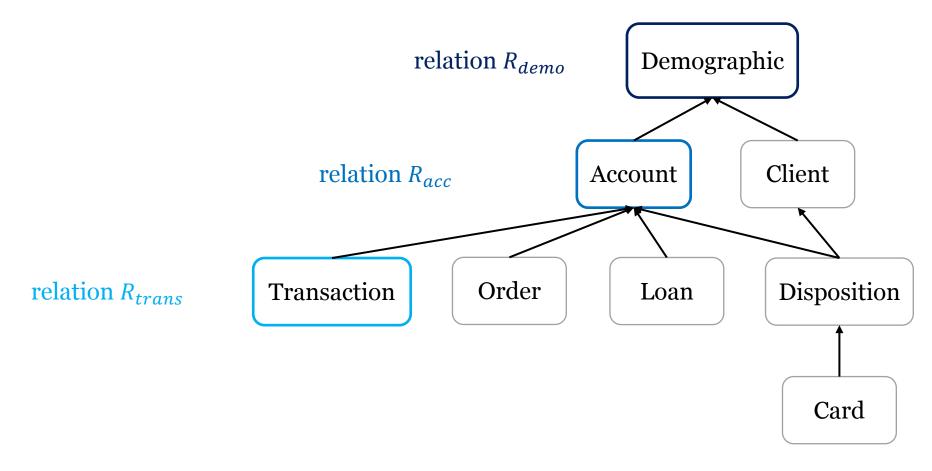
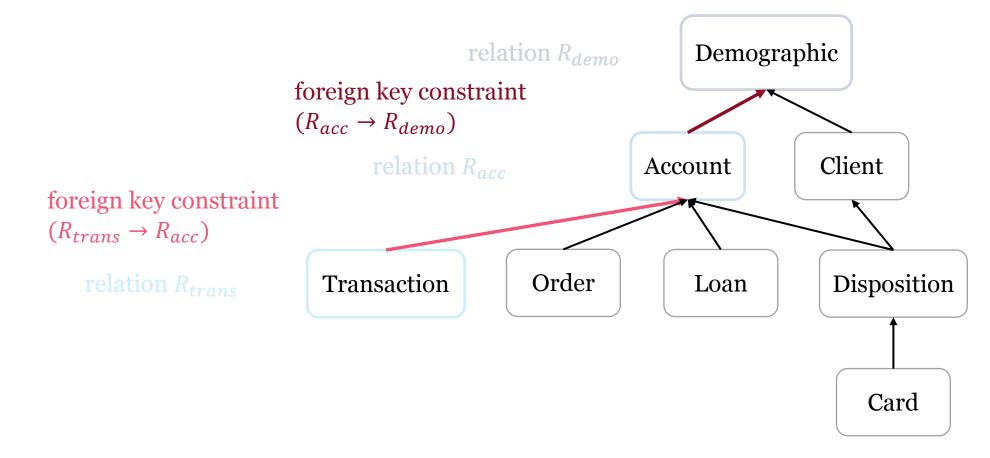
# ClavaDDPM: Multi-relational Data Synthesis with Cluster-guided Diffusion Models

Wei Pang

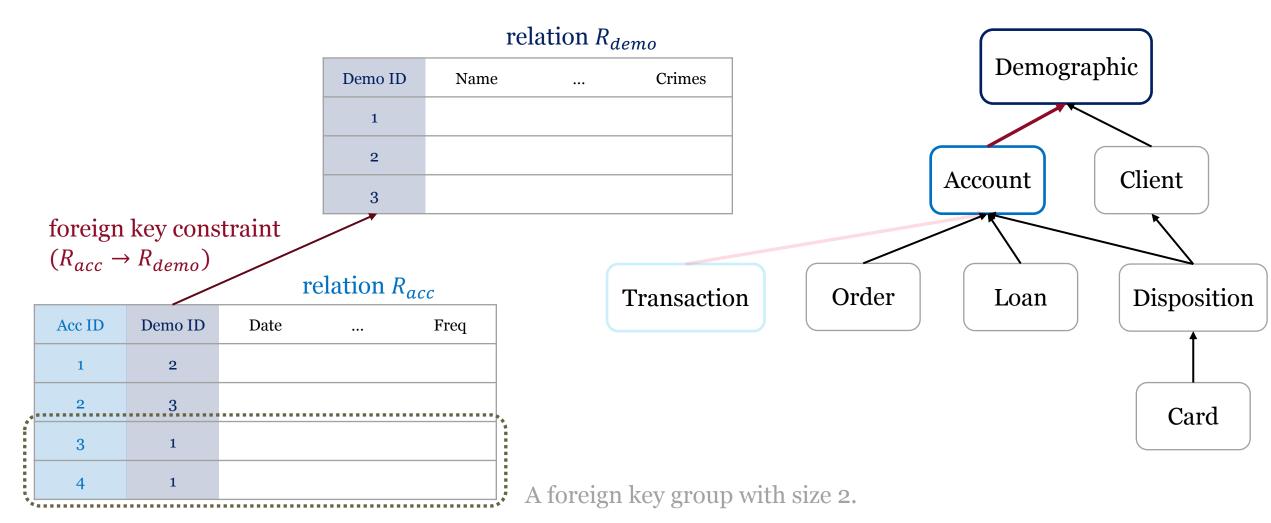




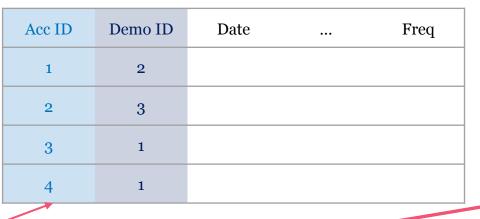












Demographic

Account Client

foreign key constraint

 $(R_{trans} \rightarrow R_{acc})$ 

relation  $R_{trans}$ 

	Trans ID	Acc ID	Amount Type	
	1	4		•
	2	4		
	3	4		
**,	4	3		
	5	1		

Transaction

Order

Loan

Disposition

Card

A foreign key group with size 3.



Multi-relational database:

$$\mathcal{R} = (R_1, \dots, R_m)$$

Multi-relational database with foreign key constraints (DAG):

$$\mathcal{G} = (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{E}),$$
 
$$\mathcal{E} = \{ (R_i \to R_i) | i, j \in \{1, ..., m\}, i \neq j, R_i \text{ refers to } R_i \}$$

We also call  $(R_i \to R_j)$  a **parent-child** relationship.



### **Single-table Synthesis**

- Each row consists of two types of variables: **categorical** and **numerical**.
- Assumptions:
  - Different columns are correlated.
  - Different rows are i.i.d.
- Solution: generative modeling treating each row as a data instance.

Cat_1	Cat_2	Num_1	Num_2
male	true	3.1	123
female	false	1.1	321
unknown	false	2.22	0



### **Multi-table Synthesis**

- Follows the same assumption on **categorical** and **numerical** values.
- Assumptions:
  - Different columns are correlated.
  - Different tables are correlated. (parent-child relationships)
  - Rows are not i.i.d. due to foreign key constraints.
- Desiderata:
  - **Inter-column** correlations within the same table.
  - **Intra-group** correlations within the same foreign key group.
  - Inter-table correlations.



#### ClavaDDPM: Gaussian Diffusion as Backbone

$$q(\mathbf{x}_t|\mathbf{x}_{t-1}) = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_t; \sqrt{1-\beta_t}\mathbf{x}_{t-1}, \beta_t \mathbf{I})$$

.

$$p_{\theta}(\boldsymbol{x}_{t-1}|\boldsymbol{x}_t) = \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{x}_{t-1}; \boldsymbol{\mu}_{\theta}(\boldsymbol{x}_t, t), \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\theta}(\boldsymbol{x}_t, t))$$

Learnable parameterized **reverse** process with a Gaussian form

$$\log(p_{\theta,\varphi}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_t,\mathbf{y})) \approx \log(p(\mathbf{z})) + C$$

$$z \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu + \Sigma g, \Sigma)$$

$$\boldsymbol{g} = \nabla_{\boldsymbol{x}_{t-1}} \log (p_{\varphi}(\boldsymbol{y}|\boldsymbol{x}_t)|_{\boldsymbol{x}_{t-1} = \boldsymbol{\mu}})$$

Classifier-guided sampling

Gaussian transition **forward** process



Child ID	Parent ID	X
1	2	$x_1$
2	2	$x_2$
3	1	$x_3$
4	3	$x_4$
5	3	<i>x</i> <sub>5</sub>
6	3	<i>x</i> <sub>6</sub>
7	4	$x_7$
8	4	<i>x</i> <sub>8</sub>
9	5	<i>x</i> <sub>9</sub>
10	5	<i>x</i> <sub>10</sub>

Parent ID	Y
1	$y_1$
2	$y_2$
3	$y_3$
4	$\mathcal{Y}_4$
5	${\cal Y}_5$



Child ID	Parent ID	X			
1	2	$x_1$			
2	2	$x_2$	Foreign key group $g_1$	Parent	: ID
3	1	<i>x</i> <sub>3</sub>		1	
4	3	$x_4$		2	
5	3	$x_5$		3	
6	3	<i>x</i> <sub>6</sub>		4	
7	4	<i>x</i> <sub>7</sub>		5	
8	4	<i>x</i> <sub>8</sub>		J	
9	5	$x_9$			
10	5	<i>x</i> <sub>10</sub>			

Child ID	Parent ID	X			
1	2	$x_1$			
2	2	<i>x</i> <sub>2</sub>	Foreign key group $g_2$	Parent ID	
3	1	<i>x</i> <sub>3</sub>		1	_
4	3	$x_4$		2	
5	3	$x_5$	·	3	•
6	3	<i>x</i> <sub>6</sub>		4	
7	4	<i>x</i> <sub>7</sub>		5	
8	4	<i>x</i> <sub>8</sub>		5	
9	5	<i>x</i> <sub>9</sub>			
10	5	<i>x</i> <sub>10</sub>			

Child ID	Parent ID	X				
1	2	$x_1$				
2	2	$x_2$			Parent ID	
3	1	<i>x</i> <sub>3</sub>				
4	3	$x_4$	•	Foreign key group $g_3$	1	
5	3	<i>x</i> <sub>5</sub>		0 70 103	2	
6	3	<i>x</i> <sub>6</sub>			3	
	•••••		•		4	
7	4	$x_7$				
8	4	<i>x</i> <sub>8</sub>			5	
9	5	<i>x</i> <sub>9</sub>				
10	5	<i>x</i> <sub>10</sub>				

	Child ID	Parent ID	X			
	1	2	$x_1$			
	2	2	<i>x</i> <sub>2</sub>		Parent ID	Y
	3	1	<i>x</i> <sub>3</sub>			
	4	3	$x_4$		1	$y_1$
	5	3	<i>x</i> <sub>5</sub>		2	$y_2$
	6	3	<i>x</i> <sub>6</sub>	Foreign key group $g_4$	3	<i>y</i> <sub>3</sub>
•	7	4	<i>x</i> <sub>7</sub>		4	У4
	8	4	<i>x</i> <sub>8</sub>		5	<i>y</i> <sub>5</sub>
	9	5	<i>x</i> <sub>9</sub>			
	10	5	<i>x</i> <sub>10</sub>			

	Child ID	Parent ID	X
	1	2	$x_1$
	2	2	$x_2$
	3	1	$x_3$
	4	3	$x_4$
	5	3	<i>x</i> <sub>5</sub>
	6	3	<i>x</i> <sub>6</sub>
	7	4	<i>x</i> <sub>7</sub>
	8	4	<i>x</i> <sub>8</sub>
*	9	5	<i>x</i> <sub>9</sub>
	10	5	<i>x</i> <sub>10</sub>

	Parent ID	Y
	1	$y_1$
	2	$y_2$
	3	$y_3$
•	4	$y_4$
	5	${\mathcal Y}_5$

Foreign key group  $g_5$ 



Child ID	Parent ID	X
1	2	
2	2	$g_2$
3	1	$g_1$
4	3	
5	3	$g_3$
6	3	
7	4	_
8	4	$g_4$
9	5	<i>a</i>
10	5	$g_5$

Instead of modeling x directly, we model foreign key groups g.

Parent ID	Y
1	$y_1$
2	$y_2$
3	$y_3$
4	<i>y</i> 4
5	<i>y</i> <sub>5</sub>



### ClavaDDPM: Modelling

#### **Assumptions**

- Each parent row *y* is i.i.d.
- The child row distribution x is and only is constrained by its parent y.
  - Child table *X* is formed by a collection of foreign key groups  $X = \{g_1, ..., g_{|y|}\}$ .
  - Each foreign key group  $g_j$  is formed by a collection of rows  $g_j = \{x_j^i | i = 1, ..., |g_j|\}$ , which corresponds to parent row  $y_j$ .



### ClavaDDPM: Modelling

#### Idea

- Model parent table distribution p(y).
- Model conditional foreign key group distribution p(g|y).

#### **Difficulties**

- Parent table space *Y* can be sparse and badly shaped.
- Vectors y can be high-dimensional.

Modelling the full conditional distribution p(g|y) can be **costly** and leads to **bad performance**.



- Instead of learning the full conditional distribution p(g|y) directly:
  - We quantize (g, y) into codebook c. We call this *relation-aware clustering*.
  - Use *c* as a proxy for modelling foreign key group distributions.

$$p(g_j, y_j) = \sum_{c} p(g_j|c)p(y, c)$$

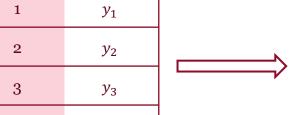
Gaussian Mixture Models (GMM) clustering.



Child ID	Parent ID	X
1	2	
2	2	$g_2$
3	1	$g_1$
4	3	
5	3	$g_3$
6	3	
7	4	a
8	4	$g_4$
9	5	
10	5	$g_5$

**JOIN** 

Parent ID	Y
1	$y_1$
2	$y_2$
3	$y_3$
4	$y_4$
5	${\mathcal Y}_5$



Child ID	Parent ID	X	Y
1	2	_	
2	2	$g_2$	$y_2$
3	1	$g_1$	$y_1$
4	3		
5	3	$g_3$	<i>y</i> <sub>3</sub>
6	3		
7	4	_	
8	4	${g_4}$	$y_4$
9	5	a	27
10	5	$g_5$	${\cal Y}_5$



Child ID	Parent ID	X	Y
1	2		
2	2	$g_2$	$y_2$
3	1	$g_1$	$y_1$
4	3		
5	3	$g_3$	<i>y</i> <sub>3</sub>
6	3		
7	4	a	27
8	4	$g_4$	$y_4$
9	5	a	27
10	5	$g_5$	${\mathcal Y}_5$



Child ID	Parent ID	X	Y	С
1	2			
2	2	$g_2$	$y_2$	$c_2$
3	1	$g_1$	$y_1$	$c_1$
4	3			
5	3	$g_3$	$y_3$	<i>c</i> <sub>3</sub>
6	3			
7	4	~		
8	4	${g}_4$	$y_4$	<i>c</i> <sub>2</sub>
9	5	_		_
10	5	$g_{5}$	${\cal Y}_5$	<i>c</i> <sub>3</sub>

Same cluster indicates similar parent and children, serving as a quantization.



Child ID	Parent ID	X	Y	С
1	2	~		
2	2	$g_2$	$y_2$	<i>c</i> <sub>2</sub>
3	1	$g_1$	$y_1$	$c_1$
4	3			
5	3	$g_3$	$y_3$	$c_3$
6	3			
7	4	a	27	C
8	4	$g_4$	$y_4$	<i>c</i> <sub>2</sub>
9	5	a.	27.	C.
10	5	$g_5$	${\mathcal Y}_5$	<i>c</i> <sub>3</sub>

Augmented parent table



Parent ID	Y	C
2	$y_2$	<i>c</i> <sub>2</sub>
1	$y_1$	$c_1$
3	$y_3$	<i>c</i> <sub>3</sub>
4	$y_4$	<i>c</i> <sub>2</sub>
5	$y_5$	<i>c</i> <sub>3</sub>



Original parent table

Parent ID	Y
1	$y_1$
2	$y_2$
3	<i>y</i> <sub>3</sub>
4	<i>y</i> <sub>4</sub>
5	<i>y</i> <sub>5</sub>



Augmented parent table

Parent ID	Y	C
2	$y_2$	<i>c</i> <sub>2</sub>
1	$y_1$	$c_1$
3	$y_3$	<i>c</i> <sub>3</sub>
4	$y_4$	$c_2$
5	<i>y</i> 5	<i>c</i> <sub>3</sub>



Child ID	Parent ID	X	Y
1	2		
2	2	$g_2$	$y_2$
3	1	$g_1$	$y_1$
4	3		
5	3	$g_3$	$y_3$
6	3		
7	4	a	27
8	4	$g_4$	$\mathcal{Y}_4$
9	5	<i>a</i>	27
10	5	$g_5$	${\cal Y}_5$



Child ID	Parent ID	X	Y	C
1	2	, !		
2	2	<i>g</i> <sub>2</sub>	<i>y</i> <sub>2</sub>	<i>c</i> <sub>2</sub>
3	1	$g_1$	$y_1$	$c_1$
4	3			
5	3	$g_3$	$y_3$	$c_3$
6	3			
7	4	_		_
8	4	$g_4$	$y_4$	<i>c</i> <sub>2</sub>
9	5	_		_
10	5	$g_5$	${\cal Y}_5$	<i>c</i> <sub>3</sub>

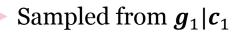
Sampled from  $g_2|c_2$ 



Child ID	Parent ID	X	Y
1	2		
2	2	$g_2$	$y_2$
3	1	$g_1$	$y_1$
4	3		
5	3	$g_3$	<i>y</i> <sub>3</sub>
6	3		
7	4	a	27
8	4	$g_4$	$y_4$
9	5	a	21
10	5	$g_5$	${\cal Y}_5$



Child ID	Parent ID	X	Y	C
1	2			
2	2	$g_2$	$y_2$	$c_2$
3	1	$g_1$	<i>y</i> <sub>1</sub>	$c_1$
4	3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	у <sub>3</sub>	$c_3$
5	3	$g_3$		
6	3			
7	4			
8	4	$g_4$	$y_4$	$c_2$
9	5			
10	5	$g_5$	$y_5$	$c_3$





Child ID	Parent ID	X	Y
1	2		
2	2	$g_2$	$y_2$
3	1	$g_1$	$y_1$
4	3		
5	3	$g_3$	$y_3$
6	3		
7	4	a	27
8	4	$g_4$	$\mathcal{Y}_4$
9	5	a	27
10	5	$g_{5}$	${\cal Y}_5$



Child ID	Parent ID	X	Y	С
1	2			
2	2	$g_2$	$y_2$	$c_2$
3	1	$g_1$	$y_1$	$c_1$
4	3	$g_3$		
5	3		У3	$c_3$
6	3			
7	4	-		
8	4	${\cal g}_4$	$y_4$	$c_2$
9	5	-		
10	5	$g_5$	$y_5$	<i>c</i> <sub>3</sub>

Sampled from  $g_3|c_3$ 



Child ID	Parent ID	X	Y
1	2		
2	2	$g_2$	$y_2$
3	1	$g_1$	$y_1$
4	3		
5	3	$g_3$	<i>y</i> <sub>3</sub>
6	3		
7	4	a	27
8	4	$g_4$	$y_4$
9	5	a	27
10	5	$g_{5}$	<i>y</i> <sub>5</sub>



Child ID	Parent ID	X	Y	С
1	2	_		_
2	2	$g_2$	$y_2$	<i>c</i> <sub>2</sub>
3	1	$g_1$	$y_1$	$c_1$
4	3			
5	3	$g_3$	$y_3$	$c_3$
6	3			
7	4			
8	4	<i>g</i> <sub>4</sub>	$y_4$	$c_2$
9	5	~		
10	5	$g_5$	$y_5$	<i>c</i> <sub>3</sub>

Sampled from  $g_4|c_2$ 



Child ID	Parent ID	X	Y
1	2		
2	2	$g_2$	$y_2$
3	1	$g_1$	<i>y</i> <sub>1</sub>
4	3		
5	3	$g_3$	<i>y</i> <sub>3</sub>
6	3		
7	4	a	27
8	4	$g_4$	$y_4$
9	5	~	
10	5	$g_5$	<i>y</i> <sub>5</sub>



Child ID	Parent ID	X Y C
1	2	
2	2	$g_2$ $y_2$ $c_2$
3	1	$g_1$ $y_1$ $c_1$
4	3	
5	3	$g_3$ $y_3$ $c_3$
6	3	
7	4	a v a
8	4	$g_4$ $y_4$ $c_2$
9	5	
10	5	$g_5$ $y_5$ $c_3$

Sampled from  $g_5|c_3$ 



Child ID	Parent ID	X	Y
1	2		
2	2	$g_2$	$y_2$
3	1	$g_1$	$y_1$
4	3		
5	3	$g_3$	<i>y</i> <sub>3</sub>
6	3		
7	4	a	27
8	4	$g_4$	$y_4$
9	5	a	27
10	5	$g_{5}$	<i>y</i> <sub>5</sub>



Child ID	Parent ID	X	Y	C
1	2			
2	2	$g_2$	$y_2$	<i>c</i> <sub>2</sub>
3	1	$g_1$	$y_1$	$c_1$
4	3			
5	3	$g_3$	$y_3$	$c_3$
6	3			
7	4	<i>a</i>		
8	4	$g_4$	$y_4$	<i>c</i> <sub>2</sub>
9	5		21	
10	5	$g_5$	<i>y</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>C</i> <sub>3</sub>

How many rows does  $g_3$  contain?



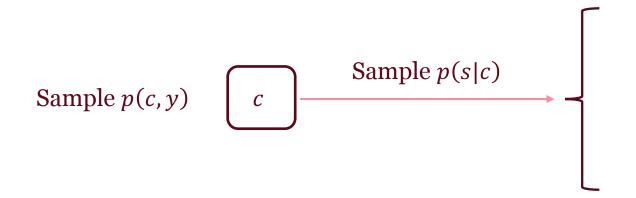
- Model group size s = |g|.
- Two-step generation:
  - Sample group size *s*.
  - Sample *s* rows in foreign key group *g*.

$$p(g_j|c) = p(s_j|c) \prod_{i=1}^{s_j} p(x_j^i|c)$$

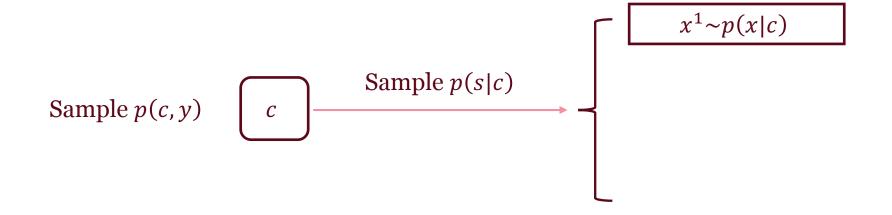


Sample 
$$p(c, y)$$
  $c$ 

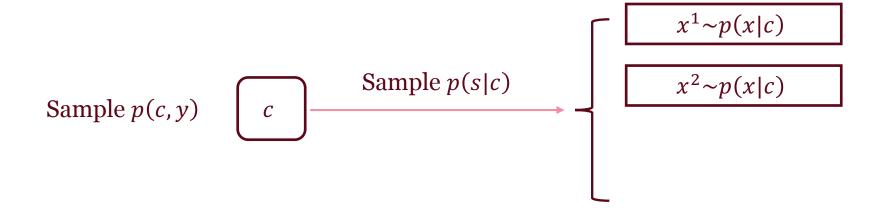




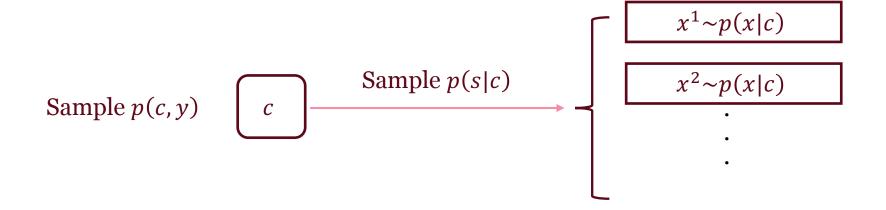




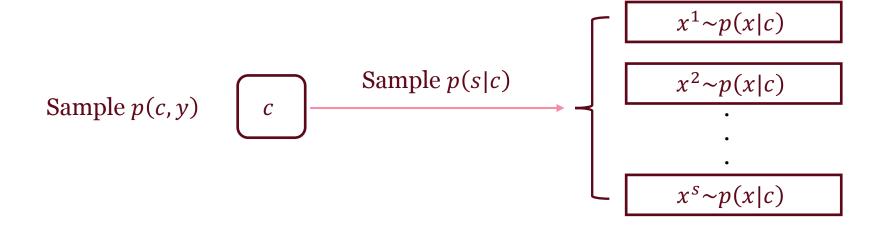






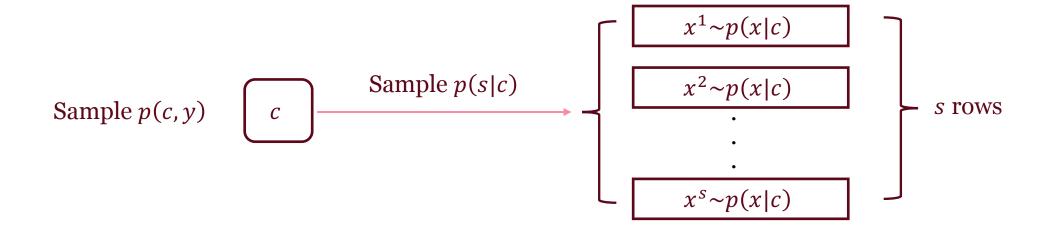






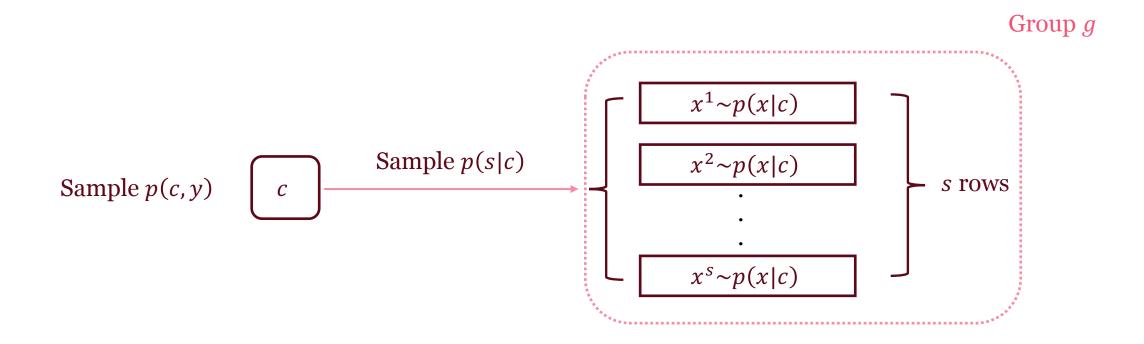


# ClavaDDPM: Group Size





### ClavaDDPM: Group Size



- Parent table  $R_1$ , data denoted Y.
- Child table  $R_2$ , data denoted X.
- Cluster latent *c*, group size *s*.

$$p(X,Y) \approx \prod_{j=1}^{|R_2|} \sum_{c} p(y_j,c) p(s_j|c) \prod_{i=1}^{s_j} p(x_j^i|c)$$



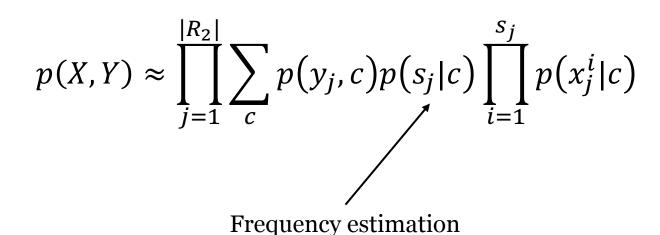
- Parent table  $R_1$ , data denoted Y.
- Child table  $R_2$ , data denoted X.
- Cluster latent *c*, group size *s*.

$$p(X,Y) \approx \prod_{j=1}^{|R_2|} \sum_{c} p(y_j,c) p(s_j|c) \prod_{i=1}^{s_j} p(x_j^i|c)$$

Diffusion model for augmented parent table



- Parent table  $R_1$ , data denoted Y.
- Child table  $R_2$ , data denoted X.
- Cluster latent *c*, group size *s*.



- Parent table  $R_1$ , data denoted Y.
- Child table  $R_2$ , data denoted X.
- Cluster latent *c*, group size *s*.

$$p(X,Y) \approx \prod_{j=1}^{|R_2|} \sum_{c} p(y_j,c) p(s_j|c) \prod_{i=1}^{s_j} p(x_j^i|c)$$

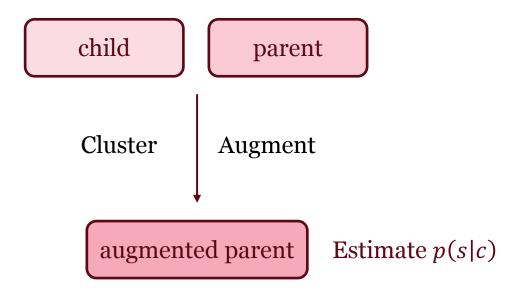
Classifier guided sampling using child diffusion model p(x) and classifier p(c|x)



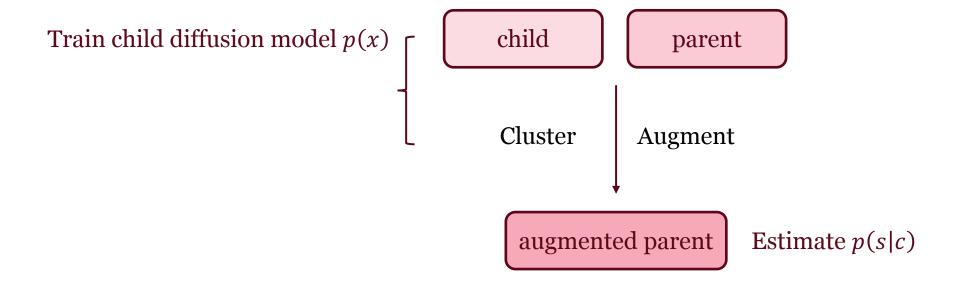
child

parent

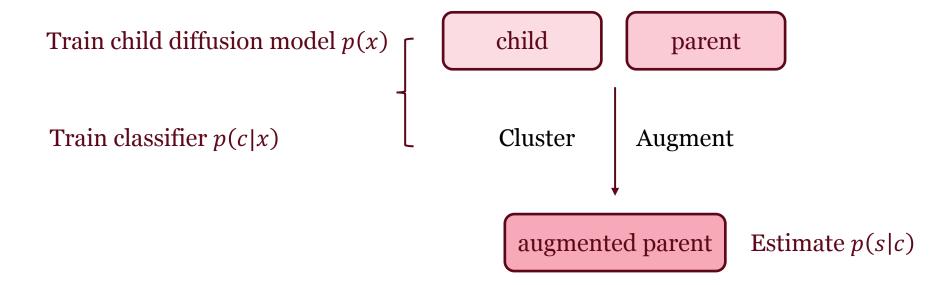




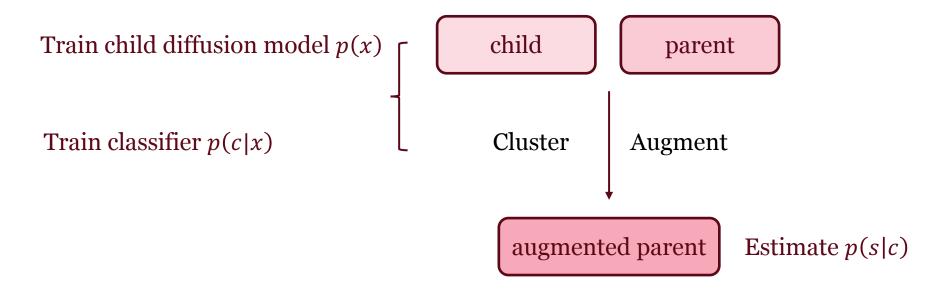






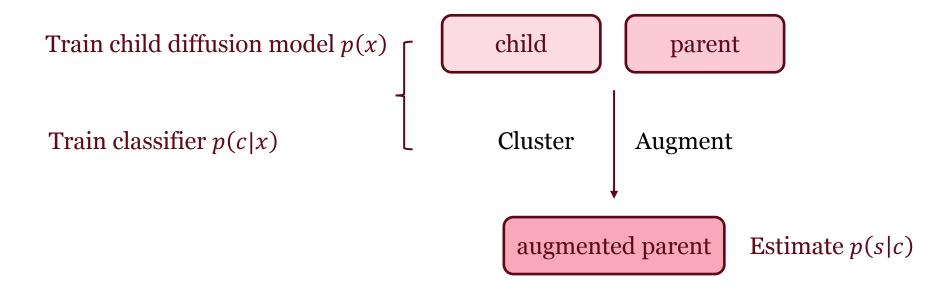






Train diffusion model p(y, c) on augmented parent



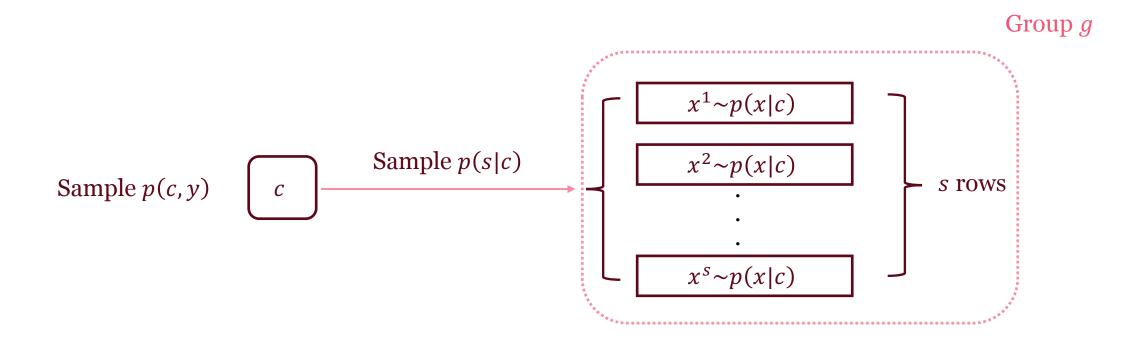


Train diffusion model p(y, c) on augmented parent

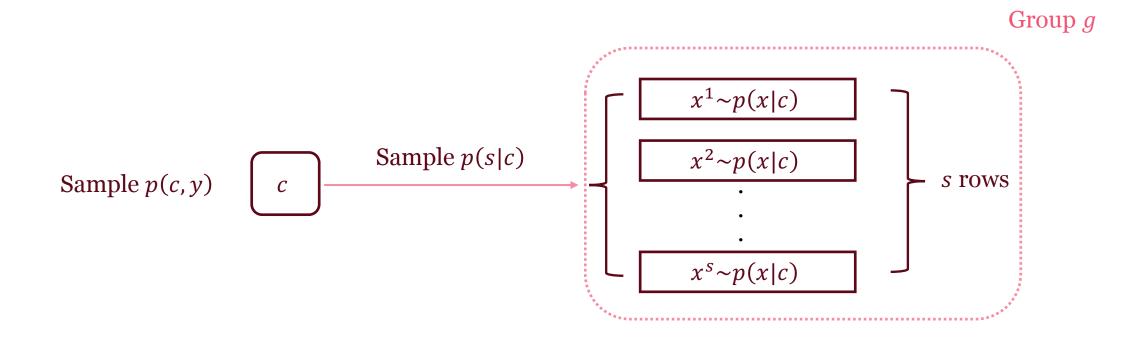
**Note**: the **parent** augmentation depends on **child**.



### ClavaDDPM: Two Tables Sampling

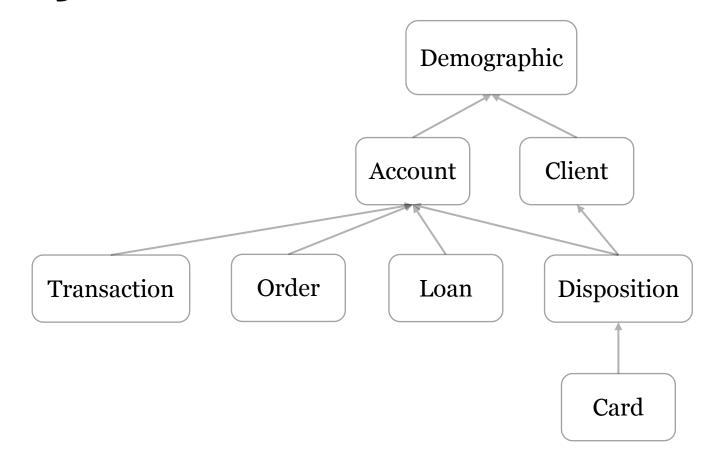


# ClavaDDPM: Two Tables Sampling



*Note*: the **child** sampling depends on **parent**.



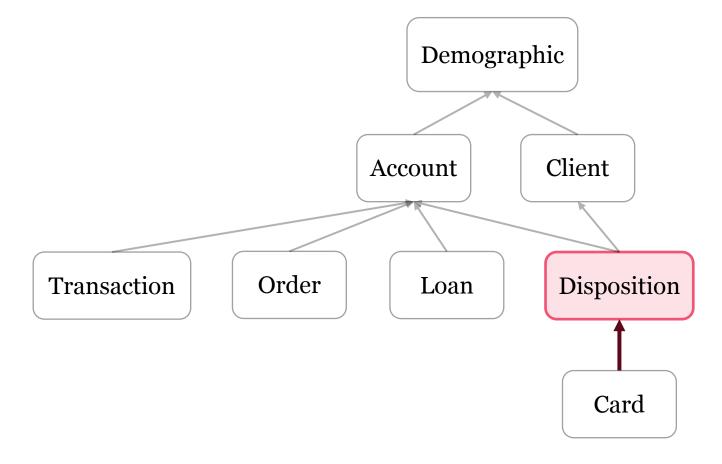




Cluster, augment, and train

• Parent: Disposition

• Child: Card

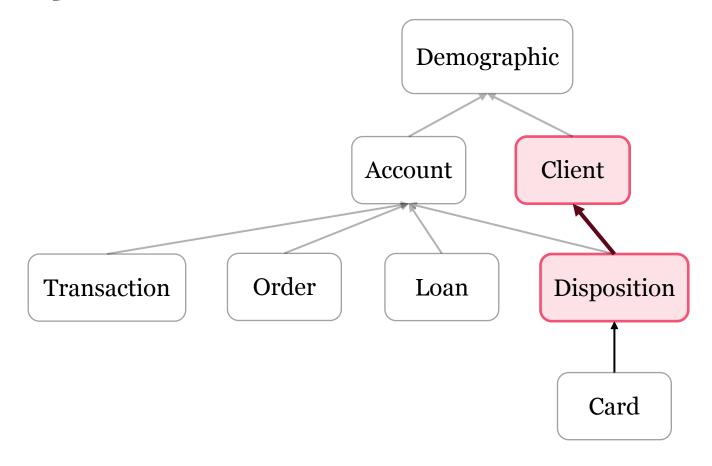




Cluster, augment, and train

• Parent: Client

• Child: **augmented** Disposition

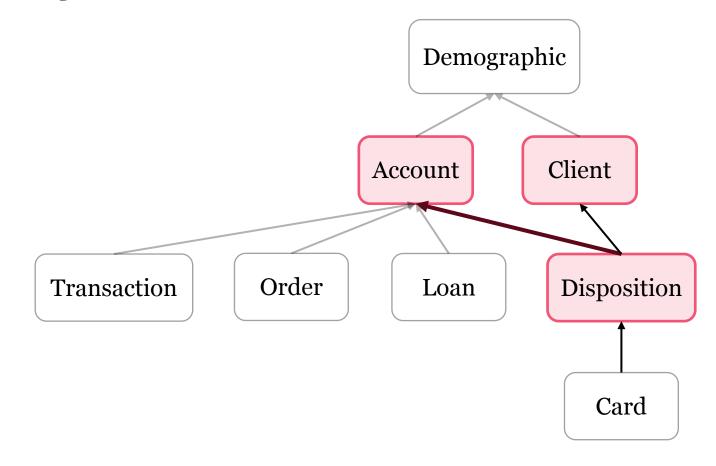




Cluster, augment, and train

• Parent: Account

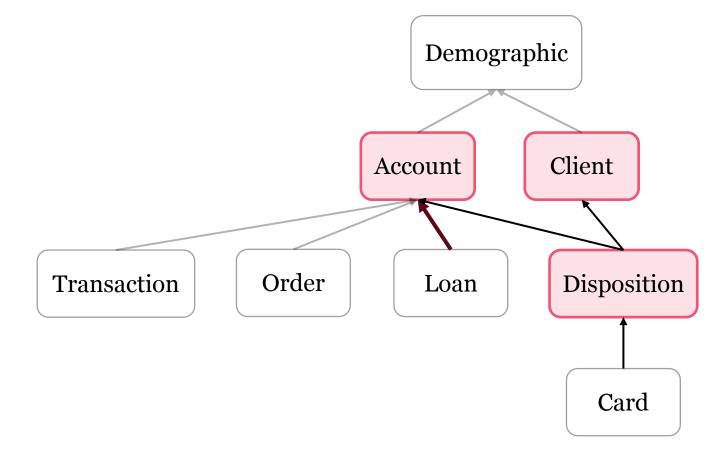
• Child: **augmented** Disposition





Cluster, augment, and train

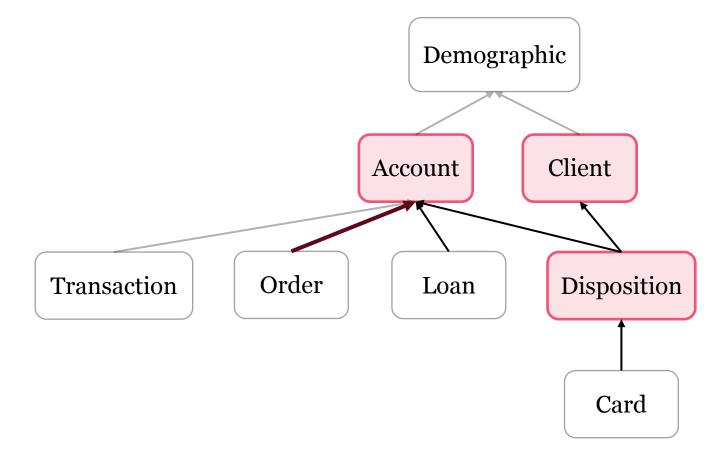
- Parent: **augmented** Account
- Child: Loan





Cluster, augment, and train

- Parent: **augmented** Account
- Child: Order

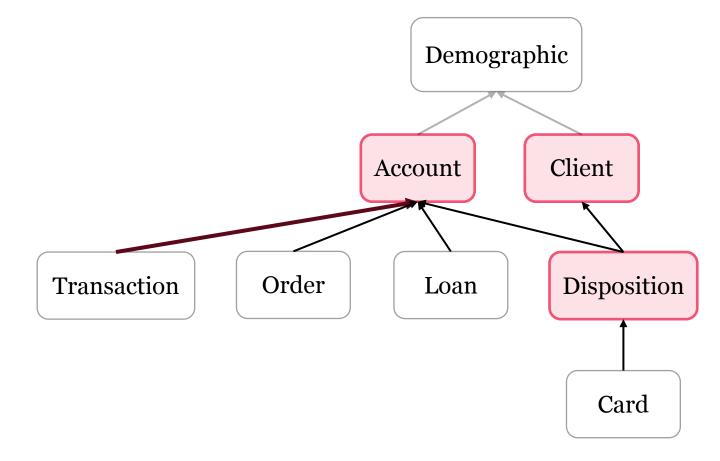




Cluster, augment, and train

• Parent: **augmented** Account

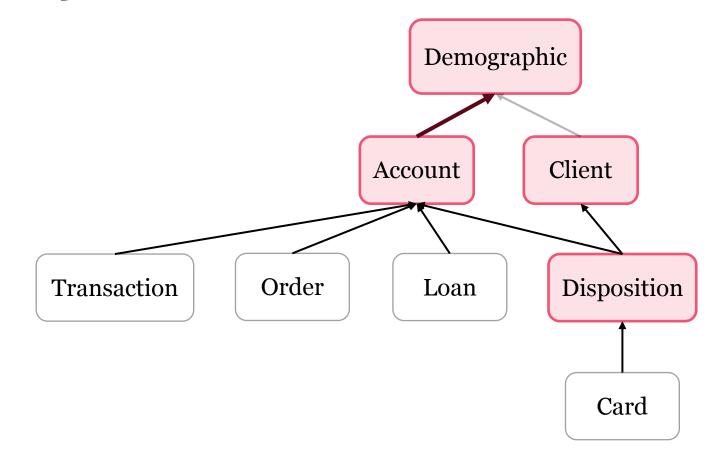
• Child: Transaction





Cluster, augment, and train

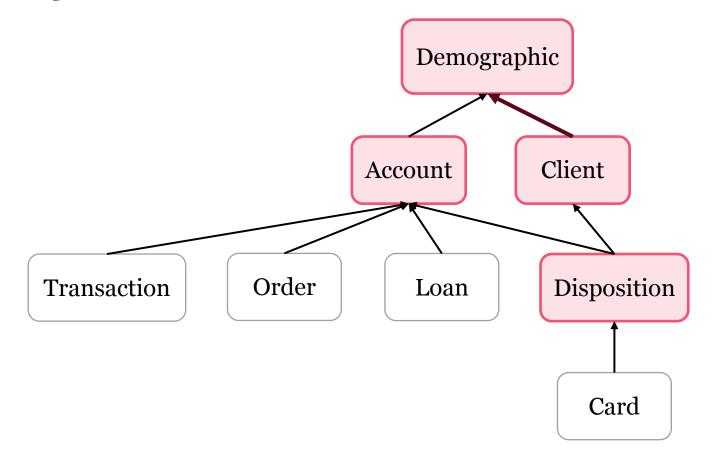
- Parent: Demographic
- Child: **augmented** Account





Cluster, augment, and train

- Parent: **augmented** Demographic
- Child: **augmented** Client



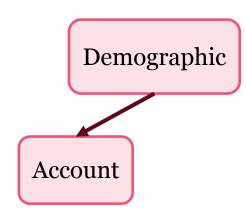


Synthesize **augmented** Demographic

Demographic

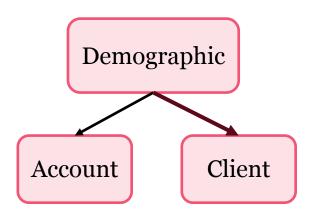


Conditioned on **augmented** Demographic Synthesize **augmented** Demographic



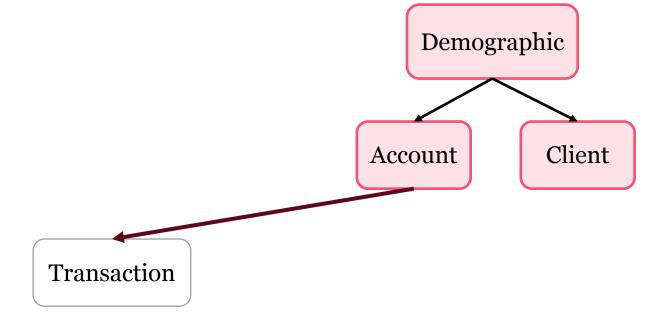


Conditioned on **augmented** Demographic Synthesize **augmented** Client



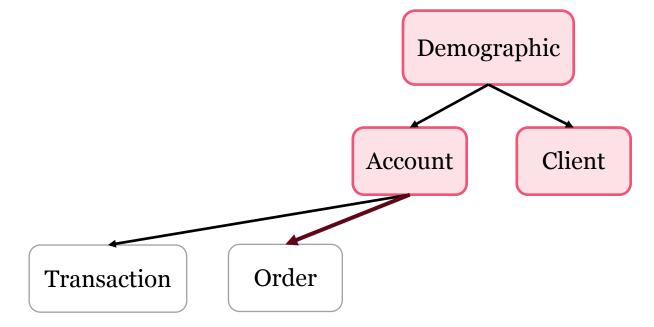


Conditioned on **augmented** Account Synthesize Transaction



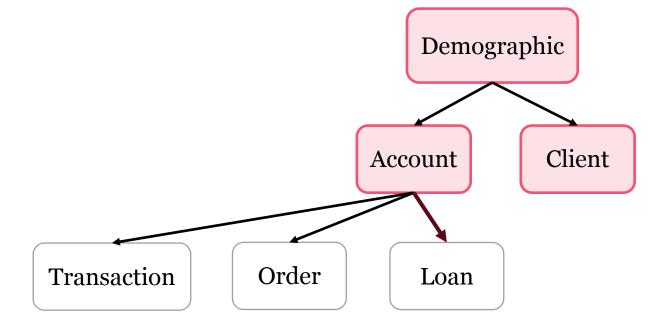


Conditioned on **augmented** Account Synthesize Order





Conditioned on **augmented** Account Synthesize Loan





Conditioned on augmented Account
Synthesize augmented Disposition (Account)

Account

Client

Demographic

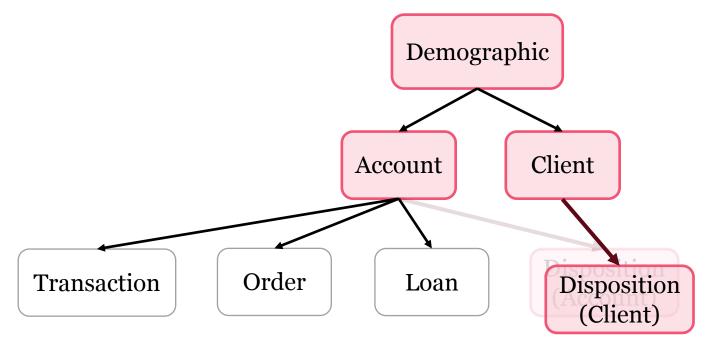
Account

Client

Disposition (Account)



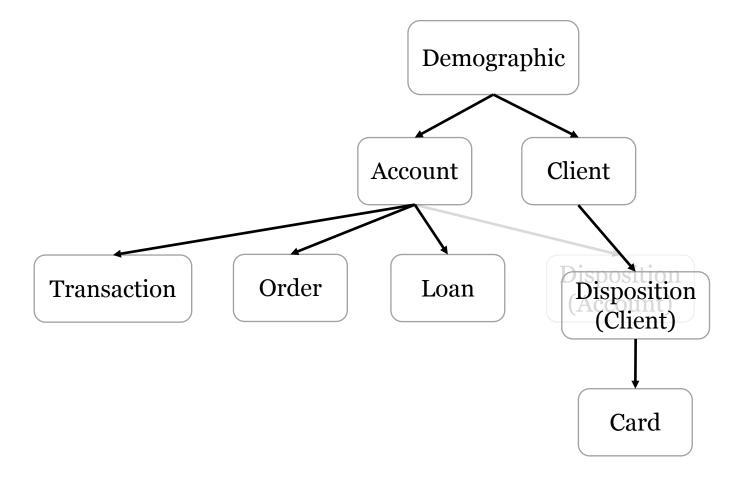
Conditioned on **augmented** Client Synthesize **augmented** Disposition (Client)



Demographic Conditioned on **augmented** Disposition (Client) Synthesize Card Client Account Order Transaction Disposition Loan (Client) Card



Remove augmented columns





## **Extension to More: Multi-parent Dilemma**

Disposition (Client)

Disp ID	Client ID	X <sup>c</sup>
1	2	$x_1^c$
2	2	$x_2^c$
3	1	$x_3^c$
4	3	$x_4^c$
5	3	$x_5^c$
6	3	$x_6^c$
7	4	$x_7^c$ $x_8^c$
8	4	$x_8^c$

Disposition (Account)

Disp ID	Account ID	$X^a$	
1	2	$x_1^a$	
2	1	$x_2^a$	
3	3	$x_3^a$	
4	5	$x_4^a$	
5	5	$x_5^a$	
6	2	$x_6^a$	
7	2	$x_7^a$	
8	1	$x_8^a$	
9	3	$x_9^a$	



### **Extension to More: Multi-parent Dilemma**

Disposition (Client)

Disp ID	Client ID	X <sup>c</sup>
1	2	$x_1^c$
2	2	$x_2^c$
3	1	$x_3^c$
4	3	$x_4^c$
5	3	$x_5^c$
6	3	$x_6^c$
7	4	$x_7^c$
8	4	$x_8^c$

Disposition (Account)

$X^a$	Disp ID	Account ID	
$x_1^a$	1	2	
$x_2^a$	2	1	
$x_3^a$	3	3	
$x_4^a$	4	5	
$x_5^a$	5	5	
$x_6^a$	6	2	
$x_7^a$	7	2	
$x_8^a$ $x_9^a$	8	1	
$x_9^a$	9	3	



# **Extension to More: Matching**

Disposition (Client)

Disp ID	Client ID	X <sup>c</sup>
1	2	$x_1^c$
2	2	$x_2^c$
3	1	$x_3^c$
4	3	$x_4^c$
5	3	$x_5^c$
6	3	$x_6^c$
7	4	$x_7^c$
8	4	$x_8^c$

Disposition (Account)

Xa	Disp ID	Account ID	
$x_1^a$	1	2	
$x_2^a$	2	1	
$x_3^a$	3	3	
$x_4^a$	4	5	
$x_5^a$	5	5	
$x_6^a$	6	2	
$x_7^a$	7	2	
$x_8^a$	8	1	
$x_9^a$	9	3	

Disposition

Disp ID	Client ID	Account ID	X
1	2		
2	2		
3	1		
4	3		
5	3		
6	3		
7	4		
8	4		



Disposition (Client)

Disposition (Account)

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Disp ID	Client ID	$X^c$	$X^a$	Disp ID	Account ID
1	2	$x_1^c$	$\rightarrow x_1^a$	1	2
2	2	$x_2^c$	$x_2^a$	2	1
3	1	$x_3^c$	$x_3^a$	3	3
4	3	$x_4^c$	$x_4^a$	4	5
5	3	$x_5^c$	$x_5^a$	5	5
6	3	$x_6^c$	$x_6^a$	6	2
7	4	$x_7^c$	$x_7^a$	7	2
8	4	$x_8^c$	$x_8^a$	8	1
	<u>'</u>	Ü	$x_9^a$	9	3

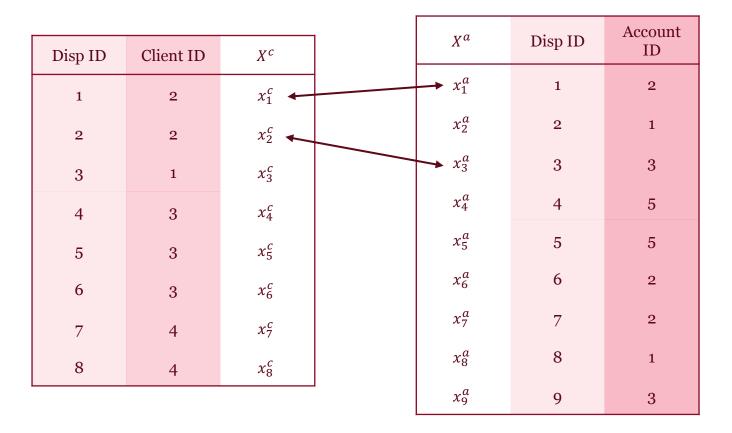
Disp II	D Client ID	Account ID	X
1	2	2	$(x_1^c, x_1^a)$
2	2		
3	1		
4	3		
5	3		
6	3		
7	4		
8	4		

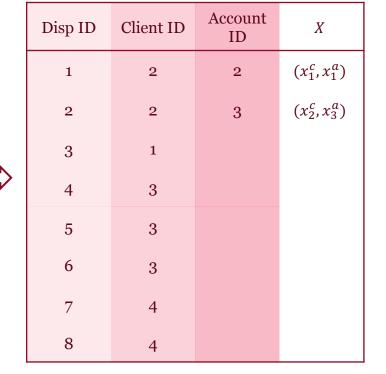


Disposition (Client)

Disposition (Account)

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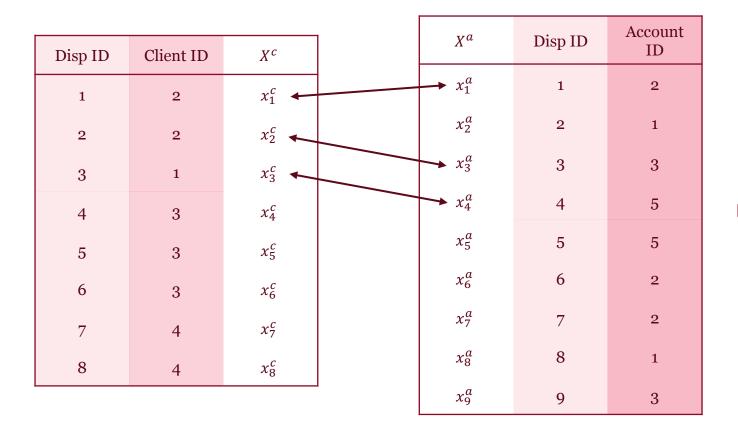


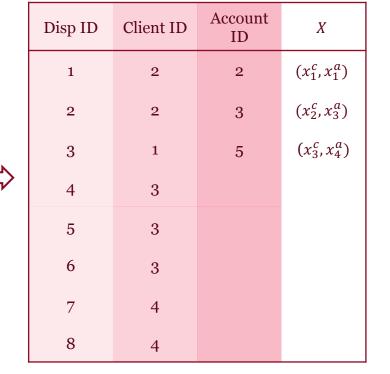


Disposition (Client)

Disposition (Account)

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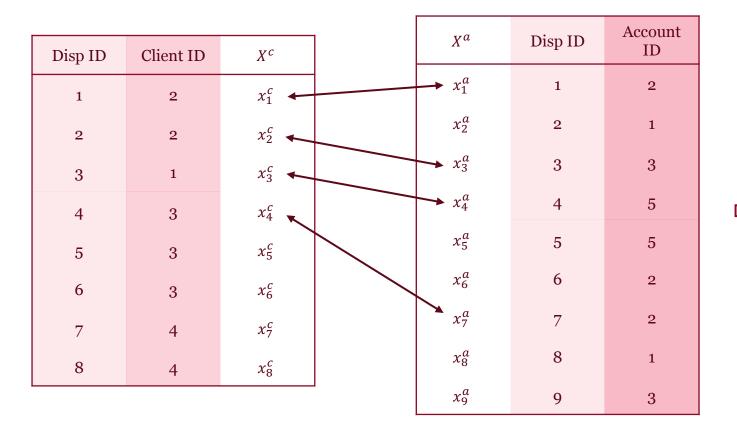


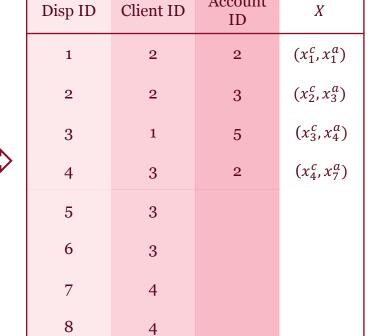
Disposition (Client)

Disposition (Account)

Disposition

Account



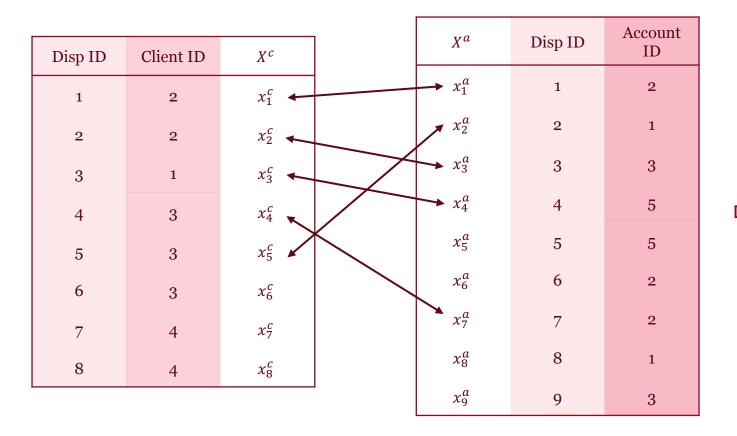


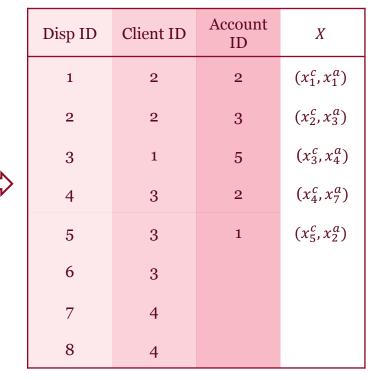


Disposition (Client)

Disposition (Account)

Disposition



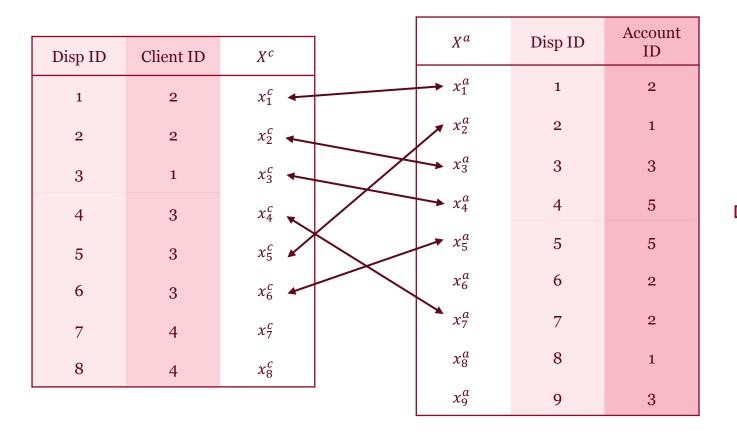


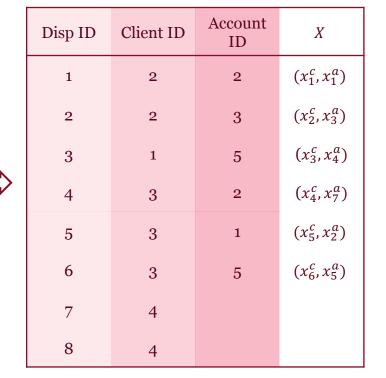


Disposition (Client)

Disposition (Account)

Disposition



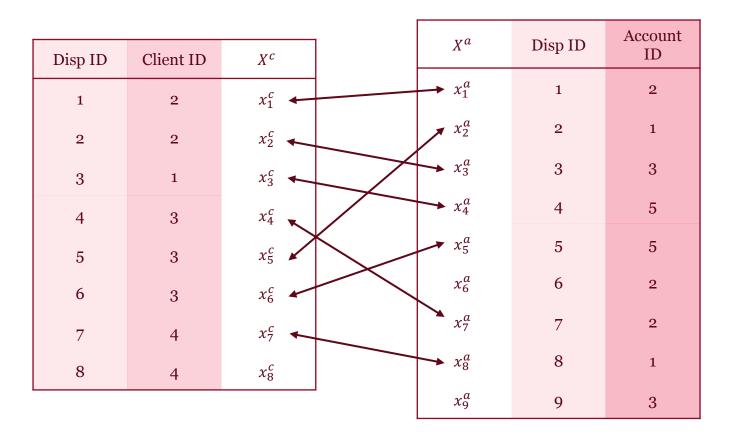


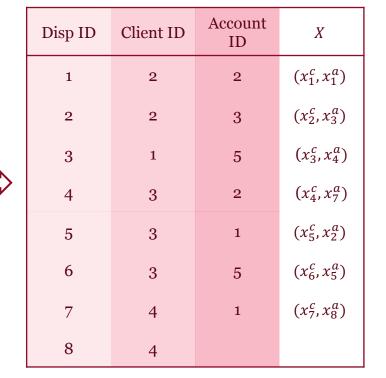


Disposition (Client)

Disposition (Account)

Disposition





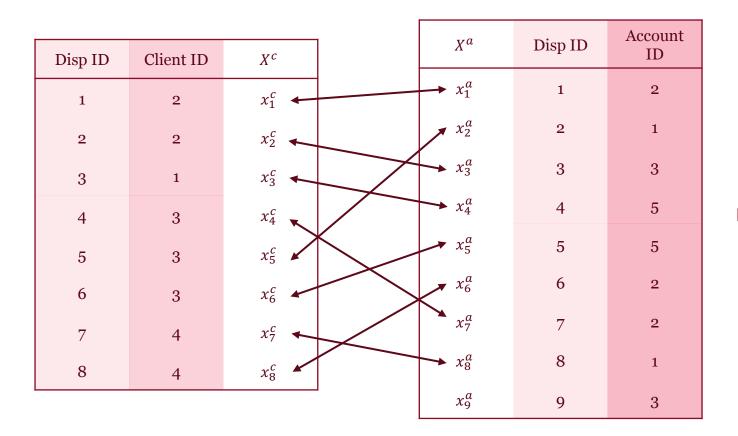


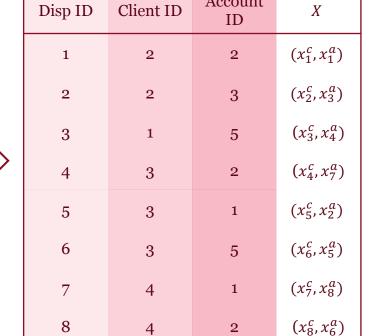
Disposition (Client)

Disposition (Account)

Disposition

Account





4



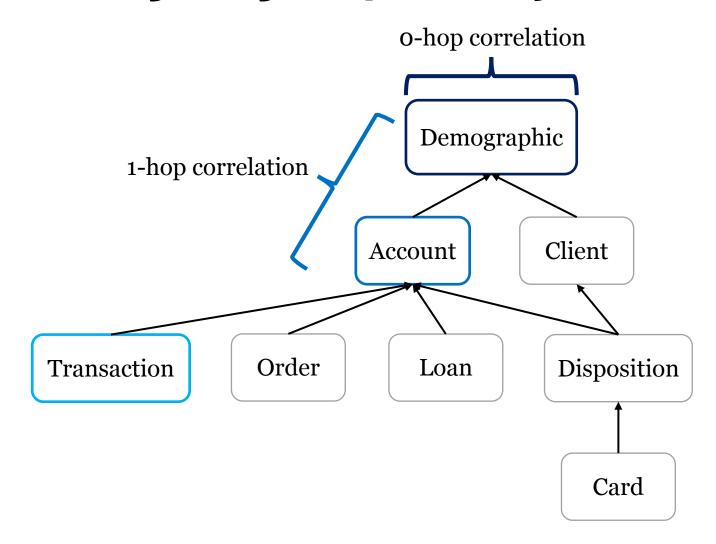
2

#### **Evaluation: Metrics**

- Kolmogorov-Sirnov Test (KST): measures the distance between two continuous distributions.
- Total Variation Distance (TVD): measures the distance between two discrete distributions.
- Pearson Correlation Coefficient: measures the correlation between two continuous distributions.
- Contingency Similarity: measures the distance between two discrete joint distributions.

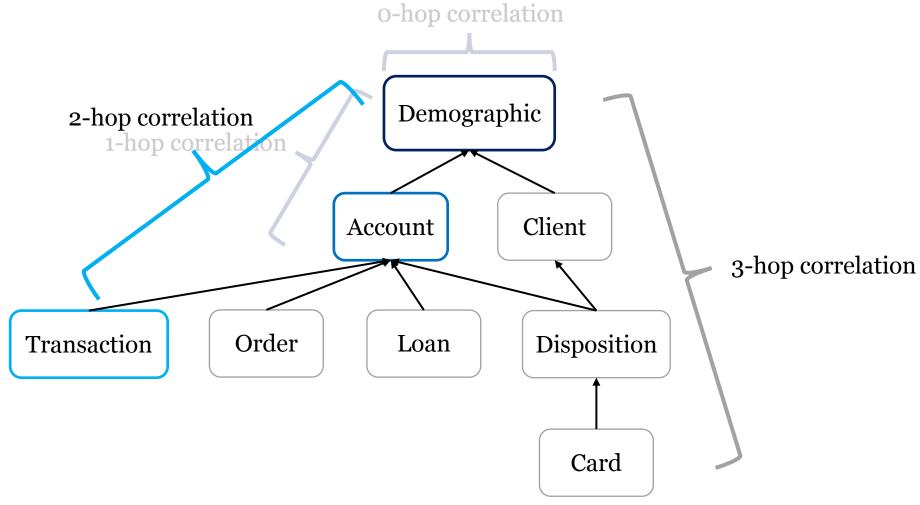


## **Evaluation: Long-range Dependency**





## **Evaluation: Long-range Dependency**



## **Evaluation: Datasets**

	# Tables	# Foreign Key Constraints	Depth	Total # of Attributes	# Rows in Largest Table
California	2	1	2	15	1,690,642
Instacart 05	6	6	3	12	1,616,315
Berka	8	8	4	41	1,056,320
Movie Lens	7	6	2	14	996,159
CCS	5	4	2	11	383,282



#### **Evaluation: Baselines**

- SDV HMA Synthesizer
- PrivLava  $\varepsilon = 50$
- Single Table (ST): each table is synthesized independently.
- Denorm (D): synthesizes the joint table, then split into separate tables.
- Single table synthesis backbones:
  - CTGAN
  - TabDDPM
  - ClavaDDPM



## **Evaluation: Results**

End-to-end	PrivLava	SDV	ST-CTGAN	ST-TabDDPM	ST-ClavaDDPM	D-CTGAN	D-TabDDPM	D-ClavaDDPM	ClavaDDPM
California CARDINALITY 1-WAY 0-HOP 1-HOP AVG 2-WAY	$\begin{array}{c} 99.90 \pm 0.03 \\ 99.71 \pm 0.02 \\ 98.49 \pm 0.05 \\ 97.46 \pm 0.12 \\ 97.97 \pm 0.09 \end{array}$	$71.45 \pm 0.00 \\ 72.32 \pm 0.00 \\ 50.23 \pm 0.00 \\ 54.89 \pm 0.00 \\ 52.56 \pm 0.00$	$\begin{array}{c} 99.93\ \pm0.02\\ 91.59\ \pm0.50\\ 87.67\ \pm0.63\\ 84.82\ \pm0.61\\ 86.25\ \pm0.60\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 99.94 \pm 0.00 \\ 83.27 \pm 0.07 \\ 79.27 \pm 0.08 \\ 78.44 \pm 0.04 \\ 78.85 \pm 0.06 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 99.89 \pm 0.04 \\ 99.51 \pm 0.04 \\ 98.69 \pm 0.08 \\ 92.96 \pm 0.05 \\ 95.83 \pm 0.07 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 99.90  \pm 0.07 \\ 91.22  \pm 0.07 \\ 86.58  \pm 0.44 \\ 82.72  \pm 0.30 \\ 84.65  \pm 0.35 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 99.94 \pm 0.00 \\ 93.10 \pm 0.84 \\ 91.12 \pm 1.35 \\ 84.43 \pm 1.80 \\ 87.78 \pm 1.57 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 99.87 \pm 0.02 \\ 94.99 \pm 0.02 \\ 94.17 \pm 0.01 \\ 87.24 \pm 0.10 \\ 90.71 \pm 0.04 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 99.19 \pm 0.29 \\ 98.77 \pm 0.02 \\ 97.65 \pm 0.05 \\ 95.16 \pm 0.39 \\ 96.41 \pm 0.20 \end{array}$
Instacart 05 CARDINALITY 1-WAY 0-HOP 1-HOP 2-HOP AVG 2-WAY	DNC	DNC	$\begin{array}{c} 95.78 \pm 0.96 \\ 79.85 \pm 0.96 \\ 78.27 \pm 0.28 \\ 62.48 \pm 0.16 \\ 24.82 \pm 8.02 \\ 60.05 \pm 1.40 \end{array}$	TLE	$\begin{array}{c} 94.73 \pm 0.14 \\ 89.30 \pm 0.00 \\ 99.70 \pm 0.00 \\ 66.93 \pm 0.07 \\ 16.22 \pm 13.41 \\ 66.66 \pm 2.37 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 93.81\ \pm0.39\\ 69.07\ \pm0.57\\ 84.85\ \pm0.44\\ 60.26\ \pm0.38\\ 0.00\ \pm0.00\\ 56.19\ \pm0.33 \end{array}$	TLE	$\begin{array}{c} 94.98  \pm 0.84 \\ 71.83  \pm 0.32 \\ 88.74  \pm 0.00 \\ 62.58  \pm 0.05 \\ 0.00  \pm 0.00 \\ 58.52  \pm 0.03 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 95.30 \pm 0.79 \\ 89.84 \pm 0.29 \\ 99.62 \pm 0.04 \\ 76.42 \pm 0.39 \\ 39.29 \pm 3.38 \\ 76.02 \pm 0.78 \end{array}$
Berka CARDINALITY 1-WAY 0-HOP 1-HOP 2-HOP 3-HOP AVG 2-WAY	DNC	DNC	$\begin{array}{c} 96.08 \pm 0.18 \\ 79.78 \pm 0.75 \\ 74.24 \pm 0.32 \\ 66.59 \pm 0.54 \\ 75.83 \pm 1.07 \\ 72.58 \pm 0.86 \\ 73.22 \pm 0.45 \end{array}$	$68.29 \pm 0.00$ $76.41 \pm 2.21$ $72.80 \pm 1.23$ $54.01 \pm 2.35$ $59.88 \pm 1.39$ $55.29 \pm 1.58$ $61.74 \pm 1.57$	$\begin{array}{c} 97.06 \pm 0.80 \\ 94.58 \pm 0.01 \\ 91.72 \pm 0.23 \\ 81.77 \pm 1.19 \\ 78.09 \pm 0.53 \\ 75.56 \pm 0.34 \\ 82.33 \pm 0.40 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 97.72 \pm 0.29 \\ 83.00 \pm 0.65 \\ 76.04 \pm 0.34 \\ 75.25 \pm 0.55 \\ 72.40 \pm 0.43 \\ 71.74 \pm 0.69 \\ 73.94 \pm 0.37 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 97.71 \pm 0.00 \\ 80.09 \pm 0.68 \\ 74.82 \pm 0.49 \\ 61.99 \pm 2.10 \\ 63.94 \pm 1.33 \\ 62.67 \pm 2.26 \\ 66.29 \pm 1.30 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 96.06 \pm 1.15 \\ 83.28 \pm 0.97 \\ 72.12 \pm 0.73 \\ 55.77 \pm 2.80 \\ 57.68 \pm 1.67 \\ 55.59 \pm 1.48 \\ 60.93 \pm 1.49 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 96.92 \pm 0.71 \\ 94.29 \pm 0.44 \\ 91.49 \pm 0.82 \\ 86.86 \pm 2.74 \\ 89.25 \pm 2.27 \\ 87.27 \pm 1.92 \\ 89.21 \pm 1.95 \end{array}$
Movie Lens CARDINALITY 1-WAY 0-HOP 1-HOP AVG 2-WAY	DNC	DNC	$\begin{array}{c} 98.91\ \pm0.06\\ 86.58\ \pm0.80\\ 72.80\ \pm0.86\\ 74.86\ \pm0.63\\ 74.10\ \pm0.62\\ \end{array}$	TLE	$\begin{array}{c} 98.99  \pm 0.16 \\ 99.19  \pm 0.00 \\ 98.56  \pm 0.01 \\ 92.72  \pm 0.09 \\ 94.87  \pm 0.06 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 98.70 \pm 0.40 \\ 68.38 \pm 0.36 \\ 31.96 \pm 0.32 \\ 58.00 \pm 0.05 \\ 48.45 \pm 0.09 \end{array}$	TLE	$\begin{array}{c} 98.87 \pm 0.26 \\ 78.03 \pm 0.17 \\ 57.33 \pm 0.10 \\ 77.45 \pm 1.93 \\ 70.07 \pm 1.19 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 99.07 \pm 0.18 \\ 99.34 \pm 0.10 \\ 98.69 \pm 0.15 \\ 96.19 \pm 0.11 \\ 97.11 \pm 0.02 \end{array}$
CCS CARDINALITY 1-WAY 0-HOP 1-HOP AVG 2-WAY	DNC	$74.36 \pm 8.40$ $69.04 \pm 4.38$ $94.84 \pm 1.00$ $21.74 \pm 9.62$ $41.68 \pm 6.73$	$\begin{array}{c} 99.00 \pm 0.53 \\ 82.21 \pm 0.32 \\ 87.02 \pm 0.18 \\ 49.84 \pm 2.30 \\ 59.98 \pm 1.72 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 93.70\ \pm0.00\\ 82.72\ \pm0.06\\ 88.10\ \pm0.07\\ 47.11\ \pm0.06\\ 58.29\ \pm0.06 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 99.37 \pm 0.16 \\ 95.20 \pm 0.00 \\ 98.96 \pm 0.00 \\ 51.62 \pm 0.22 \\ 64.53 \pm 0.16 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 26.98 \pm 0.05 \\ 73.68 \pm 0.35 \\ 81.70 \pm 0.33 \\ 56.86 \pm 0.66 \\ 63.64 \pm 0.57 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 26.97 \pm 0.00 \\ 79.28 \pm 0.10 \\ 87.15 \pm 0.16 \\ 61.53 \pm 1.50 \\ 68.51 \pm 1.11 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 26.70  \pm 0.20 \\ 79.29  \pm 0.13 \\ 86.60  \pm 0.14 \\ 57.77  \pm 0.69 \\ 65.64  \pm 0.50 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 99.25 \pm 0.16 \\ 92.37 \pm 2.30 \\ 98.47 \pm 0.79 \\ 83.15 \pm 4.22 \\ 87.33 \pm 3.12 \end{array}$

# WATERLOO

Thank you!





Our greatest impact happens together.