
        body {
            background: linear-gradient(to right, #1f1c2c, #928dab);
            color: #ffffff;
            font-family: 'Segoe UI', sans-serif;
        }

        .container {
            margin-top: 80px;
            max-width: 600px;
            background-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.6);
            padding: 40px;
            border-radius: 15px;
            box-shadow: 0 0 20px rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.2);
        }

        .title-icon {
            font-size: 3rem;
```

```
    margin-bottom: 10px;
}

.btn-compare {
    background-color: #ffb400;
    border: none;
    padding: 12px 30px;
    font-size: 1.2rem;
    color: #000;
    font-weight: 600;
    transition: all 0.3s ease;
}

.btn-compare:hover {
    background-color: #e0a800;
    color: #fff;
}

h1, h2 {
    font-weight: bold;
    text-shadow: 1px 1px 2px #000;
}

.footer {
    margin-top: 50px;
    text-align: center;
    font-size: 0.9rem;
    color: #ddd;
}

.note {
```

```
            font-size: 1rem;
            color: #ccc;
            margin-top: 20px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="container text-center">
        <div class="title-icon"></div>
        <h1>Synthetic Data Ready!</h1>
        <p class="mb-4">Your synthetic dataset has been generated and is ready for download.</p>

        <!--<a href="/download/{{ filename }}" class="btn btn-success m-2">Download</a>-->

        <div class="note">
            <p>Next Step: Compare the real and synthetic data using statistical analysis and visualizations.</p>
        </div>

        <form action="/compare" method="post" class="mt-4">
            <input type="hidden" name="filename" value="{{ filename }}">
            <button class="btn btn-compare">🔍 Compare Data</button>
        </form>
    </div>
    <div class="footer">
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Generate

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Generate Synthetic Data</title>
    <link
href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.0/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
rel="stylesheet">
    <style>
        body {
            background: linear-gradient(to right, #1f1c2c, #928dab);
            color: #ffffff;
            font-family: 'Segoe UI', sans-serif;
        }

        .container {
            margin-top: 60px;
            max-width: 900px;
            background-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.6);
            padding: 40px;
            border-radius: 15px;
            box-shadow: 0 0 25px rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.15);
        }

        .btn-ctgan {
            background-color: #00c9a7;
            border: none;
            padding: 12px 30px;
            font-size: 1.1rem;
            margin-right: 10px;
```

```
    transition: background 0.3s ease;
}

.btn-ctgan:hover {
    background-color: #00b39f;
}

.btn-custom {
    background-color: #ffc107;
    border: none;
    padding: 12px 30px;
    font-size: 1.1rem;
    transition: background 0.3s ease;
}

.btn-custom:hover {
    background-color: #e0a800;
}

h1, h2 {
    font-weight: bold;
    text-shadow: 1px 1px 2px #000;
}

.table-container {
    background-color: rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.08);
    padding: 20px;
    border-radius: 10px;
    margin-top: 20px;
    box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.05);
}
```

```
        .footer {
            margin-top: 50px;
            text-align: center;
            font-size: 0.9rem;
            color: #ccc;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="container text-center">
        <div class="title-icon"></div>
        <h1 class="mb-3">Review and Generate Synthetic Data</h1>
        <p class="mb-4">Below is a preview of your uploaded dataset. You can now choose a model to generate synthetic data.</p>

        <div class="table-container table-responsive mb-4">
            {{ table | safe }}
        </div>

        <h2 class="mb-3">Choose a Model to Generate Synthetic Data</h2>
        <form action="/generate/ctgan" method="post" class="d-inline">
            <input type="hidden" name="filename" value="{{ filename }}">
            <button class="btn btn-ctgan">Generate with CTGAN</button>
        </form>
        <form action="/generate/custom" method="post" class="d-inline">
            <input type="hidden" name="filename" value="{{ filename }}">
            <button class="btn btn-custom">Generate with Custom GAN</button>
        </form>
    </div>
```

```
    <div class="footer">
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Index

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Synthetic Data Generator</title>
    <link
href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.0/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
rel="stylesheet">
    <style>
        body {
            background: linear-gradient(to right, #1f1c2c, #928dab);
            color: #ffffff;
            font-family: 'Segoe UI', sans-serif;
        }

        .container {
            margin-top: 80px;
            max-width: 600px;
            background-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.6);
            padding: 40px;
            border-radius: 15px;
            box-shadow: 0 0 20px rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.2);
        }

        .title-icon {
```

```
    font-size: 3rem;
    margin-bottom: 10px;
}

.upload-file {
    width: 100%;
    margin-top: 20px;
}

.btn-primary {
    background-color: #00c9a7;
    border: none;
    padding: 12px 25px;
    font-size: 1.2rem;
    transition: background 0.3s ease;
}

.btn-primary:hover {
    background-color: #00b39f;
}

h1 {
    font-weight: bold;
    text-shadow: 1px 1px 2px #000;
}

.footer {
    margin-top: 50px;
    text-align: center;
    font-size: 0.9rem;
    color: #ddd;
```

```
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="container text-center">
        <div class="title-icon"></div>
        <h1>Synthetic Data Generator</h1>
        <p class="mb-4">Upload your CSV file to generate and compare synthetic data!</p>

        <form action="/upload" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
            <input type="file" name="file" class="form-control upload-file" required>
            <br>
            <button class="btn btn-primary mt-3">Upload CSV</button>
        </form>
    </div>

    <div class="footer">
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Report Choice

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Choose Report Type</title>
    <link
href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.0/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
rel="stylesheet">
```

```
<style>
    body {
        background: linear-gradient(to right, #1f1c2c, #928dab);
        color: #ffffff;
        font-family: 'Segoe UI', sans-serif;
    }

    .container {
        margin-top: 80px;
        max-width: 600px;
        background-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.6);
        padding: 40px;
        border-radius: 15px;
        box-shadow: 0 0 20px rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.2);
    }

    .title-icon {
        font-size: 3rem;
        margin-bottom: 10px;
    }

    .btn-report {
        width: 100%;
        margin-top: 20px;
        padding: 14px 30px;
        font-size: 1.1rem;
        font-weight: 600;
        border: none;
        transition: all 0.3s ease-in-out;
    }
```

```
.btn-statistics {
    background-color: #00c9a7;
    color: #000;
}

.btn-statistics:hover {
    background-color: #00b39f;
    color: #fff;
}

.btn-visual {
    background-color: #f48fb1;
    color: #000;
}

.btn-visual:hover {
    background-color: #ec407a;
    color: #fff;
}

h1 {
    font-weight: bold;
    text-shadow: 1px 1px 2px #000;
}

.instruction {
    margin-top: 15px;
    font-size: 1rem;
    color: #ccc;
}
```

```
        .footer {
            margin-top: 50px;
            text-align: center;
            font-size: 0.9rem;
            color: #ddd;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="container text-center">
        <div class="title-icon"></div>
        <h1>Select Report Type</h1>
        <p class="instruction">Choose how you'd like to explore your synthetic vs. real
data comparison.</p>
        <form action="/report/statistics" method="post">
            <input type="hidden" name="filename" value="{{ filename }}">
            <button class="btn btn-report btn-statistics">Statistical Report</button>
        </form>
        <form action="/report/visualization" method="post">
            <input type="hidden" name="filename" value="{{ filename }}">
            <button class="btn btn-report btn-visual"> Visualization Report</button>
        </form>
    </div>
    <div class="footer">
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Report

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
```

```
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>EDA Report</title>
    <link
href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.0/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
rel="stylesheet">
    <style>
        body {
            background: linear-gradient(to right, #1f1c2c, #928dab);
            color: #ffffff;
            font-family: 'Segoe UI', sans-serif;
        }

        .container {
            margin-top: 60px;
            background-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.6);
            padding: 30px;
            border-radius: 15px;
            box-shadow: 0 0 20px rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.15);
        }

        h3 {
            font-weight: bold;
            text-shadow: 1px 1px 3px #000;
            color: #00ffb3;
            text-align: center;
            margin-bottom: 30px;
        }

        .card {
            background-color: rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.1);
            border: none;
```

```
            border-radius: 10px;
            color: #ffffff;
            box-shadow: 0 4px 12px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.3);
        }

        pre {
            background-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5);
            padding: 15px;
            border-radius: 8px;
            overflow-x: auto;
        }

        .btn-primary {
            background-color: #00c9a7;
            border: none;
            padding: 10px 25px;
            font-size: 1rem;
            border-radius: 8px;
        }

        .btn-primary:hover {
            background-color: #00b39f;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="container">
        <h3> EDA Report</h3>

        <!-- Statistical Summary Section -->
        <div class="card p-3 mb-4">
```

```
        <h5>📈 Statistical Summary</h5>
        <pre>{{ stats }}</pre>
      </div>

      <!-- EDA Visuals and Tables -->
      {% for eda_html in eda_html_list %}
      <div class="card p-3 mb-4">
        {{ eda_html|safe }}
      </div>
      {% endfor %}

      <!-- Navigation Button -->
      <div class="text-center mt-3">
        <a href="/" class="btn btn-primary">Back</a>
      </div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Visualization

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Visualization Report</title>
    <link
href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.0/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
rel="stylesheet">
    <style>
        body {
            background: linear-gradient(to right, #1f1c2c, #928dab);
```

```
    color: #ffffff;
    font-family: 'Segoe UI', sans-serif;
}

.container {
    margin-top: 60px;
    background-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.6);
    padding: 40px;
    border-radius: 15px;
    box-shadow: 0 0 20px rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.2);
}

h2 {
    font-weight: bold;
    text-shadow: 1px 1px 3px #000;
    text-align: center;
    margin-bottom: 30px;
}

.img-thumbnail {
    border-radius: 10px;
    box-shadow: 0 4px 12px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5);
    transition: transform 0.3s ease;
}

.img-thumbnail:hover {
    transform: scale(1.03);
}

.fade-in {
    opacity: 0;
```

```
            animation: fadeIn ease-in 0.6s forwards;
        }

        @keyframes fadeIn {
            to {
                opacity: 1;
            }
        }

        .footer {
            margin-top: 40px;
            text-align: center;
            color: #ccc;
            font-size: 0.9rem;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="container">
    <h2> Visual Comparison</h2>
    <div class="row">
        {% for plot in plots %}
        <div class="col-md-4 mt-4 fade-in" style="animation-delay: {{ loop.index0 * 0.2
}}s;">
            <img src="{{ url_for('static', filename='plots/' + plot.split('/')[-1]) }}"
class="img-fluid img-thumbnail">
        </div>
        {% endfor %}
    </div>
</div>
```

```
<div class="footer">
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

PYTHON CODE

App

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request, redirect, send_file, render_template_string
import pandas as pd
import os
from eda import generate_eda_report, get_statistical_summary
from ctgan_generator import generate_ctgan
from custom_gan import generate_custom_gan
from reports import generate_statistics_report, generate_visualizations

app = Flask(__name__)
UPLOAD_FOLDER = 'uploads'
GENERATED_FOLDER = 'generated'
app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'] = UPLOAD_FOLDER
app.config['GENERATED_FOLDER'] = GENERATED_FOLDER
df = {}
syn_df = {}
@app.route('/')
def index():
    return render_template('index.html')

# @app.route('/')
# def upload_form():
#     return render_template_string(open('./upload.html').read())
```

```
@app.route('/upload', methods=['POST'])
def upload():
    file = request.files['file']
    if file.filename.endswith('.csv'):
        filepath = os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], file.filename)
        file.save(filepath)
        global df
        df = pd.read_csv(filepath)
        eda_figs = generate_eda_report(df)
        eda_html_list = [fig.to_html(full_html=False) for fig in eda_figs]
        stats = get_statistical_summary(df)
        return render_template('generate.html', eda_html_list=eda_html_list, stats=stats,
filename=file.filename)
    return redirect('/')

@app.route('/generate/ctgan', methods=['POST'])
def ctgan():
    global df
    global syn_df
    syn_df = generate_ctgan(df, "./outputs")
    return render_template('download.html')
    #return redirect('/')
    #print(df)
    #html_table = df.to_html(classes='table table-bordered', index=False)
    #return f"<h3>Uploaded and Read CSV:</h3>{html_table}"

@app.route('/generate/custom', methods=['POST'])
def generate_customgan():
    global df
    global syn_df
    syn_df = generate_custom_gan(df, "./outputs")
```

```
    return render_template('download.html')


@app.route('/compare', methods=['POST'])
def report_choice():
    return render_template('report_choice.html')

@app.route('/report/statistics', methods=['POST'])
def statistics():
    global df
    global syn_df
    print(df)
    print(syn_df)
    return generate_statistics_report(df, syn_df)

@app.route('/report/visualization', methods=['POST'])
def visualization():
    global df
    global syn_df
    print(df)
    print(syn_df)
    imageList = generate_visualizations(df, syn_df)
    return render_template('visualization.html', plots=imageList)



@app.route('/download/<filename>')
def download(filename):
    filepath = os.path.join(app.config['GENERATED_FOLDER'], filename)
    return send_file(filepath, as_attachment=True)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    #app.run(debug=True)
    app.run(debug=True, use_reloader=False, port=2001)
```

CtGAN Genrator

```
from ctgan import CTGAN
import os
def generate_ctgan(df, output_folder):
    print(df)
    model = CTGAN(epochs=10)
    model.fit(df)
    synthetic = model.sample(len(df))
    out_path = os.path.join(output_folder, 'synthetic_ctgan.csv')
    synthetic.to_csv(out_path, index=False)
    return synthetic
#synthetic_data = generate_ctgan(df,"./outputs")
#print("Generated Synthetic Data:")
#print(synthetic_data.head())
```

Custom GAN

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import os
def generate_custom_gan(df, output_folder):
    synthetic = df.copy()
    for col in df.select_dtypes(include='number'):
        synthetic[col] += np.random.normal(0, 1, size=len(df))
    out_path = os.path.join(output_folder, 'synthetic_custom.csv')
    synthetic.to_csv(out_path, index=False)
```

```
    return synthetic
```

Eda

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import os
def generate_custom_gan(df, output_folder):
    synthetic = df.copy()
    for col in df.select_dtypes(include='number'):
        synthetic[col] += np.random.normal(0, 1, size=len(df))
    out_path = os.path.join(output_folder, 'synthetic_custom.csv')
    synthetic.to_csv(out_path, index=False)
    return synthetic
```

Process

```
import pandas as pd

class DataProcessor:
    def __init__(self):
        self.df = None
        self.synthetic_df = None

    def load_data(self, filepath):
        df = pd.read_csv(filepath)
        self.df = self.preprocess_data(df)

    def preprocess_data(self, df):
        df = df.copy()
        df.dropna(axis=1, how='all', inplace=True)
        for col in df.columns:
            if df[col].dtype == 'object':
                df[col].fillna(df[col].mode()[0], inplace=True)
```

```
            else:
                df[col].fillna(df[col].median(), inplace=True)
        df = pd.get_dummies(df, drop_first=True)
        return df
    def set_synthetic_path(self, filepath):
        self.synthetic_df = pd.read_csv(filepath)
```

Reports

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import os

def generate_statistics_report(real_df, synth_df):
    # Handle missing values
    real_df = real_df.fillna(real_df.mean(numeric_only=True))
    synth_df = synth_df.fillna(synth_df.mean(numeric_only=True))

    numeric_cols = real_df.select_dtypes(include='number').columns
    report_html = ""

    def stats_for_column(df, col):
        series = df[col]
        q1 = series.quantile(0.25)
        q3 = series.quantile(0.75)
        iqr = q3 - q1
        mode = series.mode()
        mode_val = mode.iloc[0] if not mode.empty else "N/A"
        return {
            "Mean": round(series.mean(), 2),
            "Median": round(series.median(), 2),
            "Mode": mode_val,
```

```
        "Max": round(series.max(), 2),
        "Min": round(series.min(), 2),
        "Range": round(series.max() - series.min(), 2),
        "Count": int(series.count()),
        "Std": round(series.std(), 2),
        "Variance": round(series.var(), 2),
        "Skewness": round(series.skew(), 2),
        "Kurtosis": round(series.kurtosis(), 2),
        "IQR": round(iqr, 2)
    }

for col in numeric_cols:
    real_stats = stats_for_column(real_df, col)
    synth_stats = stats_for_column(synth_df, col)

    report_html += f"<h3>Column: {col}</h3>"
    report_html += """
    <table class="table table-bordered table-striped">
        <thead>
            <tr>
                <th>Statistic</th>
                <th>Real Data</th>
                <th>Synthetic Data</th>
            </tr>
        </thead>
        <tbody>
    """
    for stat in real_stats.keys():
        report_html += f"""
            <tr>
                <td>{stat}</td>
```

```
                <td>{real_stats[stat]}</td>
                <td>{synth_stats[stat]}</td>
            </tr>
        """
    report_html += "</tbody></table><br>"

  return report_html



# === Function 2: All Visualization Types ===
def generate_visualizations(real_df, synth_df):
  plot_paths = []
  os.makedirs('static/plots', exist_ok=True)

  real_df = real_df.fillna(real_df.mean(numeric_only=True))
  synth_df = synth_df.fillna(synth_df.mean(numeric_only=True))
  numeric_cols = real_df.select_dtypes(include='number').columns.tolist()

  # === UNIVARIATE PLOTS ===
  for col in numeric_cols[:4]:
    # Histogram
    plt.figure()
    sns.histplot(real_df[col], color='blue', kde=False, label='Real', stat='density')
    sns.histplot(synth_df[col], color='green', kde=False, label='Synthetic',
stat='density')
    plt.legend()
    plt.title(f'Histogram - {col}')
    path = f'static/plots/histogram_{col}.png'
    plt.savefig(path); plt.close()
    plot_paths.append(path)
```

```
    # KDE
    plt.figure()
    sns.kdeplot(real_df[col], label='Real', fill=True)
    sns.kdeplot(synth_df[col], label='Synthetic', fill=True)
    plt.title(f'KDE Plot - {col}')
    plt.legend()
    path = f'static/plots/kde_{col}.png'
    plt.savefig(path); plt.close()
    plot_paths.append(path)

    # Boxplot
    plt.figure()
    sns.boxplot(data=[real_df[col], synth_df[col]], palette=["blue", "green"])
    plt.xticks([0, 1], ['Real', 'Synthetic'])
    plt.title(f'Boxplot - {col}')
    path = f'static/plots/boxplot_{col}.png'
    plt.savefig(path); plt.close()
    plot_paths.append(path)

    # Violin Plot
    plt.figure()
    sns.violinplot(data=[real_df[col], synth_df[col]], palette=["blue", "green"])
    plt.xticks([0, 1], ['Real', 'Synthetic'])
    plt.title(f'Violin Plot - {col}')
    path = f'static/plots/violin_{col}.png'
    plt.savefig(path); plt.close()
    plot_paths.append(path)

# === BIVARIATE PLOTS ===
if len(numeric_cols) >= 2:
```

```
        x, y = numeric_cols[0], numeric_cols[1]

        # Scatter Plot
        plt.figure()
        sns.scatterplot(x=real_df[x], y=real_df[y], color='blue', label='Real', alpha=0.6)
        sns.scatterplot(x=synth_df[x], y=synth_df[y], color='green', label='Synthetic',
alpha=0.6)
        plt.legend()
        plt.title(f'Scatter Plot - {x} vs {y}')
        path = f'static/plots/scatter_{x}_{y}.png'
        plt.savefig(path); plt.close()
        plot_paths.append(path)

        # Joint KDE Plot
        g = sns.jointplot(data=real_df, x=x, y=y, kind='kde', fill=True, color='blue')
        g.fig.suptitle(f'Real KDE Joint Plot - {x} vs {y}')
        g.fig.tight_layout()
        g.fig.subplots_adjust(top=0.95)
        path = f'static/plots/jointplot_real_{x}_{y}.png'
        g.fig.savefig(path); plt.close()
        plot_paths.append(path)

    # === MULTIVARIATE PLOTS ===
    if len(numeric_cols) >= 3:
        # Pairplot (Real)
        sns.pairplot(real_df[numeric_cols[:4]], diag_kind='kde', corner=True)
        plt.suptitle('Real Data Pairplot', y=1.02)
        path = 'static/plots/pairplot_real.png'
        plt.savefig(path); plt.close()
        plot_paths.append(path)
        # Correlation Heatmap
```

```
    plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
    sns.heatmap(real_df[numeric_cols].corr(), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm')
    plt.title('Real Data Correlation Heatmap')
    path = 'static/plots/heatmap_real.png'
    plt.savefig(path); plt.close()
    plot_paths.append(path)

return plot_paths
```

APPENDIX B
SCREENSHOTS

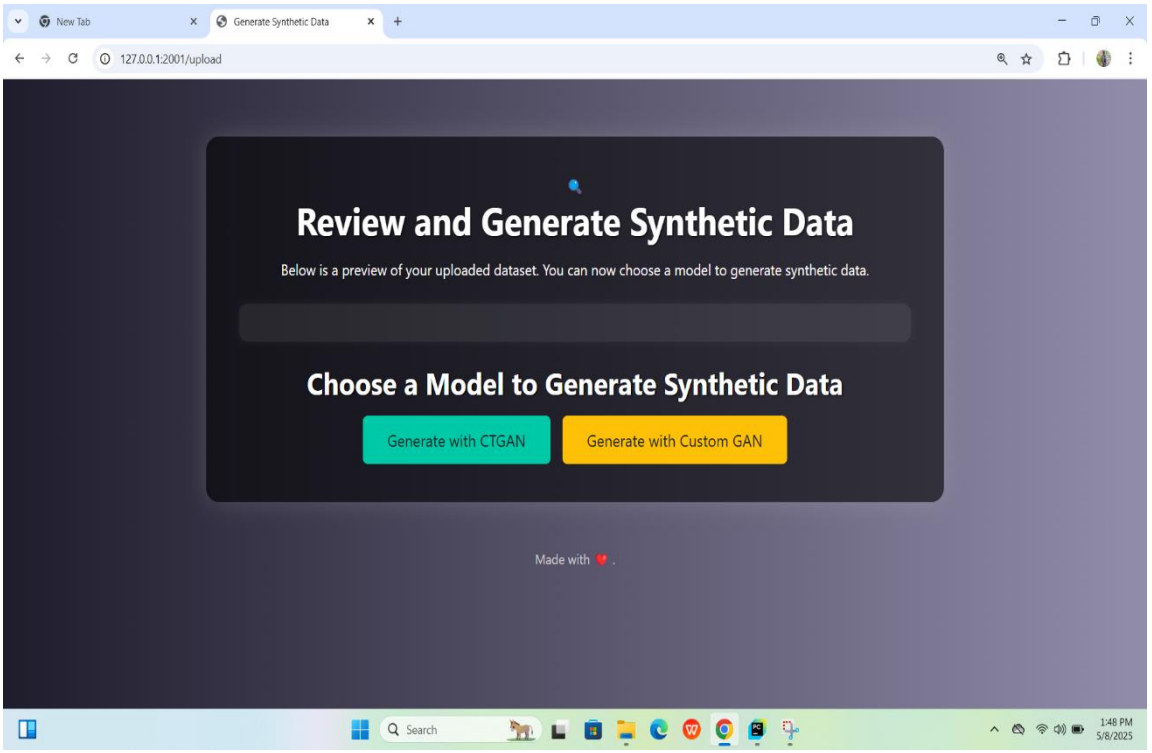

Fig. B.1 Model Selection

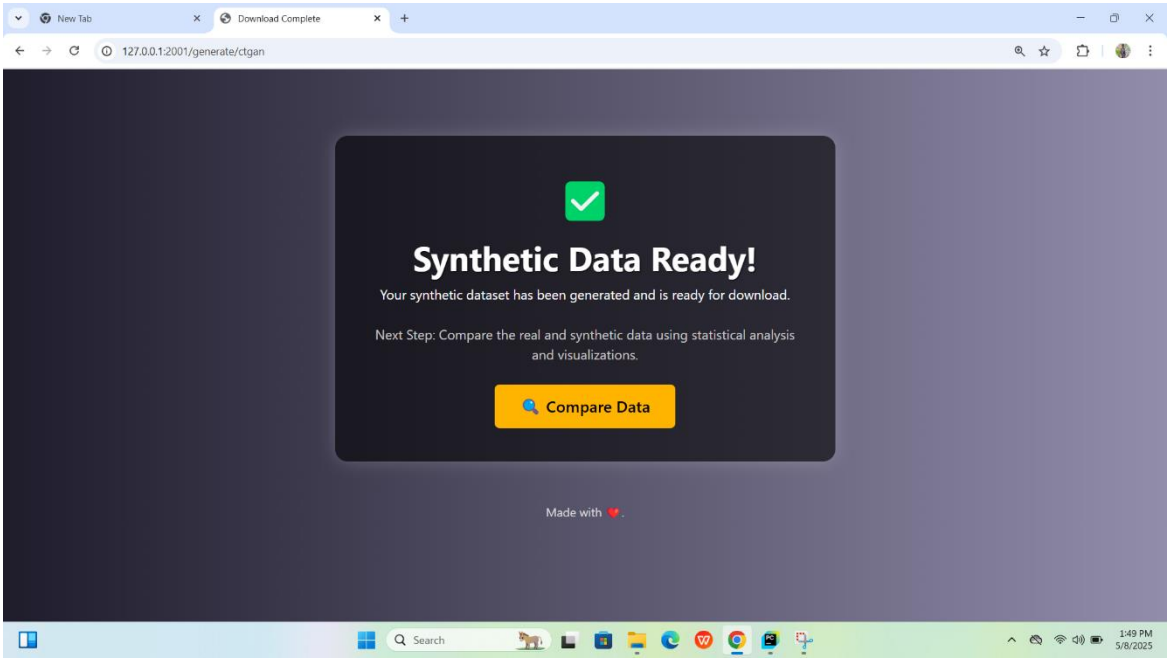

Fig. B.2 Data Generation

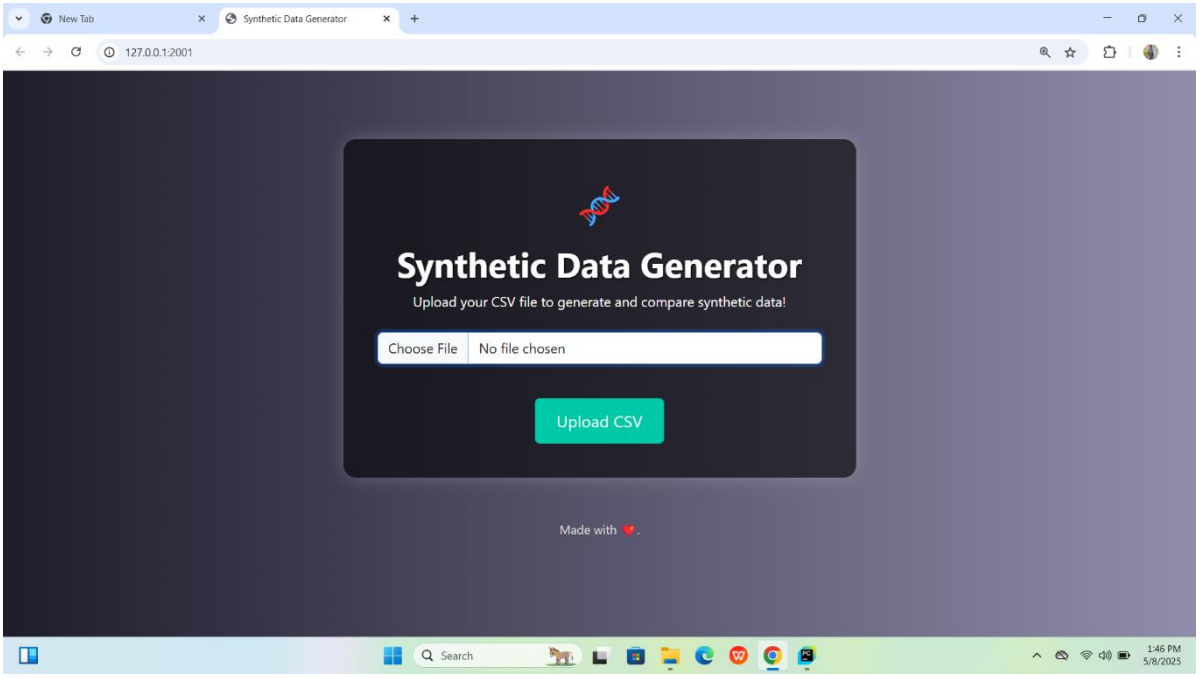

Fig. B.3 Index

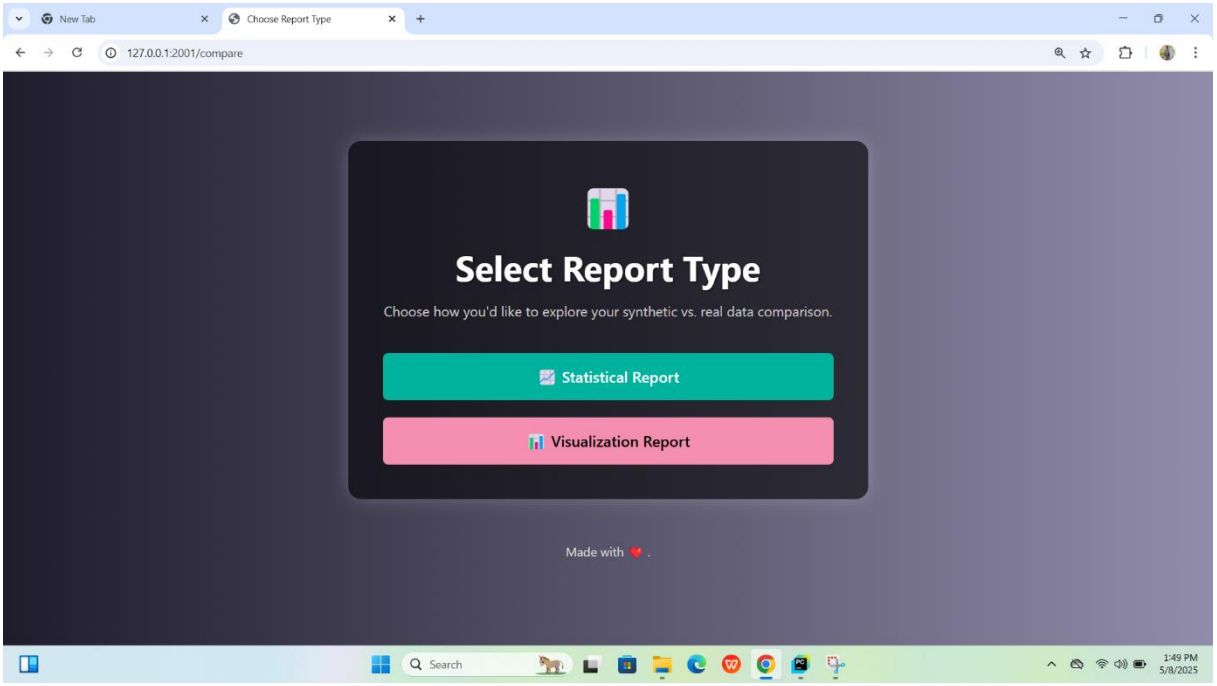

Fig. B.4 Report Selection

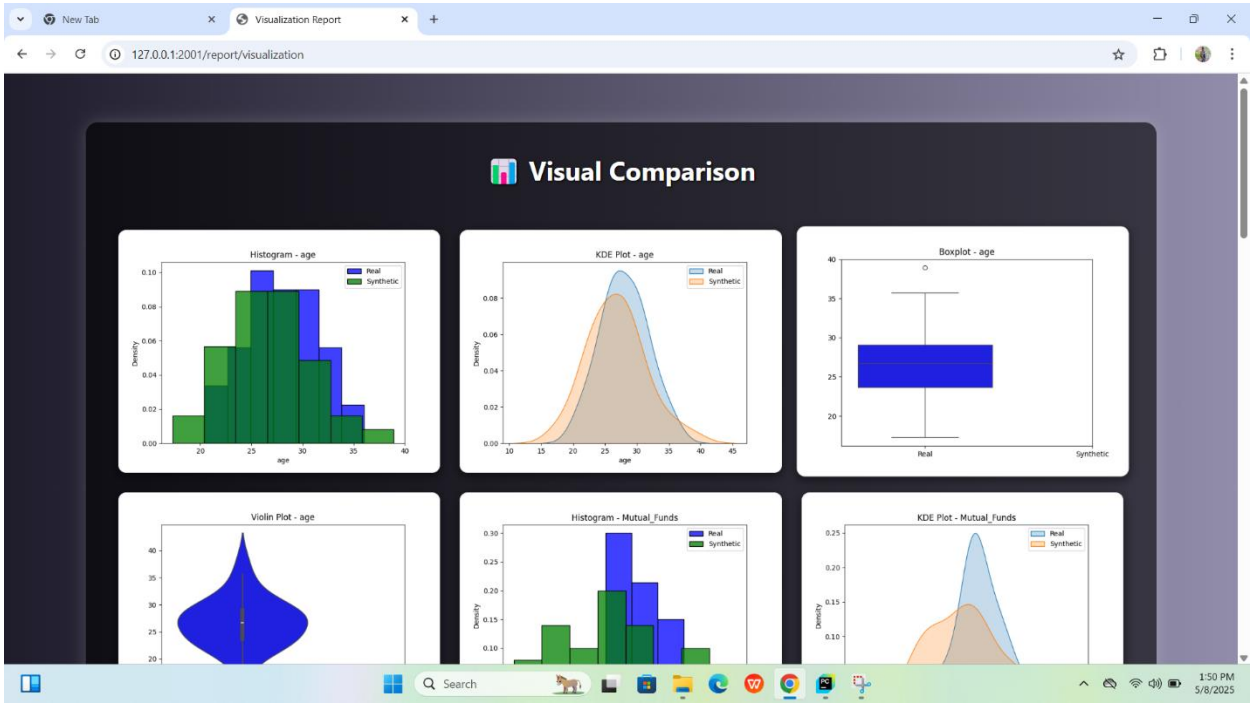

Fig. B.5 Visual Comparison 1

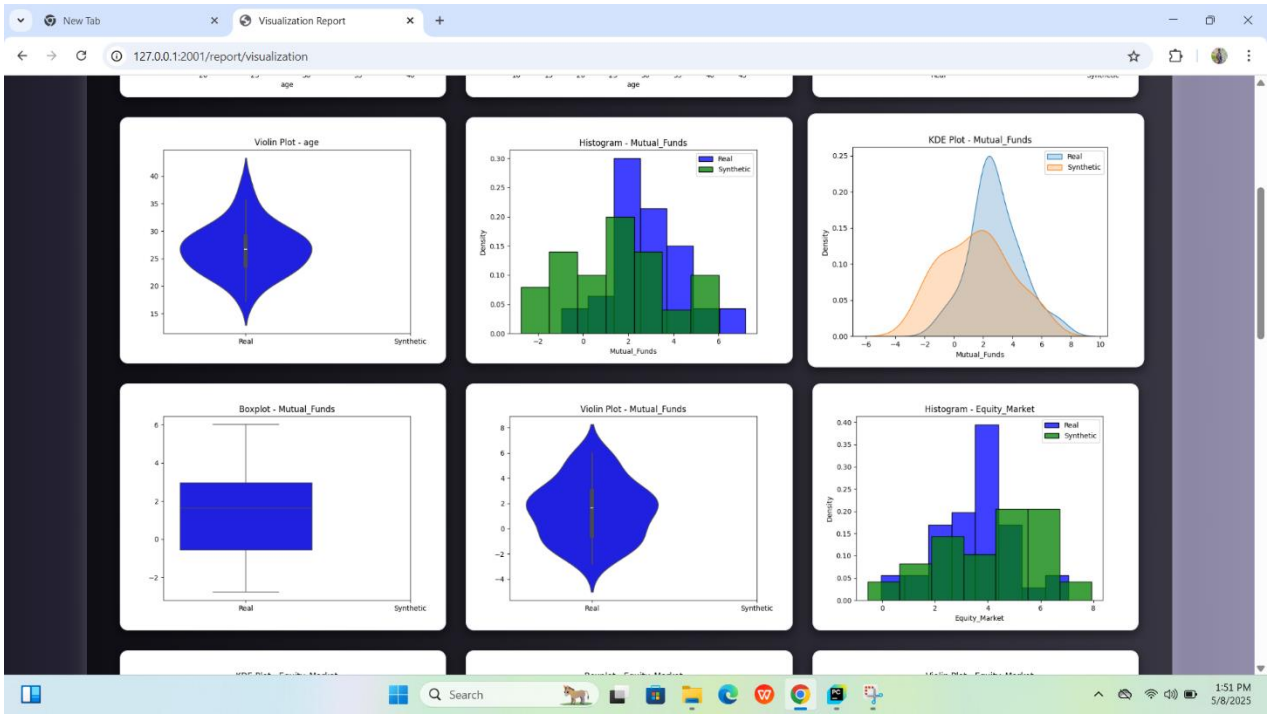

Fig. B.6 Visual Comparison 2

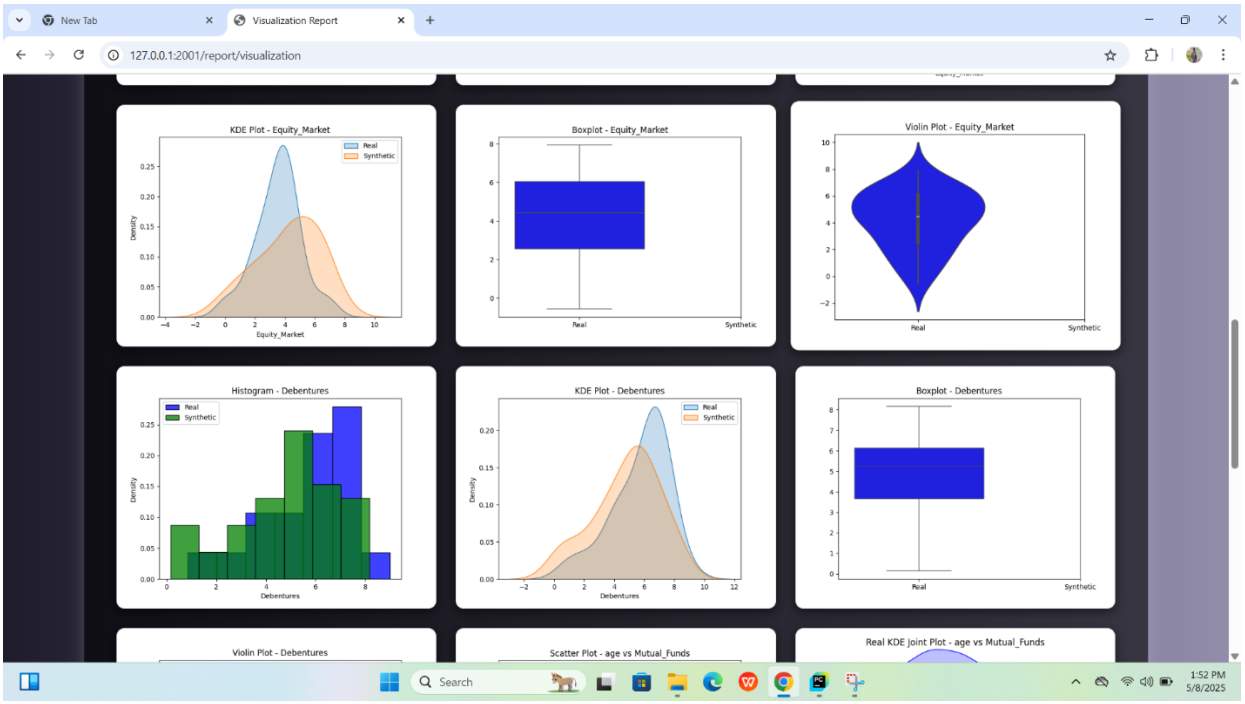

Fig. B.7 Visual Comparison 3

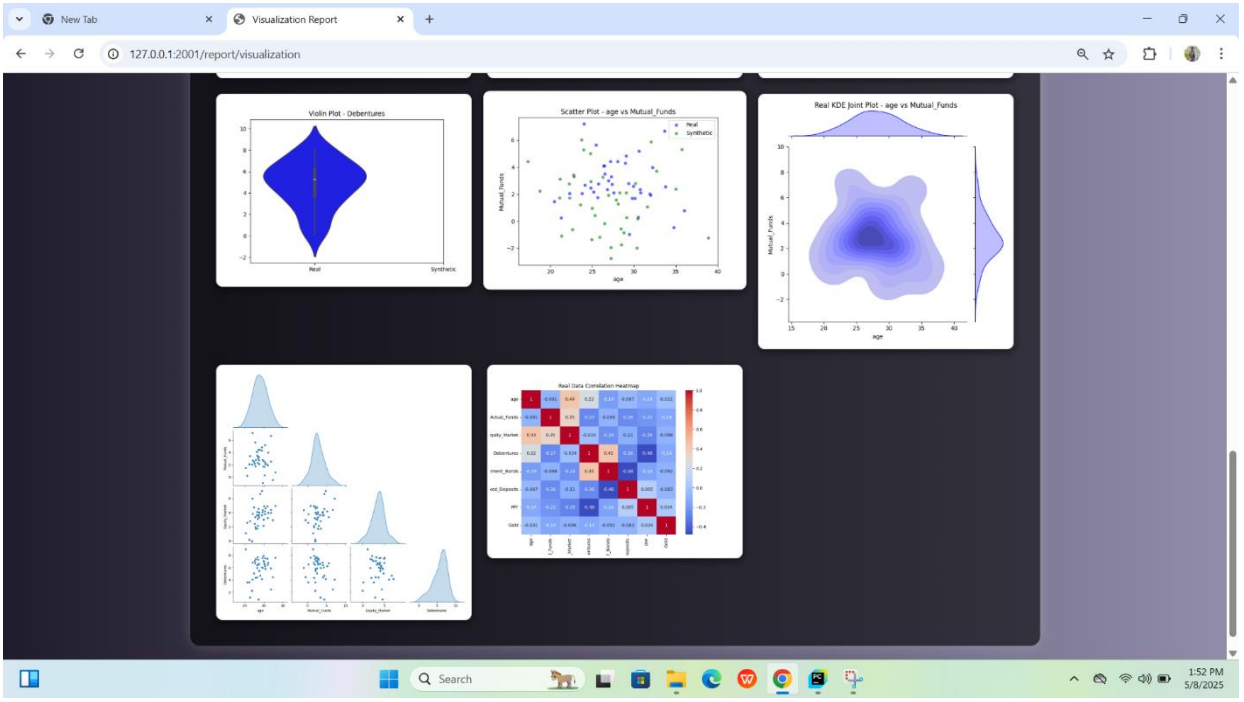

Fig. B.8 Visual Comparison 4

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