Comparative Analysis of GAN-Based Synthetic Data and Traditional Augmentation for Non-IID Federated Learning on GLUE Tasks

Assignee Research

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Abstract

Federated learning (FL) has recently emerged as a popular privacy-preserving collaborative learning paradigm. However, it suffers from the non-independent and identically distributed (non-IID) data among clients. In this paper, we propose a novel framework, named Synthetic Data Aided Federated Learning (SDA-FL), to resolve this non-IID challenge by sharing synthetic data. Specifically, each client pretrains a local generative adversarial network (GAN) to generate differentially private synthetic data, which are uploaded to the parameter server (PS) to construct a global shared synthetic datase

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Federated Learning with GAN-based Data Synthesis for Non-IID Clients. Research question: How does the integration of GAN-based synthetic data generation in SDA-FL compare to traditional data augmentation techniques (e.g., SMOTE, MixUp) in terms of improving federated learning accuracy on GLUE tasks under non-IID distributions?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 6 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 7.4/10.

3 Results

6 papers retrieved. 16 claims extracted; 12 independently verified. Quality review score: 7.4/10.

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
Different clients learning from different data distributions in non-IID scenarios leads to high inconsistency among loca	✓	0.25
High inconsistency among local models in non-IID scenarios degrades the effectiveness of global model aggregation.	✓	0.22
Existing methods that regularize local models with global model information aim to reduce local model bias.	✓	0.16
Methods regularizing local models with global model information cannot achieve significant improvement in scenarios with	✓	0.19
Methods generating synthetic samples by mixing real samples without privacy-protection mechanisms are susceptible to dat	×	0.15
The proposed SDA-FL framework resolves the non-IID issue by sharing differentially private synthetic data.	✓	0.23
In the SDA-FL framework, each client pretrains a local differentially private GAN to generate synthetic data to avoid sh	✓	0.24
In the SDA-FL framework, synthetic data generated by clients are collected by the Parameter Server (PS) to construct a g	✓	0.20
The SDA-FL framework utilizes an iterative pseudo label update mechanism where the PS uses received local models to upda	✓	0.24
As local models improve over the FL process in SDA-FL, the confidence of pseudo labels is enhanced.	×	0.14
The SDA-FL framework can be applied in both supervised and semi-supervised settings without requiring labels of the real	✓	0.18
The evaluation of the SDA-FL framework uses four benchmark datasets: MNIST, FashionMNIST, CIFAR-10, and SVHN.	✓	0.17
In the experiments, training samples are equally divided and assigned to clients such that each subset contains only a s	×	0.05
Highly skewed data distribution significantly enlarges local model divergence.	×	0.14
Enlarged local model divergence due to skewed data distribution deteriorates the performance of the aggregated model.	✓	0.16
Some studies propose combating the negative impact of non-IID data by adjusting the local model structures at individual	✓	0.21

References

- http://arxiv.org/abs/2207.02337v1
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2104.09630v2
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2206.05507v1