



# Synthetic Data & Privacy Risks

Understanding Adversarial Attacks &  
Protection Mechanisms

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# Introduction

- • Synthetic data is used to protect privacy while preserving data utility.
- • Adversarial attacks can still extract sensitive information.
- • Key attacks analyzed: Membership Inference, GAN Inversion, Model Extraction.
- • Our goal: Evaluate privacy risks and implement defense mechanisms.



# Synthetic Data Generation

- • We use CTGAN (Conditional Tabular GAN) to generate synthetic data.
- • Data includes categorical and numerical features.
- • Differential privacy (Laplace noise) is applied for additional protection.
- • The goal is to generate data that cannot be reverse-engineered.



# Privacy Attacks on Synthetic Data

- • Membership Inference Attack: Detects if a sample was in the original dataset.
- • GAN-Based Inversion Attack: Uses a GAN to reconstruct original data.
- • Model Extraction Attack: Adversary replicates the behavior of our model.
- • Differential Privacy Impact: Measures how much noise protects the data.



# Attack Results

- • Membership Attack Accuracy: **\*\*55%\*\***  
(slightly better than random guessing).
- • GAN Reconstruction Similarity: **\*\*64,919\*\***  
(high → strong privacy protection).
- • Differential Privacy Impact: **\*\*42,810\*\***  
(high → strong noise effect).
- • Model Extraction Success: **\*\*100%\*\***  
(critical security risk!).

# Risk Analysis

- • Model extraction is **\*\*a major concern\*\*** (attackers can steal our model).
- • Membership inference is **\*\*moderate risk\*\*** but still possible.
- • GAN-based inversion is **\*\*not effective\*\*** due to high similarity distance.
- • Differential privacy is **\*\*working well\*\*** but must be fine-tuned.



# Mitigation Strategies

- • **\*\*Limit API access\*\*** to prevent model extraction.
- • **\*\*Increase differential privacy noise\*\*** for higher obfuscation.
- • **\*\*Use adversarial defenses\*\*** (differentially private training, query restrictions).
- • **\*\*Regularly test synthetic data\*\*** for privacy vulnerabilities.



## Conclusion & Next Steps

- • Synthetic data is effective but **\*\*not bulletproof\*\*** against attacks.
- • Model extraction is a **\*\*critical risk\*\***—stronger protections needed.
- • Differential privacy is **\*\*helpful\*\*** but should be carefully optimized.
- • Future work: Exploring federated learning and adversarial defenses.



 Thank You!

Questions? Let's discuss! 