Asynchronous Federated Learning with Latency-Aware Aggregation for Multimodal Malware Detection

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 6 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: How does asynchronous federated learning with latency-aware aggregation impact the convergence accuracy of multimodal malware detection models compared to synchronous baselines. 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. 11 claims were extracted from source literature; 0 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 3.2/10. 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 asynchronous federated learning with latency-aware aggregation impact the convergence accuracy of multimodal malware detection models compared to synchronous baselines?.

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 3.2/10.

3 Results

6 papers retrieved. 11 claims extracted; 0 independently verified. Quality review score: 3.2/10.

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 dat	×	0.09
In FL, decentralized nodes share model parameters instead of raw data with the rest of the network.	×	0.05
The aggregation of model parameters to create a global model can be performed through a central server or a peer-to-peer	×	0.11
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.	×	0.04
Previous works on FL for intrusion detection lack discussion of their deployment in B5G scenarios.	×	0.02
The paper presents a use case in a B5G scenario involving Non-IID (Independent and Identically Distributed) data and non	×	0.02
The proposed security framework covers both anomaly detection and classification approaches.	×	0.06
One dataset split configuration described involves 79% for training, 20% for known test, and 1% unused.	×	0.01
One dataset split configuration described involves 39.5% for training, 39.5% for threshold selection, 20% for known devi	×	0.01
A centralized model configuration achieved a 95% metric in the reported results.	×	0.05

References

- http://arxiv.org/abs/2605.18020v1
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2104.09994v3
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2007.06081v1