Adaptive Federated Aggregation for Efficient and Robust Distributed Code Generation

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 15 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: Can adaptive federated aggregation strategies improve inference efficiency and robustness in distributed code generation models. Medical AI faces challenges in privacy-preserving collaborative learning while ensuring fairness across heterogeneous healthcare institutions. Current federated learning approaches suffer from static architectures, slow convergence (45-73 rounds), fairness gaps marginalizing. 17 claims were extracted from source literature; 0 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 3.7/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Beyond Static Knowledge Messengers: Towards Adaptive, Fair, and Scalable Federated Learning for Medical AI. Research question: Can adaptive federated aggregation strategies improve inference efficiency and robustness in distributed code generation models?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 15 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 3.7/10.

3 Results

15 papers retrieved. 17 claims extracted; 0 independently verified. Quality review score: 3.7/10.

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
Federated learning in healthcare has evolved through distinct generations, each addressing specific challenges while rev	×	0.04
First-generation methods introduced by FedAvg established parameter averaging foundations but struggled with statistical	×	0.04
Different hospitals serve distinct patient populations with varying disease prevalence, demographic characteristics, and	×	0.05
Second-generation approaches addressed client drift through variance reduction techniques.	×	0.03
SCAFFOLD introduced control variates to handle heterogeneous local updates, while FedProx added proximal regularization	×	0.05
FedNova normalized averaging to handle training heterogeneity, addressing the challenge where different institutions per	×	0.05
Personalized federated learning emerged as the third generation, recognizing that one-size-fits-all models poorly serve	×	0.05
pFedMe employed Moreau envelopes for personalization, FedRep partitioned models into global representation and local ada	×	0.02
FedAvg and Variants demonstrate scalability to thousands of clients but assume model homogeneity unsuitable for healthca	×	0.03
Statistical heterogeneity in medical data severely degrades performance, with accuracy dropping 15-25% compared to IID s	×	0.06
Recent improvements through FedProx proximal regularization and SCAFFOLD variance reduction provide marginal benefits wh	×	0.03
Personalized Approaches including pFedMe, FedRep, and Ditto improve adaptation to local data characteristics but sacrifi	×	0.03
Performance gains plateau at 2-4% while requiring 3-5x computational overhead.	×	0.03
Unprotected gradients have an attack success rate of less than 5%.	×	0.04
EHR integration has a 23% failure rate due to incompatible systems.	×	0.04
Genomics data is privacy-incompatible without secure computation methods like homomorphic encryption.	×	0.06
Sensor data faces real-time challenges and requires streaming federation for continuous monitoring.	×	0.04

References

- http://arxiv.org/abs/2112.01405v1
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2604.08056v1
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2510.06259v2