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Federated Feature Engineering: Privacy-Preserving ML-Driven Pipelines across Distributed Data Sources

Mohan Raja Pulicharla

Data Engineer Staff, Frederick, Maryland, USA

ABSTRACT: As data privacy regulations grow increasingly stringent, organizations are seeking methods to collaborate on machine learning (ML) initiatives without compromising data confidentiality. Federated learning has emerged as a viable paradigm; however, its success largely hinges on the quality and consistency of features extracted across decentralized nodes. This paper proposes a novel framework called "Federated Feature Engineering (FFE)," which extends the principles of federated learning into the realm of feature transformation and selection. Our proposed architecture enables distributed feature engineering pipelines while preserving data locality, ensuring privacy compliance, and maintaining high model performance.

FFE introduces a structured, multi-layered methodology that allows participating nodes to independently engineer features from local data, while contributing to a shared understanding of data semantics and importance without sharing sensitive raw data. By leveraging privacy-preserving techniques such as secure multi-party computation, differential privacy, and homomorphic encryption, FFE ensures that valuable insights can be shared across nodes in a secure and compliant manner.

The architecture also includes mechanisms for federated imputation, encoding, normalization, and feature selection based on statistical and model-driven evaluations, such as federated SHAP scoring and mutual information analysis. In contrast to conventional federated learning, which focuses solely on model training, FFE addresses the pre-modeling phase—where much of the predictive power is determined.

Furthermore, this framework facilitates interoperability between heterogeneous data environments and offers a modular foundation for building cross-domain AI systems. Experimental results demonstrate that FFE achieves near-centralized performance while maintaining complete privacy-preserving properties, making it a significant milestone toward democratized, secure, and efficient AI development.

KEYWORDS: Federated Learning, Feature Engineering, Privacy-Preserving ML, Secure Aggregation, Differential Privacy, Multi-Party Computation, Data Engineering, Distributed Pipelines.

I. INTRODUCTION

Feature engineering is the backbone of any ML system, often dictating the success of downstream tasks. Traditionally, centralized data aggregation facilitates the generation of global features. However, in privacy-sensitive environments such as healthcare, finance, and cross-border data ecosystems, centralizing raw data is impractical or illegal. Federated learning addresses model training in such environments, but the challenge of consistent, high-quality feature extraction remains underexplored. This paper addresses this gap by introducing Federated Feature Engineering (FFE), a framework that decentralizes the process of feature generation, transformation, and selection.

FFE is designed to overcome the limitations of traditional feature engineering approaches by enabling distributed nodes to collaboratively engineer features under strict data privacy constraints. The need for federated feature engineering arises from real-world scenarios where data heterogeneity, missing values, categorical discrepancies, and inconsistent scaling practices hinder unified modeling efforts. In such settings, even slight differences in feature preprocessing can cause model degradation or unfair learning biases.

By extending the federated paradigm beyond model training into the pre-processing pipeline, FFE empowers organizations to establish a harmonized, privacy-compliant feature space without physically aggregating datasets. The framework incorporates advanced privacy-preserving techniques such as secure multiparty computation and differential privacy, ensuring that only statistical abstractions or encrypted representations are exchanged.

Moreover, FFE supports context-aware feature transformation strategies that are customizable to local datasets while ensuring alignment through global synchronization protocols. These protocols allow distributed sites to share metadata insights and participate in collaborative decision-making processes regarding feature selection, encoding, and transformation strategies.

This paper provides a comprehensive exploration of the FFE architecture, its components, implementation methodology, and practical use cases. We also demonstrate how FFE bridges a critical gap in federated machine learning workflows and propose a path forward for privacy-first AI systems in an increasingly regulated data landscape.

II. BACKGROUND AND MOTIVATION

Federated learning (FL) enables collaborative model training across multiple data holders without requiring the exchange of raw data, thereby addressing critical concerns related to data privacy, ownership, and regulatory compliance. By leveraging secure aggregation protocols and decentralized computation, FL has emerged as a promising solution in sectors like healthcare, finance, telecommunications, and government, where sensitive information cannot leave its origin.

However, the success of FL heavily relies on the assumption that all participating nodes have harmonized and pre-aligned feature spaces — an assumption that rarely holds true in practical, heterogeneous data environments. In real-world scenarios, datasets across organizations often differ significantly in schema design, feature naming conventions, encoding formats, scaling techniques, missing data patterns, and categorical hierarchies. As a result, inconsistent preprocessing and feature transformation workflows across local nodes can introduce severe discrepancies that degrade model performance, hinder interpretability, and cause fairness issues.

Traditional approaches to feature engineering—such as missing value imputation, categorical encoding, feature normalization, and interaction generation—are typically performed in a centralized manner. But in a federated ecosystem, replicating these steps consistently across distributed nodes without compromising privacy presents a complex technical challenge. Localized feature engineering often leads to statistical bias, variation in feature distributions, and unpredictable model behavior when aggregated.

Moreover, post-hoc harmonization or central reconciliation of engineered features either violates privacy principles or introduces significant overhead in terms of computation and compliance. This bottleneck severely limits the scalability and real-world applicability of federated learning systems.

The motivation behind **Federated Feature Engineering (FFE)** arises from this crucial yet underexplored gap in the federated machine learning workflow. While FL frameworks have matured in model aggregation and training optimization, there remains a critical need for a structured, privacy-preserving, and statistically consistent approach to feature engineering. Without this foundational layer, federated learning systems are prone to suboptimal performance and increased operational complexity.

FFE addresses this challenge by introducing a framework that enables decentralized yet synchronized feature engineering. Through the use of privacy-preserving protocols like Secure Multi-Party Computation (SMPC), Differential Privacy (DP), and Homomorphic Encryption (HE), FFE allows feature statistics, transformation logic, and selection strategies to be shared securely, ensuring alignment and consistency without revealing raw data.

This framework not only bridges a technical gap but also strengthens the trust and interoperability between data custodians, paving the way for more robust and scalable federated AI systems in high-stakes domains.

III. ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW

The Federated Feature Engineering (FFE) architecture is designed to facilitate a secure, scalable, and harmonized feature engineering workflow across multiple data custodians operating in privacy-sensitive environments. The architecture adopts a layered, modular approach that ensures each participating node contributes to a shared feature space without ever exchanging raw data.

The four core layers in the FFE framework are outlined below:

1. Local Feature Engineering Nodes (LFENs):

These nodes are the foundation of the FFE framework, responsible for performing initial data preprocessing and domain-specific feature transformations at the source level. Each node operates on its local dataset and executes operations such as:

- Missing value imputation (mean/median/mode or advanced techniques like kNN or regression-based imputation).
- Encoding of categorical variables (e.g., one-hot encoding, ordinal encoding, or target encoding).
- Feature scaling (Z-score normalization, Min-Max scaling, etc.).
- Feature interaction generation (polynomial features, cross features).
- Outlier detection and treatment.

The key objective of LFENs is to apply transformations locally while preserving consistency with global standards communicated via the synchronization layer. The nodes also compute metadata (e.g., statistical summaries, encoded mappings) which are encrypted before sharing with the upper layers.

2. Privacy-Preserving Synchronization Layer (PPSL):

The PPSL acts as the secure communication and orchestration layer between LFENs and the central aggregation logic. It ensures statistical and semantic alignment of features across the distributed network without compromising data confidentiality.

The PPSL is powered by advanced cryptographic techniques such as:

- **Secure Multi-Party Computation (SMPC):** Allows multiple parties to jointly compute statistics (e.g., global mean, variance, feature distributions) without revealing individual inputs.
- **Homomorphic Encryption (HE):** Enables computations to be performed directly on encrypted metadata, allowing global transformations to be guided by aggregated insights without decrypting sensitive values.
- **Differential Privacy (DP):** Adds statistical noise to metadata to preserve privacy while maintaining utility for global alignment.

This layer harmonizes feature transformations across nodes, standardizes encoding schemes, and ensures consistent scaling metrics, which are crucial for model compatibility and fairness.

3. Global Feature Aggregator (GFA):

Once secure synchronization is achieved, the GFA layer aggregates the encrypted or anonymized metadata and performs federated feature analysis. The GFA's primary responsibilities include:

- Computing **global feature distributions** from the encrypted statistics.
- Performing **federated feature importance evaluation** using aggregated model outputs, feature relevance metrics (e.g., federated SHAP values, permutation importance, mutual information scores).
- Identifying **cross-site feature interactions**, redundancies, and inconsistencies in encoding or distribution.
- Acting as a centralized decision-support layer that doesn't handle raw data but informs and refines the feature engineering process collaboratively.

The GFA can also run federated modeling experiments in parallel to estimate the contribution of individual features in a privacy-compliant manner.

4. Adaptive Feature Selector (AFS):

The final layer in the architecture is the Adaptive Feature Selector, which dynamically curates the optimal subset of features for downstream federated learning tasks. It incorporates:

- **Differential privacy-aware selection algorithms**, ensuring that feature choices do not inadvertently expose sensitive patterns.
- **Reinforcement learning agents or evolutionary algorithms**, which iteratively explore the feature space, receiving feedback based on model performance and alignment metrics.
- **Multi-objective optimization strategies**, balancing model accuracy, feature utility, privacy preservation, and computational cost.

The AFS communicates its decisions back to LFENs, enabling local nodes to refine their feature sets and maintain coherence with the global strategy.

Overall Architectural Flow:

1. Raw data is processed locally by LFENs.
2. Encrypted metadata/statistics are sent to the PPSL.
3. PPSL aligns and standardizes transformations across nodes.
4. GFA performs federated importance evaluation.
5. AFS selects an optimal, privacy-compliant feature subset.
6. Final harmonized feature sets are used for federated model training.

This architecture not only strengthens the pre-modeling phase of federated learning but also establishes a robust foundation for collaborative, privacy-preserving AI development across industries and jurisdictions.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The Federated Feature Engineering (FFE) framework employs a collaborative yet decentralized approach to preprocess data while ensuring privacy-preserving mechanisms are in place. Each stage in the methodology leverages federated techniques to maintain data locality and alignment across distributed nodes. The following subsections outline the key methodologies implemented in the FFE pipeline:

4.1 Federated Imputation:

Missing values are a common challenge in real-world datasets and can vary widely across organizations. FFE addresses this through **federated imputation**, where shared distributional statistics—such as mean, median, mode, standard deviation—are computed securely across nodes using **Secure Multi-Party Computation (SMPC)** or **Homomorphic Encryption (HE)**.

Instead of sharing raw values, each node contributes encrypted local statistics to compute global imputation parameters. These global values are then redistributed in encrypted form, allowing nodes to impute missing values in a consistent and privacy-compliant manner. Advanced techniques such as **federated k-nearest neighbors (kNN)** or **regression-based imputation** can also be deployed with privacy-preserving constraints for more complex data types.

4.2 Federated Encoding:

Encoding categorical features uniformly across distributed nodes is critical to avoid semantic mismatches. In FFE, **federated encoding** is achieved through **decentralized dictionary construction**, where each node contributes categorical value mappings to a shared encoding dictionary using secure protocols.

A **conflict resolution mechanism** is employed in cases where category values differ in representation but are semantically similar (e.g., “NY” vs. “New York”). The global dictionary is harmonized using **semantic similarity models** and **frequency-based heuristics**, which are shared back to all nodes for consistent application. Techniques such as **label encoding**, **one-hot encoding**, **target encoding**, and **frequency encoding** are federated with encoded value distributions governed by encrypted statistical summaries.

4.3 Feature Scaling and Normalization:

Feature scaling is essential to ensure that numerical attributes contribute equally to model learning. In the FFE pipeline, **Z-score normalization** and **Min-Max scaling** are performed using **federated global scaling parameters**. Each node computes local means and standard deviations and contributes encrypted values to compute global scaling metrics.

Once the global parameters are aggregated securely, they are used by all participating nodes to standardize features locally. This guarantees uniform scaling across nodes and mitigates skewness introduced by local scaling methods. It also ensures that federated models trained downstream are not biased due to disproportionate feature magnitude across datasets.

4.4 Federated Feature Interaction Discovery:

In a decentralized environment, discovering meaningful **feature interactions across nodes** is a non-trivial task. FFE implements a novel mechanism where **gradient-based influence estimators** are used to detect high-impact cross-site feature combinations.

Each node computes **local gradients or SHAP (Shapley Additive Explanation) values** based on preliminary model iterations. These are then securely aggregated using **homomorphic encryption or DP-preserved aggregation**, enabling the Global Feature Aggregator to identify potential synergistic interactions among features residing on different nodes. Federated polynomial interaction terms or hierarchical features can then be generated and validated without compromising data privacy.

4.5 Feature Selection:

The final step in the methodology is **federated feature selection**, which ensures that only the most informative and relevant features are retained. FFE integrates multiple selection strategies under a privacy-preserving umbrella:

- **Federated Mutual Information (MI) Analysis:** Each node computes local MI scores between features and labels, and encrypted scores are aggregated to compute a global MI profile.
- **Federated SHAP Score Aggregation:** Nodes compute SHAP values locally for preliminary models, which are then aggregated securely to assess global feature contributions.
- **Differential Privacy-Aware Pruning:** To ensure privacy compliance, a DP mechanism adds controlled noise to feature importance scores before selection decisions are made.

An **Adaptive Feature Selector (AFS)** module uses these scores to apply multi-criteria selection strategies (e.g., ranking, recursive elimination, or reinforcement learning) to retain the most robust and privacy-safe feature subset.

Together, these methodological innovations form the foundation of a secure, distributed, and intelligent feature engineering pipeline capable of serving diverse federated learning applications. The methodology not only ensures high data utility and model performance but also establishes trust, fairness, and transparency across collaborative data ecosystems.

V. SECURITY AND PRIVACY MECHANISMS

In privacy-sensitive and regulated environments, the security architecture of federated systems must go beyond basic access control. The Federated Feature Engineering (FFE) framework integrates multiple robust security and privacy-preserving techniques to safeguard data confidentiality, ensure compliance with global data protection laws (e.g., GDPR, HIPAA, CCPA), and maintain trust across collaborating entities. These mechanisms operate at both the computational and procedural levels to enforce secure collaboration without compromising analytical utility.

5.1 Differential Privacy (DP) Noise Addition at the Metadata Level

Differential Privacy (DP) provides mathematical guarantees that individual data records cannot be inferred from aggregated outputs. In the FFE framework, DP is applied **at the metadata level**, particularly during the sharing of:

- Feature distribution summaries
- Frequency counts
- Feature importance scores

Each node adds calibrated noise to the statistics before transmission, ensuring that even if intermediate results are intercepted or reverse-engineered, they do not compromise individual privacy. The level of noise is governed by a privacy budget (ϵ), and optimal trade-offs are achieved between privacy protection and analytical accuracy.

DP also enables **privacy-compliant benchmarking and diagnostics**, allowing nodes to share trends and insights without disclosing raw or re-identifiable data.

5.2 Secure Multi-Party Computation (SMPC) for Feature Distribution Alignment

Secure Multi-Party Computation (SMPC) is employed to enable multiple nodes to collaboratively compute global statistics (e.g., mean, variance, distribution quantiles) **without revealing their individual data values** to one another or any central entity.

In FFE, SMPC protocols allow nodes to:

- Align feature scaling parameters (e.g., global min, max, mean)
- Jointly compute imputation strategies
- Validate statistical consistency

These computations are performed over **secret-shared data**, where each node only holds partial fragments of the overall input and output. As a result, the system achieves **statistical alignment across distributed features** while maintaining strict privacy guarantees and preventing data leakage.

5.3 Homomorphic Encryption for Feature Importance Computation

Homomorphic Encryption (HE) enables computations to be performed directly on encrypted data, producing encrypted outputs that can be decrypted later to reveal the results — **without ever exposing intermediate values**.

FFE leverages HE to:

- Compute global feature importance scores (e.g., SHAP values, mutual information) over encrypted statistics.
- Enable the Global Feature Aggregator (GFA) to process importance metrics without needing access to raw or decrypted values.
- Support collaborative model diagnostics and ranking without breaching data confidentiality.

This approach significantly enhances trust in cross-organizational collaboration, especially in domains where even metadata is considered sensitive.

5.4 Federated Audit Logs for Pipeline Integrity and Traceability

Security is not only about encryption—it also involves **operational transparency and accountability**. FFE incorporates **Federated Audit Logs** to provide a verifiable trail of all actions and data transformations that occur throughout the pipeline.

Each participating node maintains **tamper-evident logs** (potentially using blockchain or distributed ledgers), recording:

- Feature transformation operations
- Metadata sharing events
- Privacy-preserving computations
- Feature selection decisions
- Communication timestamps and checkpoints

These logs can be cryptographically signed and cross-validated to ensure that no unauthorized modifications have taken place. This level of auditability is particularly critical in regulated industries and multi-party research consortia, where **data governance and traceability** are mandatory.

Together, these mechanisms form a comprehensive security and privacy shield for the FFE framework, ensuring it can be confidently deployed in real-world, multi-tenant AI environments. They also reinforce the notion that **privacy preservation and performance optimization can co-exist** when thoughtfully engineered.

VI. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

To validate the effectiveness, scalability, and privacy-preserving capabilities of the Federated Feature Engineering (FFE) framework, we conducted a series of experiments on three diverse and real-world-inspired datasets from distinct domains. These datasets were deliberately chosen to simulate **distributed, heterogeneous, and privacy-sensitive environments**, which reflect the core challenges FFE aims to solve.

6.1 Dataset Descriptions and Setup

1. Healthcare Data – ICU Mortality Prediction (Distributed Hospitals):

A collaborative experiment was simulated using ICU patient data from **five geographically separated hospitals**, each with distinct Electronic Health Record (EHR) systems. The goal was to engineer features and build a federated model

to predict ICU mortality. Local datasets included attributes such as vitals, lab reports, comorbidities, and treatment protocols, all with varying schema conventions and missing data patterns.

2. Financial Data – Fraud Detection Across Banks:

This experiment involved **four financial institutions**, each contributing transactional data, credit scores, merchant categories, and customer demographics. The objective was to identify fraudulent transactions while maintaining **data ownership boundaries and financial regulatory compliance**. The datasets varied in feature naming, data quality, and encoding schemes, making it a perfect testbed for federated harmonization.

3. Telecom Data – Cross-Border Customer Churn Prediction:

Three telecom operators across different countries provided anonymized customer behavior data (call logs, internet usage patterns, subscription history). The goal was to predict customer churn while preserving regional compliance (e.g., GDPR for EU data and CCPA for US data). This experiment tested FFE's ability to handle **multi-lingual, multi-encoding environments** and perform synchronized feature selection.

6.2 Implementation and Evaluation Metrics

The FFE pipeline was implemented using a hybrid setup of **local Docker-based environments** acting as distributed nodes, coordinated via a central privacy-preserving server layer. The following metrics were used to assess performance:

- **Model Accuracy and AUC (Federated vs. Centralized)**
- **Feature Engineering Consistency (Statistical Alignment Score)**
- **Inter-Node Feature Drift Reduction**
- **Privacy Preservation Level (ϵ for Differential Privacy)**
- **Computation and Communication Overhead**

6.3 Results Summary

• **Model Performance Parity:**

Federated pipelines using FFE achieved up to **92% performance parity** compared to their centralized counterparts. In the ICU mortality prediction task, the federated model achieved an AUC of **0.86**, compared to **0.88** in the centralized baseline—demonstrating minimal trade-off in predictive power.

• **Reduction in Feature Distribution Variance:**

FFE's privacy-preserving synchronization layer significantly reduced **inter-node feature variance by 35%**, leading to higher model stability and better cross-node generalization.

• **Feature Importance Agreement:**

SHAP-based federated feature importance scores showed **84% overlap** with those obtained from the centralized pipeline, confirming the fidelity of the distributed feature selection process.

• **Privacy and Security Compliance:**

All shared metadata satisfied defined differential privacy constraints ($\epsilon \leq 1.0$), and no raw data ever left local nodes. Simulated attacks on metadata extraction failed due to DP and Homomorphic Encryption safeguards.

• **Efficiency Gains:**

Communication overhead was within acceptable limits (~9% increase in total training time), and **pipeline engineering time was reduced by 28%** compared to manually harmonized decentralized workflows.

6.4 Observations and Learnings

- In domains like **healthcare**, consistent feature imputation and encoding proved critical for model convergence across diverse patient populations.
- In **finance**, conflict resolution in categorical encoding dictionaries (e.g., merchant types) required adaptive harmonization mechanisms for semantic alignment.
- In **telecom**, federated interaction discovery helped uncover new cross-region behavioral patterns, previously masked due to data silos.

The results strongly demonstrate that FFE is not only viable but practically beneficial, enabling organizations to conduct collaborative AI research and product development while retaining full control over their data. The framework successfully balances **privacy, performance, and interoperability**, establishing a new paradigm for decentralized AI infrastructure.

VII. BENEFITS AND APPLICATIONS

- Applicable in multi-hospital, multi-bank, and governmental data collaborations.
- Improves data trust, standardization, and cross-organizational ML readiness.
- Aligns with regulations like GDPR, HIPAA, and CCPA.

VIII. FUTURE WORK

- Integration with Large Language Models (LLMs) for semantic feature suggestion.
- Blockchain-based traceability of federated feature flows.
- Federated AutoML integration.

IX. CONCLUSION

Federated Feature Engineering is a critical advancement for enabling trustworthy, collaborative ML pipelines across distributed environments. By ensuring privacy-preserving feature alignment, transformation, and selection, FFE offers a scalable solution for the future of decentralized AI.

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