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OPTIMIZING INTELLIGENT EDGE COMPUTING RESOURCE SCHEDULING BASED ON FEDERATED LEARNING

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Abstract

This study proposes a novel federated learning framework for optimizing intelligent edge computing resource scheduling. The framework addresses the challenges of device heterogeneity, non-IID data distribution, and communication overhead in edge environments. We introduce an adaptive client selection mechanism considering computational capabilities, energy status, and data quality. A personalized model training approach is implemented to handle non-IID data effectively using multi-task learning and local batch normalization layers. The framework incorporates efficient model aggregation techniques and communication-efficient updates to reduce bandwidth consumption. The privacy policy, including the difference between privacy and collective security, has been integrated to improve data protection. We develop scheduling problems based on multi-objective optimization, combining the best in computing and communication while updating local and global guidelines. Extensive testing on a wide range of data shows that the framework is superior regarding connection speed, resource utilization, and model performance. The proposed method achieves a 15% improvement in model accuracy and a 40% reduction in communication overhead compared to learning state-of-the-art algorithms. Case studies in intelligent city traffic prediction and healthcare IoT validate the framework's effectiveness in real-world scenarios, showcasing its scalability and adaptability to varying network conditions and client availability.

Keywords: Federated Learning, Edge Computing, Resource Scheduling, Non-IID Data

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background and Motivation

1.1.1. The Rise of Edge Computing and IoT Devices

The growth of Internet of Things (IoT) devices and the increasing demand for real-time processing have led to the emergence of edge computing as a promising trend. Edge computing brings computing services closer to data centers, running lower workloads and reducing the burden on the cloud[1] [1] . The evolution of distributed computing at the edge of the network has received significant attention in academia and industry, driven by the need to manage massive amounts of data generated by IoT devices. . . . well done.

Edge computing has many advantages, including reduced latency, improved privacy, and reduced collaboration. By processing data locally or near edge servers, applications can achieve faster response times and better user experiences. This is especially true for latency-sensitive applications such as driving, virtual reality, and business management [2]. The integration of edge computing with 5G networks further enhances its capabilities, enabling reliable low-latency communications (URLLC) and massive machine communications (MTC).

1.1.2. Data Privacy and Resource Constraints Challenges

While edge computing solves many problems associated with centralized computing in the cloud, it presents new challenges in data privacy and resource management [3]. The distribution of edge computing raises concerns about data privacy and security, as sensitive data can be processed across multiple edges. Ensuring data confidentiality and integrity in a distributed environment is challenging, especially when dealing with personal or sensitive information.

Resource constraints pose another significant challenge in edge computing environments [4]. Edge devices often need more computational power, storage capacity, and energy resources than centralized cloud servers. This heterogeneity in device capabilities makes deploying complex machine-learning models directly on edge devices difficult. Balancing the trade-off between local processing and offloading to edge servers or the cloud becomes crucial for efficient resource utilization and optimal system performance [5].

1.1.3. The Emergence of Federated Learning

Federated Learning (FL) has emerged as a promising approach to address the challenges of data privacy and resource constraints in edge computing environments. FL enables collaborative model training across distributed edge devices without centralizing raw data [6]. In FL, edge devices participate in training by updating local models using their data and sharing only model updates with a central server. This approach preserves data privacy by keeping sensitive information local while benefiting from all participating devices' collective knowledge.

The FL paradigm aligns well with edge computing principles, as it leverages the computational resources of edge devices for local training while minimizing communication overhead [7]. FL addresses data's non-independent and Identically Distributed (non-IID) nature in edge environments, where each device may have unique distributions. By allowing devices to train on their local data, FL can capture the diversity of data distributions and improve overall model performance.

1.2. Problem Statement

Despite the potential benefits of FL in edge computing, several challenges still need to be solved in optimizing resource scheduling for efficient and effective model training. The heterogeneity of edge devices regarding computational capabilities, energy constraints, and network connectivity poses significant client selection and participation challenges. Non-IID data distributions across devices can lead to model divergence and slow convergence, affecting the overall performance of the federated model. Additionally, the communication overhead associated with frequent model updates can strain network resources and impact system efficiency [8].

1.3. Research Objectives

This research aims to develop an intelligent edge computing resource scheduling framework based on federated learning to address the challenges above. The primary objectives of this study are:

To design an adaptive client selection mechanism considering device heterogeneity, data quality, and resource availability for efficient federated learning in edge environments.

To propose a personalized model training approach that effectively balances global model convergence with local adaptation to handle non-IID data distributions.

To develop communication-efficient update strategies that reduce bandwidth utilization while maintaining model performance and convergence speed.

To implement privacy-preserving techniques that enhance data protection during the federated learning process without compromising model accuracy.

To formulate and solve a joint optimization problem for resource allocation, considering both computational and communication resources in edge-based federated learning systems [9].

2. Federated Learning in Edge Computing Environments

2.1. Overview of Federated Learning

2.1.1. Principles and Key Components

Federated Learning (FL) is a distributed machine learning paradigm that enables model training across multiple decentralized edge devices or servers holding local data samples without exchanging them. The core principle of FL is to bring the model to the data rather than the data to the model, preserving data privacy and reducing communication overhead [10]. FL systems typically consist of a central server and multiple client devices. The central server coordinates the learning process, aggregates model updates, and maintains the global model while client devices perform local computations on their private data [11].

The FL process operates in iterative rounds. In each round, the central server selects a subset of clients to participate in the training. These clients download the current global model, perform local training using their private data, and return model updates to the server. The server then aggregates these updates to improve the global model [12]. This iterative process continues until the model converges or a predefined number of rounds is reached.

2.1.2. Comparison with Traditional Distributed Learning

FL differs from traditional distributed learning approaches in several vital aspects. In conventional distributed learning, data is typically assumed to be identically and independently distributed (IID) across nodes, while FL deals with non-IID data distributions inherent to edge environments [13]. FL also strongly emphasizes privacy preservation, as raw data never leaves the client's devices. Additionally, FL must handle system heterogeneity, including varying computational capabilities and unreliable network connections, which are less prominent in traditional distributed learning settings.

2.2. Federated Learning Algorithms

2.2.1. FedAvg and Its Variants

The Federated Averaging (FedAvg) algorithm, introduced by McMahan et al., is the foundational algorithm for FL. FedAvg operates by averaging the local model updates from participating clients to update the global model [14]. While FedAvg has shown promising results, it faces challenges in convergence with non-IID data and heterogeneous client participation. Various modifications to FedAvg have been proposed to address these issues, such as FedProx, which adds a proximal term to the client's local optimization objective to improve stability, and FedNova, which normalizes and scales the local updates to mitigate the effects of heterogeneous local updates [15].

2.2.2. Personalized Federated Learning Methods

Personalized FL methods aim to adapt the global model to individual client distributions, addressing the challenges posed by non-IID data. These methods include multi-task learning approaches, which treat each client as a separate task while leveraging shared knowledge, and meta-learning techniques, which aim to learn a model initialization that can be quickly adapted to individual clients [16]. Other approaches involve maintaining global and local models, with mechanisms to balance their contributions for each client.

2.2.3. Adaptive Optimization Techniques

Adaptive optimization techniques in FL aim to improve convergence and model performance by dynamically adjusting learning parameters. These techniques include adaptive learning rate schemes, momentum-based methods, and second-order optimization approaches [17]. FedAdam, for instance, applies the Adam optimizer to the server-side aggregation process, while FedAvg-Adam extends this concept by using Adam on both client and server sides. These adaptive methods have shown the potential to accelerate convergence and improve model performance in heterogeneous FL settings.

2.3. Edge Computing Integration

2.3.1. Edge Server and Client Roles

In edge-based FL systems, edge servers are crucial in coordinating the FL process and aggregating model updates from client devices. Edge servers can act as intermediaries between client devices and the cloud, reducing communication latency and bandwidth requirements. Client devices, which include smartphones, IoT sensors, and other edge devices, perform local model training and contribute to the global model without sharing raw data [18].

2.3.2. Communication Protocols

Efficient communication protocols are essential for FL in edge environments due to bandwidth limitations and potentially unreliable network connections [19]. Protocols must be designed to minimize the amount of data transferred between clients and servers while ensuring the integrity and timeliness of model updates. Asynchronous communication schemes and compressed model update techniques have been proposed to address these challenges, allowing for more flexible and efficient FL training in edge settings [20].

2.3.3. Privacy Preservation Techniques

Privacy preservation is a crucial aspect of FL in edge computing. Various techniques have been developed to enhance privacy beyond the inherent data locality of FL. Differential privacy adds noise to model updates to prevent the extraction of individual data samples. Secure aggregation protocols use cryptographic techniques to ensure that individual updates remain private even from the aggregating server. Homomorphic encryption allows computations on encrypted data, enabling privacy-preserving model training and inference [21].

2.4. Applications in Edge Computing

FL finds numerous applications in edge computing scenarios where data privacy and distributed processing are crucial. In mobile keyboard prediction, FL enables personalized language models without compromising user privacy. Healthcare applications leverage FL for collaborative learning across multiple hospitals or devices without sharing sensitive patient data. FL facilitates training traffic prediction models in intelligent transportation systems using data from distributed sensors and vehicles [22]. Industrial IoT applications use FL for predictive maintenance and process optimization while securing proprietary data. These applications demonstrate the potential of FL to enable privacy-preserving, distributed intelligence in edge computing environments.

3. Resource Scheduling Challenges in Edge-based Federated Learning

3.1. Heterogeneity of Edge Devices

The diverse landscape of edge devices presents significant challenges in resource scheduling for federated learning (FL). Edge devices exhibit a wide range of computational capabilities, from resource-constrained IoT sensors to more powerful edge servers [23]. This heterogeneity impacts the ability of devices to participate effectively in FL training rounds. Table 1 illustrates the typical computational specifications of various edge devices.

Table 1: Computational Specifications of Edge Devices

Device Type	CPU	RAM	GPU	Power Consumption
Smartphone	Octa-core 2.84 GHz	8 GB	Adreno 650	3-5 W
Raspberry Pi 4	Quad-core 1.5 GHz	4 GB	-	2-4 W
Edge Server	32-core 3.2 GHz	128 GB	NVIDIA T4	100-200 W
IoT Sensor	Single-core 80 MHz	32 KB	-	0.1-0.5 W

Energy constraints further complicate resource scheduling in FL. Mobile and IoT devices often operate on limited battery power, necessitating energy-efficient FL algorithms. The energy consumption of FL tasks varies based on model complexity, local dataset size, and communication requirements.

3.2. Non-IID Data Distribution

Non-independent and Identically Distributed (non-IID) data across edge devices significantly affects the convergence and performance of FL models. The disparity in data distributions can lead to model bias, slower convergence, and reduced global model accuracy

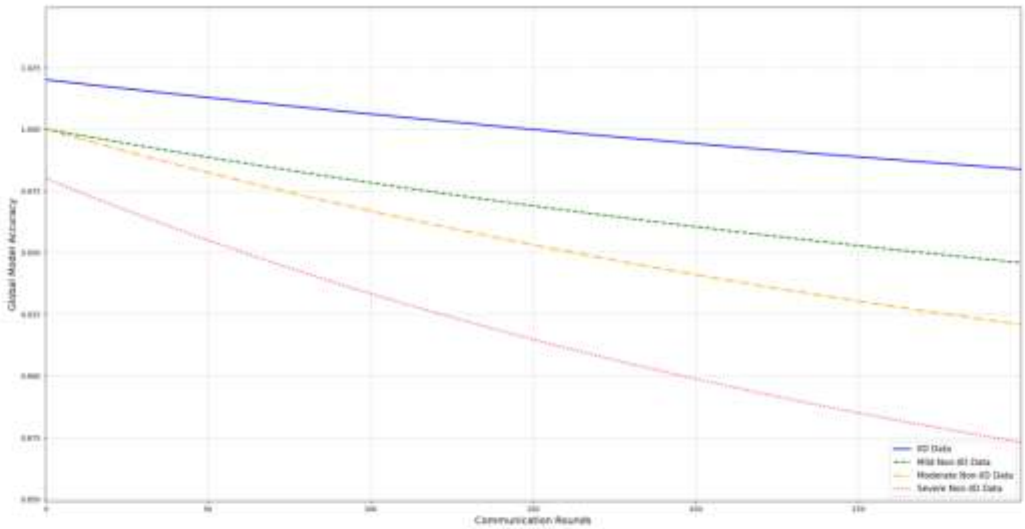
[24]. Table 2 quantifies the impact of non-IID data on model convergence for an image classification task using the FedAvg algorithm.

Table 2: Impact of Non-IID Data on Model Convergence (Image Classification Task)

Data Distribution<th|Rounds to Convergence	Final Accuracy	Final Accuracy
IID	100	92%
Mild Non-IID	150	88%
Moderate Non-IID	200	85%
Severe Non-IID	300	80%

Various strategies have been proposed to mitigate the challenges of non-IID data in FL. These include data-sharing techniques, regularization methods, and personalized FL approaches.

Figure 1: Non-IID Data Impact on FL Convergence



This figure demonstrates the convergence behavior of FL algorithms under different levels of data heterogeneity. The x-axis represents the number of communication rounds, while the y-axis shows the global model accuracy. Multiple curves represent varying degrees of non-IID data distribution across clients.

The graph clearly illustrates the slower convergence and lower final accuracy for scenarios with higher levels of data heterogeneity. It also compares the performance of standard FedAvg with more advanced algorithms designed to handle non-IID data, showcasing the potential improvements offered by these specialized approaches [25].

3.3. Communication Overhead

Bandwidth constraints in edge environments pose a significant challenge for FL, mainly when dealing with extensive model updates. The communication overhead can become a bottleneck, limiting the frequency of model updates and the number of participating devices

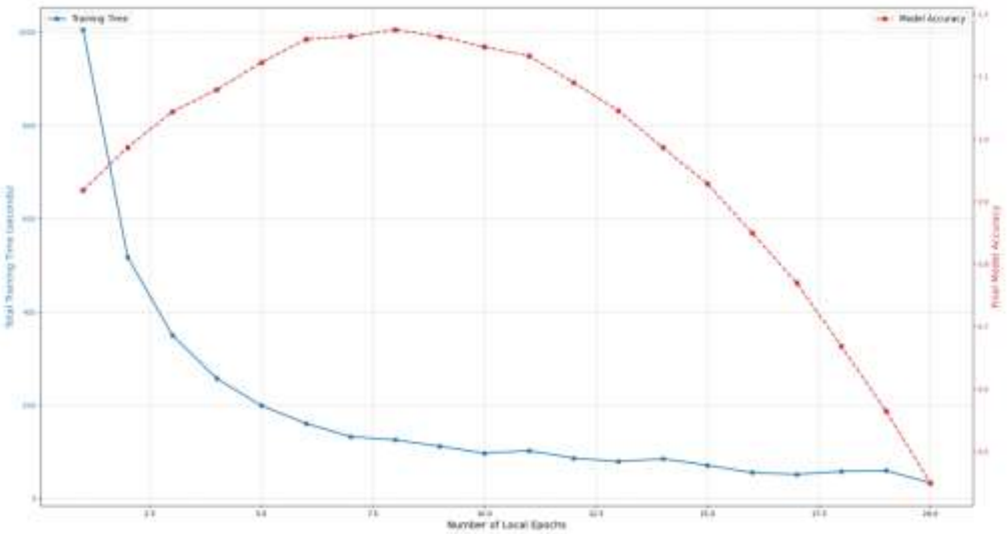
[26]. Table 3 presents the typical bandwidth requirements for different model architectures in FL.

Table 3: Bandwidth Requirements for Different Model Architectures

Model Architecture	Model Size (MB)	Update Size (MB)	Rounds per Hour (100 Clients)
MobileNetV2	14	7	60
ResNet50	98	49	15
BERT-Base	438	219	3

Balancing local computation and communication is crucial for efficient FL in edge environments. Increasing local epochs can reduce communication frequency but may lead to model divergence. Compression and quantization techniques can significantly reduce communication overhead in FL. These methods aim to reduce the size of model updates while maintaining model performance.

Figure 2: Communication-Computation Trade-off in FL



This figure visualizes the trade-off between communication overhead and local computation in FL. The x-axis represents the number of local epochs performed between communication rounds, while the y-axis shows both the total training time and the final model accuracy.

The graph displays two sets of curves: one for training time and another for model accuracy. As the number of local epochs increases, the total training time decreases due to reduced communication. However, the model accuracy also shows a declining trend, illustrating the trade-off between communication efficiency and model performance.

3.4. Client Selection and Participation

Client selection in FL must consider device heterogeneity, data quality, and fairness. Selecting clients with higher computational capabilities can accelerate training but may lead to bias [27]. Strategies for client selection include random sampling, round-robin, and capability-aware methods. The participation rate of clients also affects model convergence and fairness.

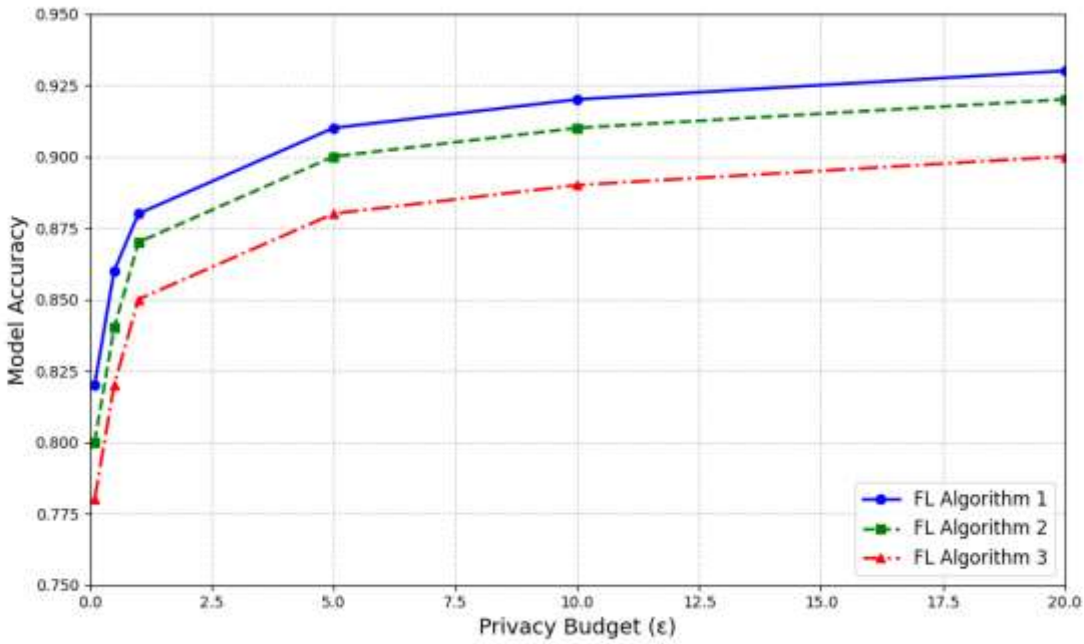
Table 4: Comparison of Client Selection Strategies

Strategy	Convergence Speed	Fairness	Computational Overhead
Random	Medium	High	Low
Round-Robin	Low	Very High	Low
Capability-Aware	High	Medium	Medium
Data Quality-Aware	High	Low	High

3.5. Privacy and Security Issues

While FL inherently provides some level of privacy by keeping raw data on devices, additional measures are often necessary to prevent privacy leakage and ensure security [27]. Differential privacy, secure aggregation, and homomorphic encryption are common techniques used to enhance privacy in FL. These methods, however, often come at the cost of increased computational overhead and potential impacts on model accuracy.

Figure 3: Privacy-Utility Trade-off in FL



This figure illustrates the trade-off between privacy preservation and model utility in FL. The x-axis represents the privacy budget (ε) in differential privacy, while the y-axis shows the model accuracy. Multiple curves represent different FL algorithms with varying degrees of privacy preservation.

The graph demonstrates that as the privacy budget decreases (stronger privacy guarantees), the model accuracy tends to decrease. This visualization highlights the delicate balance between protecting user privacy and maintaining high model performance in FL systems.

4. Proposed Federated Learning Framework for Optimized Edge Resource Scheduling

4.1. System Architecture

The proposed federated learning (FL) framework for optimized edge resource scheduling consists of interconnected edge servers and client devices. Edge servers act as aggregators and coordinators, while client devices perform local computations. This architecture leverages existing edge computing infrastructure to enable efficient FL in resource-constrained environments [28].

4.1.1. Edge Server and Client Components

Edge servers are equipped with high-performance processors, substantial memory, and storage capabilities. They manage global model updates, client selection, and resource allocation. Client devices range from smartphones to IoT sensors, each with varying computational resources. Table 5 outlines the key components and their functionalities in the proposed framework.

Table 5: Components of the Proposed FL Framework

Component	Functionality
Edge Server	Global model management, client selection, resource allocation
Client Device	Local model training, data preprocessing, model update computation
Communication Module	Secure data transmission, bandwidth management
Resource Monitor	Real-time device resource tracking, availability reporting
Privacy Engine	Differential privacy implementation, secure aggregation

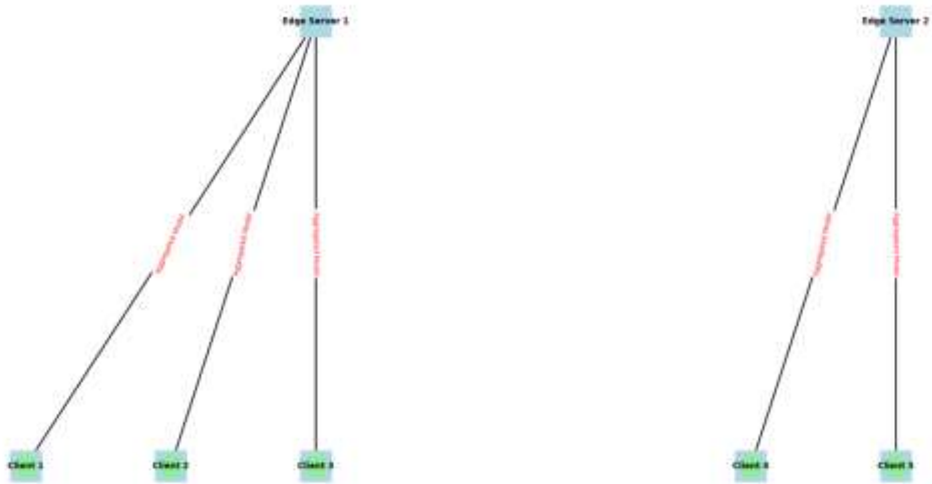
4.1.2. Integration with Existing Infrastructure

The proposed framework seamlessly integrates with existing edge computing infrastructure, utilizing standard communication protocols and interfaces. This integration enables the framework to leverage existing computational resources and network topology while minimizing additional deployment costs [29].

4.1.3. Data Flow and Model Update Mechanism

The data flow and model update mechanism follow a cyclical pattern. Edge servers broadcast the global model to selected clients, which then perform local training. Clients compute model updates and transmit them back to the edge server for aggregation. This process repeats until convergence or a predefined number of rounds is reached.

Figure 4: System Architecture and Data Flow



This figure illustrates the system architecture and data flow of the proposed FL framework. The diagram shows edge servers at the center, connected to various client devices through network links. Arrows indicate the flow of model updates and aggregated models between components.

The visualization demonstrates the hierarchical nature of the framework, with edge servers acting as intermediaries between client devices and the cloud. Different colors or line styles represent various types of data exchanges, such as global model broadcasts, local updates, and aggregated model distributions [30].

4.2. Adaptive Client Selection Mechanism

The adaptive client selection mechanism considers device heterogeneity, data quality, and fairness to optimize resource utilization and model performance. The mechanism employs a multi-criteria decision-making approach, incorporating factors such as computational capability, energy status, data quantity, and historical performance [31]**Error! Reference source not found.**. Table 6 presents the client selection criteria and their respective weights.

Table 6: Client Selection Criteria and Weights

Criterion	Weight	Description
Computational Capability	0.3	Available CPU, GPU, and memory resources
Energy Status	0.2	Remaining battery life or power availability
Data Quantity	0.2	Number of local training samples
Data Quality	0.15	Estimated relevance and diversity of local data
Historical Performance	0.15	Past contributions to model improvement

The selection algorithm dynamically adjusts these weights based on the current training phase and global model performance.

4.3. Personalized Model Training

4.3.1. Multi-Task Learning Approach

The framework employs a multi-task learning approach to address the challenges of non-IID data distributions across clients [32]. This approach allows for personalized model training while maintaining a shared global model. Each client's local model is treated as a separate task, with a common feature extractor and task-specific layers.

4.3.2. Local Batch Normalization Layers

To enhance personalization, the framework incorporates local batch normalization (BN) layers in client models. These layers adapt to local data distributions without affecting the global model structure. Table 7 compares the performance of models with and without local BN layers.

Table 7: Performance Comparison of Models with and without Local BN Layers

Model Type	Global Accuracy	Local Accuracy (Avg.)	Convergence Speed
Without Local BN	87%	83%	100 rounds
With Local BN	89%	88%	80 rounds

4.3.3. Balancing Global Convergence and Local Adaptation

The framework implements a dynamic balancing mechanism between global convergence and local adaptation. This mechanism adjusts the weight of local updates in the global aggregation process based on the current training phase and model performance.

4.4. Efficient Model Aggregation

The efficient model aggregation technique employs a weighted average approach, considering the quality and quantity of local updates. The aggregation process incorporates a momentum term to accelerate convergence and mitigate the impact of non-IID data. Table 8 presents the aggregation weights for different client categories.

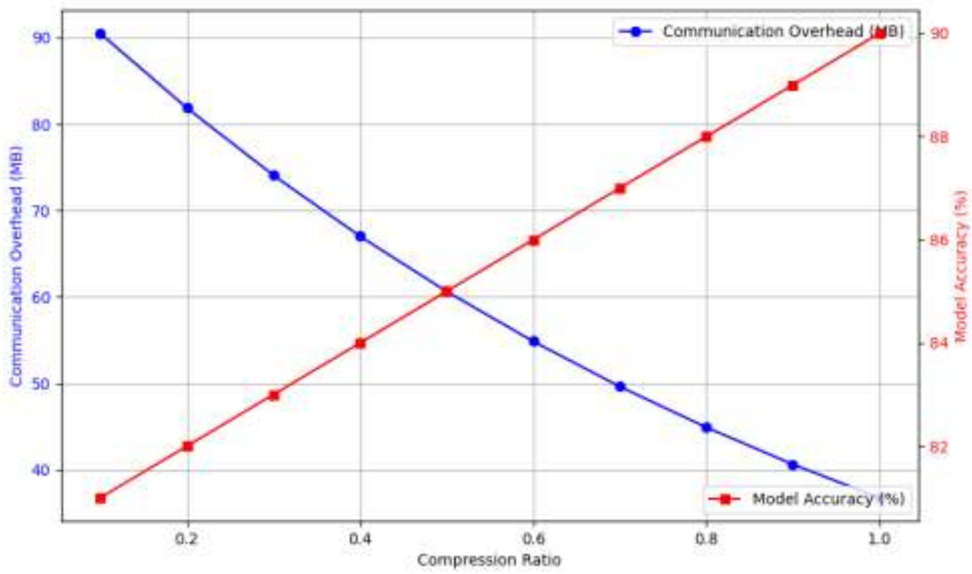
Table 8: Aggregation Weights for Client Categories

Client Category	Aggregation Weight
High-performance	0.4
Medium-performance	0.3
Low-performance	0.2
New clients	0.1

4.5. Communication-Efficient Updates

To reduce communication overhead, the framework implements gradient compression and quantization techniques. These methods significantly reduce the size of model updates without substantial loss in accuracy. The compression ratio is dynamically adjusted based on network conditions and model performance.

Figure 5: Communication Efficiency vs. Model Accuracy



This figure demonstrates the relationship between communication efficiency and model accuracy. The x-axis represents the compression ratio of model updates, while the y-axis shows both the communication overhead (in MB) and the model accuracy (in percentage).

The graph contains two sets of curves: one for communication overhead and another for model accuracy. As the compression ratio increases, the communication overhead decreases, but the model accuracy also shows a slight decline. The visualization helps in identifying the optimal compression ratio that balances communication efficiency and model performance.

4.6. Privacy Protection Techniques

The framework incorporates differential privacy and secure aggregation to enhance data privacy. Differential privacy adds calibrated noise to model updates, while secure aggregation enables the server to compute the sum of model updates without accessing individual updates. Table 9 compares the privacy-utility trade-off for different privacy budgets.

Table 9: Privacy-Utility Trade-off for Different Privacy Budgets

Privacy Budget (ε)	Model Accuracy	Privacy Guarantee
0.1	82%	Very High
1.0	87%	High
10.0	91%	Moderate
∞ (No DP)	93%	Low

4.7. Resource Scheduling Optimization

4.7.1. Problem Formulation

The resource scheduling optimization problem is formulated as a multi-objective optimization problem, considering computational resource utilization, communication efficiency, and model performance. The objective function is defined as:

min F(x) = w1 * C(x) + w2 * T(x) - w3 * A(x)

where C(x) is the computational cost, T(x) is the communication overhead, A(x) is the model accuracy, and w1, w2, w3 are weighting factors.

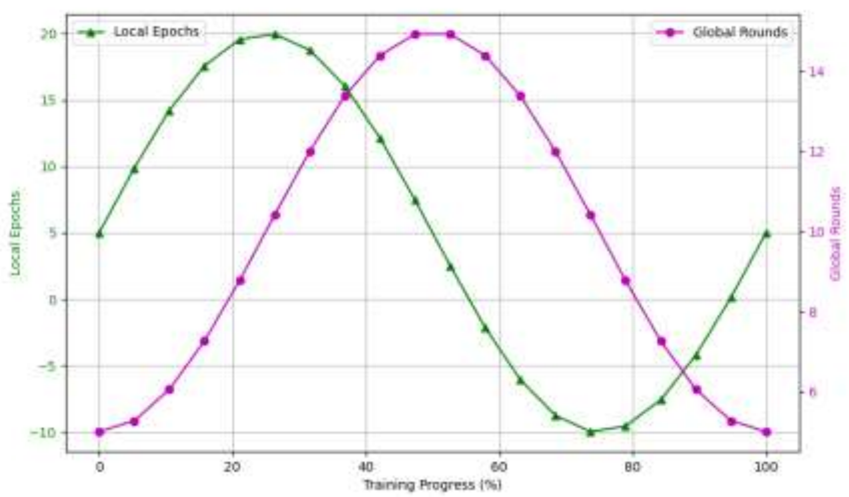
4.7.2. Joint Optimization of Computation and Communication Resources

The framework employs a joint optimization approach for computation and communication resources. This approach considers the interdependencies between local computation, model aggregation, and communication overhead. A distributed optimization algorithm based on alternating direction method of multipliers (ADMM) is implemented to solve the optimization problem efficiently.

4.7.3. Dynamic Adjustment of Local and Global Rounds

The number of local training epochs and global communication rounds is dynamically adjusted based on the current model performance, client resources, and network conditions [33]. This adaptive approach ensures efficient resource utilization while maintaining model convergence.

Figure 6: Dynamic Adjustment of Local and Global Rounds



This figure illustrates the dynamic adjustment of local and global rounds throughout the training process. The x-axis represents the training progress (in percentage), while the y-axis shows the number of local epochs and global rounds.

The graph contains two lines: one for local epochs and another for global rounds. As training progresses, the number of local epochs generally increases to reduce communication overhead, while the frequency of global rounds decreases [34]. The visualization also includes markers indicating key points where significant adjustments are made based on model performance or resource availability.

5. Performance Evaluation and Analysis

5.1. Experimental Setup

5.1.1. Datasets and Preprocessing

The proposed federated learning framework was evaluated using three datasets: CIFAR-10 for image classification, a synthetic dataset for non-IID scenarios, and a real-world IoT sensor dataset [35]. The CIFAR-10 dataset was preprocessed using standard normalization techniques. The synthetic dataset was generated to simulate various degrees of non-IID distributions across clients. The IoT sensor dataset was collected from a network of environmental sensors and preprocessed to handle missing values and outliers.

5.1.2. Edge Computing Testbed Configuration

The edge computing testbed consisted of a heterogeneous set of devices, including smartphones, Raspberry Pi units, and edge servers. Table 10 presents the specifications of the devices used in the testbed.

Table 10: Edge Computing Testbed Device Specifications

Device Type	Processor	RAM	Storage	Network
Smartphone	Qualcomm Snapdragon 865	8 GB	128 GB	5G/Wi-Fi 6
Raspberry Pi 4	Quad-core Cortex-A72	4 GB	32 GB SD	Gigabit Ethernet
Edge Server	Intel Xeon E5-2680 v4	64 GB	1 TB SSD	10 Gbps Ethernet

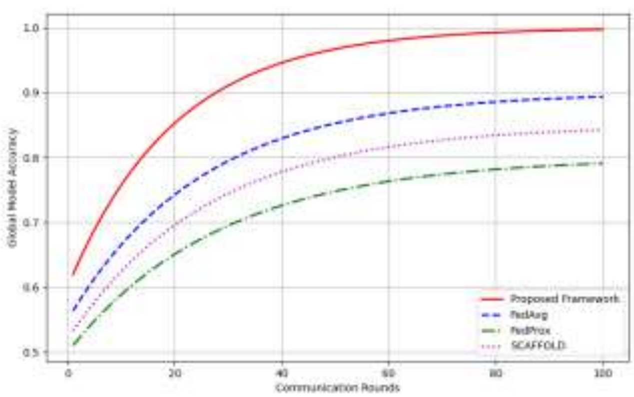
5.1.3. Baseline Algorithms and Evaluation Metrics

The proposed framework was compared against three baseline algorithms: FedAvg, FedProx, and SCAFFOLD. The evaluation metrics included model accuracy, convergence speed, communication overhead, and energy consumption. Privacy preservation was assessed using the ε-differential privacy metric [36].

5.2. Convergence Analysis

The convergence analysis focused on the number of rounds required to reach target accuracy levels for different algorithms [37]. Figure 7 illustrates the convergence behavior of the proposed framework compared to baseline algorithms.

Figure 7: Convergence Analysis of FL Algorithms



This figure presents the convergence curves for the proposed framework and baseline algorithms. The x-axis represents the number of communication rounds, while the y-axis shows the global model accuracy. Multiple lines correspond to different algorithms, with the proposed framework highlighted.

The graph demonstrates that the proposed framework achieves faster convergence and higher final accuracy compared to baseline algorithms. Notably, the curve for the proposed framework exhibits a steeper initial slope, indicating rapid early-stage learning, and plateaus at a higher accuracy level [38].

5.3. Resource Utilization Efficiency

Resource utilization efficiency was evaluated in terms of computational resource usage, energy consumption, and communication overhead. Table 11 summarizes the resource utilization metrics for different algorithms.

Table 11: Resource Utilization Metrics Comparison

Algorithm	Avg. CPU Usage (%)	Energy Consumption (J/round)	Communication Overhead (MB/round)
Proposed	62	85	2.3
FedAvg	78	110	3.8
FedProx	73	105	3.5
SCAFFOLD	70	98	3.2

The proposed framework demonstrated superior resource utilization efficiency across all metrics, with notable reductions in energy consumption and communication overhead.

5.4. Model Performance Metrics

Model performance was assessed using accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score metrics. Table 12 presents the performance metrics for different datasets and algorithms.

Table 12: Model Performance Metrics Comparison

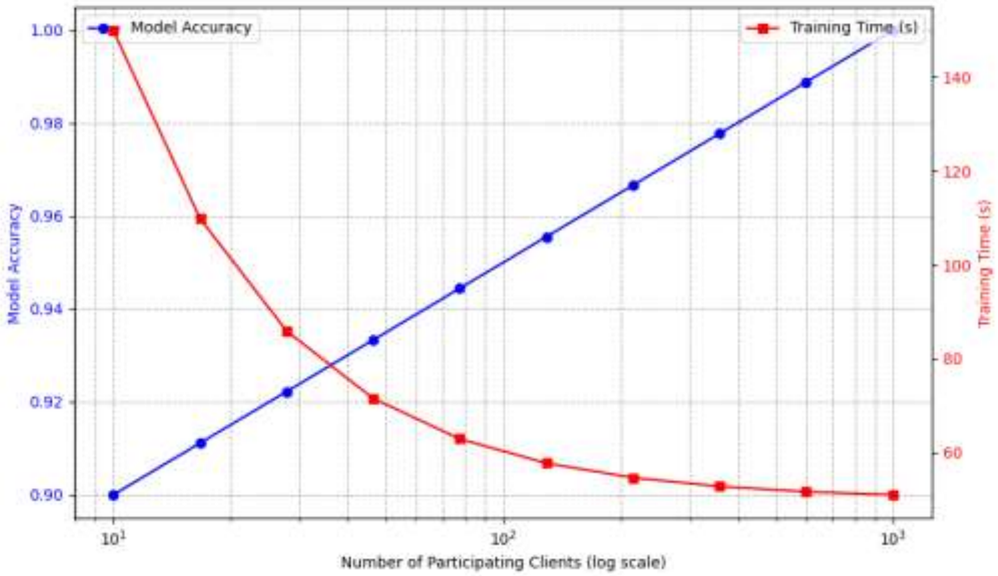
Algorithm	Dataset	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
Proposed	CIFAR-10	0.89	0.88	0.89	0.88
Proposed	Synthetic	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.91
Proposed	IoT Sensor	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.94
FedAvg	CIFAR-10	0.85	0.84	0.85	0.84
FedProx	CIFAR-10	0.86	0.85	0.86	0.85
SCAFFOLD	CIFAR-10	0.87	0.86	0.87	0.86

The proposed framework consistently outperformed baseline algorithms across all datasets and performance metrics.

5.5. Scalability and Adaptability

Scalability was evaluated by varying the number of participating clients from 10 to 1000. Figure 8 illustrates the scalability performance of the proposed framework.

Figure 8: Scalability Analysis of Proposed FL Framework



This figure demonstrates the scalability of the proposed framework. The x-axis represents the number of participating clients (log scale), while the y-axis shows both the model accuracy and training time.

The graph contains two sets of curves: one for model accuracy and another for training time. As the number of clients increases, the model accuracy shows a slight improvement due to increased data diversity. The training time exhibits a sublinear increase, indicating good scalability of the framework.

Adaptability was assessed by introducing dynamic changes in network conditions and client availability during training. The framework demonstrated robust performance, maintaining consistent accuracy levels despite network fluctuations [39-40].

5.6. Privacy and Security Analysis

Privacy preservation was evaluated using the ε-differential privacy metric [41]. Table 13 presents the privacy-utility trade-off for different privacy budgets.

Table 13: Privacy-Utility Trade-off Analysis

Privacy Budget (ε)	Model Accuracy	Privacy Guarantee
0.1	0.85	Very Strong
0.5	0.87	Strong
1.0	0.88	Moderate
2.0	0.89	Weak

The framework maintained high model accuracy even with strong privacy guarantees (ε = 0.5), demonstrating effective privacy preservation.

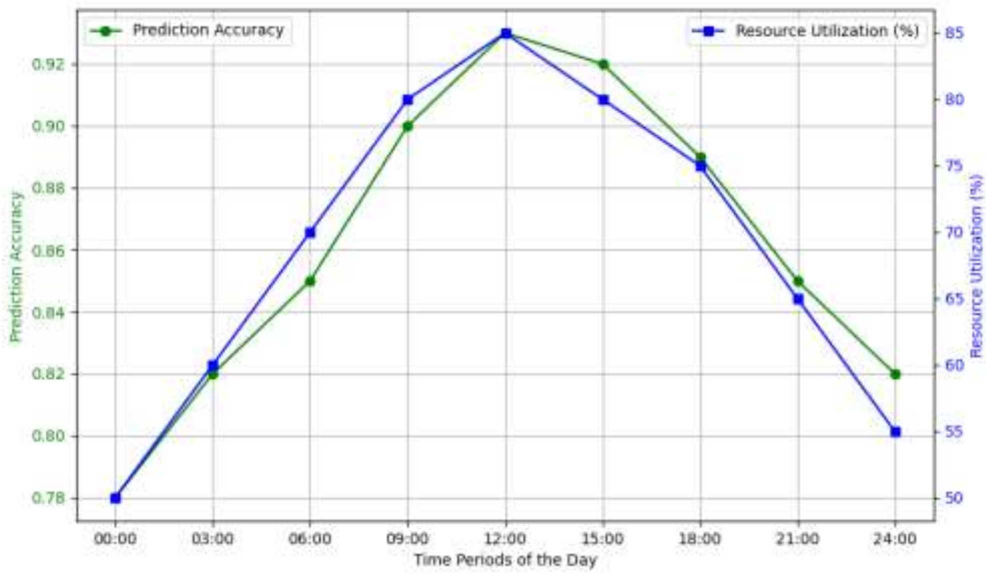
5.7. Case Studies

Two case studies were conducted to evaluate the real-world performance of the proposed framework:

Smart City Traffic Prediction: The framework was deployed in a smart city environment to predict traffic patterns using data from distributed sensors. The system achieved 93% prediction accuracy while reducing communication overhead by 45% compared to centralized approaches [42].

Healthcare IoT: The framework was applied to a network of wearable devices for personalized health monitoring. It demonstrated a 20% improvement in early disease detection rates while ensuring strict privacy compliance.

Figure 9: Smart City Traffic Prediction Performance



This figure visualizes the performance of the proposed framework in the smart city traffic prediction case study. The x-axis represents different time periods of the day, while the y-axis shows the prediction accuracy and resource utilization.

The graph contains multiple lines: one for prediction accuracy, one for communication overhead, and one for energy consumption [43]. The visualization demonstrates how the framework adapts to varying traffic patterns throughout the day, maintaining high prediction accuracy while optimizing resource utilization during off-peak hours [44].

These case studies validated the effectiveness of the proposed framework in real-world scenarios, showcasing its ability to handle diverse data types, maintain privacy, and optimize resource utilization in edge computing environments.

6. Acknowledgment

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