

Federated vs. Centralized Transfer Learning Performance on N-BaIoT for Cross-Domain IoT Malware Detection

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 11 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: How does federated transfer learning performance on N-BaIoT compare to centralized transfer learning in terms of cross-domain accuracy and F1 scores when evaluated on other IoT malware datasets. This work investigates the possibilities enabled by federated learning concerning IoT malware detection and studies security issues inherent to this new learning paradigm. In this context, a framework that uses federated learning to detect malware affecting IoT devices is. 12 claims were extracted from source literature; 0 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 3.8/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Federated Learning for Malware Detection in IoT Devices. Research question: How does federated transfer learning performance on N-BaIoT compare to centralized transfer learning in terms of cross-domain accuracy and F1 scores when evaluated on other IoT malware datasets?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 11 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 3.8/10.

3 Results

11 papers retrieved. 12 claims extracted; 0 independently verified. Quality review score: 3.8/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
In Federated Learning (FL), algorithm training is performed in a decentralized manner by different nodes using local data	×	0.09
In FL, each decentralized node trains an individual model using its own data and shares model parameters instead of raw	×	0.06
FL model parameter aggregation can be performed through a central server or via a peer-to-peer approach.	×	0.10
Previous works on FL for intrusion detection lack the use of realistic datasets in the FL context.	×	0.04
Previous works on FL for intrusion detection lack analysis on adversarial impact.	×	0.05
Previous works on FL for intrusion detection lack discussion of deployment in B5G scenarios.	×	0.03
The paper presents a use case involving a B5G scenario with Non-IID data and non-trusted stakeholders.	×	0.04
The proposed framework covers both anomaly detection and classification approaches.	×	0.07
One dataset split configuration consists of 79% for training, 20% for known test, and 1% unused.	×	0.03
One dataset split configuration consists of 39.5% for training, 39.5% for threshold selection, 20% for known test, and 1	×	0.02
A centralized model achieved a performance metric of 95% in the reported results.	×	0.05
A reported result includes a value of 7.8 associated with a 50% and 7% distribution.	×	0.00

References

- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2104.09994v3>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/1902.02401v1>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2308.13515v5>