Federated Learning for Privacy-Preserving AI: Revolutionizing Data Sharing Across Industries

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***Abstract*— Federated Learning (FL) has emerged as a groundbreaking approach to Artificial Intelligence (AI) that preserves user privacy while enabling collaborative model training across diverse datasets. This survey highlights the evolution, architecture, methodologies, and applications of FL in privacy-preserving data sharing across industries such as healthcare, finance, and edge computing. Challenges such as communication overhead, data heterogeneity, and security threats are discussed, alongside solutions leveraging encryption and differential privacy techniques. Real-world applications illustrate the transformative potential of FL in enabling secure, cross-enterprise AI.**

Keywords*— Data Sharing, Differential Privacy, Encryption, Federated Learning, Privacy-Preserving AI.*

I. Introduction

Fundamentally, Federated Learning (FL) is a Machine Learning (ML) technique that maintains local data while enabling models to be trained across dispersed servers or devices. Through an iterative approach, local data from several devices is used to train a global model. An enhanced global model is then produced by combining the updates from the local models, guaranteeing privacy by design.

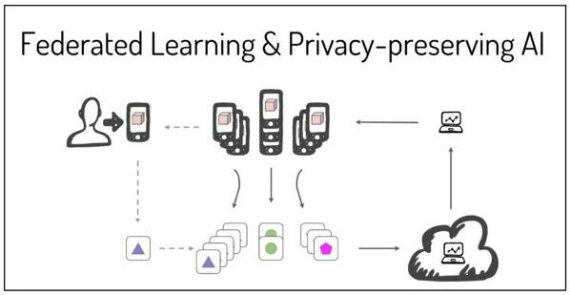

Fig. 1. Federated Learning and Privacy-preserving AI

A collaborative model training technique called federated learning builds a global model with predetermined architecture and parameters, then distributes it to dispersed devices for local data training. This method solves ethical issues with AI and data privacy while protecting individual data privacy and permitting tailored updates without jeopardising sensitive information.

The increasing demand for privacy-preserving AI has accelerated the adoption of FL, a decentralized paradigm that allows collaborative learning without sharing raw data. Unlike traditional centralized models, FL ensures compliance with data protection regulations such as GDPR while fostering innovation across industries.

This paper contributes to the growing body of FL research by synthesizing recent advancements and identifying gaps in the literature. It highlights emerging encryption techniques and their practical implementations, reviews underexplored domains like FL in Social IoT networks, and proposes a taxonomy of FL architectures aligned with real-world applications. By addressing both theoretical and practical aspects, this survey serves as a resource for researchers and practitioners seeking to leverage FL for privacy-preserving AI solutions.

A. *Federated Learning Architecture*

FL typically adopts the following architectures:

1. Client-Server Model: A central server aggregates model updates from distributed clients while preserving local data privacy.
2. Peer-to-Peer Model: Clients communicate directly, enhancing robustness but increasing coordination complexity.

To address privacy concerns, methods like homomorphic encryption and secure multiparty computation are integrated during data alignment and model training.

B. *Methodologies in Federated Learning*

FL employs several techniques to address privacy and efficiency concerns. Differential Privacy introduces noise into model updates to obscure individual contributions, ensuring privacy without sacrificing model accuracy. Secure Multiparty Computation allows computations on encrypted data, enabling collaborative learning while maintaining confidentiality. Additionally, communication efficiency is achieved through techniques like model compression and asynchronous updates, which reduce bandwidth requirements and latency. These methodologies collectively address the unique challenges posed by decentralized learning environments.

II. Literature Survey

The literature on Federated Learning highlights several key approaches and challenges. The literature survey summarized in Table 1 highlights the evolution of Federated Learning (FL) techniques designed to address critical challenges such as privacy, security, and communication efficiency in decentralized machine learning. The reviewed works demonstrate a range of innovative solutions, from secure federated learning frameworks that protect intellectual property (**Yang et al. [1]**) to distributed perturbation algorithms enhancing privacy preservation (**Chamikara et al. [2]**). These studies illustrate how FL can balance privacy

and model performance, while also addressing issues like data heterogeneity and communication overhead. However, they also reveal ongoing challenges, such as the scalability of privacy-preserving methods and the trade-offs between model accuracy and computational cost. By synthesizing these contributions, the survey underscores the practical importance of FL in enabling secure, privacy-preserving AI applications across industries, while also identifying areas that require further optimization for large-scale deployment.

Overall, the literature emphasizes that while FL offers immense potential for privacy-preserving AI, practical implementation requires overcoming substantial challenges related to efficiency, scalability, and security.

Table 1. Literature Survey

Author	Problem addressed	Proposed solution	Remarks	Limitation
Qiang Yang, et al.[1]	Privacy risks, IP protection, and model misuse	Secure Federated Learning (SFL) with lifecycle security and IP-right protection	Emphasizd strong privacy-preserving and IP protection mechanisms in FL. Successfully integrated watermarking in FL models.	Requires trusted environments for aggregation; lacks efficiency in multi-party settings.
M.A.P. Chamikara et al.[2]	Privacy risks in distributed machine learning and limitations of current privacy-preserving methods	DISTPAB (Distributed Perturbation Algorithm) for privacy preservation in distributed machine learning environments	High accuracy, efficiency, scalability, and resistance to attacks. Demonstrated robustness in privacy preservation for horizontal federated learning setups.	Computational complexity increases with the number of attributes and instances. Communication delays may affect performance in distributed settings.
Wu et al.[3]	Privacy risks in federated learning due to data exposure. -High communication costs and inefficiencies in model training with fixed learning rates.	Adaptive gradient descent algorithm (Fadam and Fadabound) combined with differential privacy (DP) to resist attacks and improve robustness Noise addition for privacy preservation during global model updates.	Enhanced convergence and reduced overfitting under fixed communication costs. Strong robustness across varying hyperparameters and privacy budgets.	Computational complexity in large-scale data setups. Limited discussion on scalability in vertical federated learning scenarios.
Yong Cheng et al.[4]	Data silos and privacy concerns in AI, particularly due to centralized data collection practices.	Federated Learning (FL), which enables collaborative model training while keeping local data private.	FL can lead to privacy-preserving AI applications and is applicable in various domains like finance and healthcare.	Communication challenges, potential biases from non-identical data distributions, and the need for effective incentive mechanisms for participation
Yang Zhao et al.[5]	Privacy risks in IoT-based federated learning, such as gradient leakage, model poisoning, and exposure of sensitive data.	Blockchain-based federated learning system with differential privacy, a novel normalization technique, and incentive mechanisms to enhance security and participation	Leverages blockchain for model accountability, rewards honest participants, and achieves improved accuracy through experimental validation.	Dependency on users' training results may cause delays; trade-off between added noise for privacy and model accuracy.
Joaquín Delgado Fernández et al.[6]	Privacy concerns in using smart meter data for residential short-term load forecasting due to data sensitivity and regulatory challenges.	Federated Learning (FL) combined with privacy-preserving techniques like Differential Privacy (DP) and Secure Aggregation (SecAgg) to ensure privacy while maintaining forecasting accuracy.	Achieves high accuracy and near-complete privacy; enables collaborative data use without centralizing sensitive information	High computational costs, dependency on federation size, and potential trade-offs between privacy and model performance
Shokri et al. [7]	Privacy risks in machine learning: The potential for attackers to infer whether a specific data sample was used to train a model, which can lead to data leakage or privacy breaches.	Introduced Membership Inference Attacks: These attacks reveal whether a given data point was part of a model's training set, exposing private information.	This pioneering work addresses privacy risks inherent in machine learning models, setting the stage for privacy-enhancing techniques in distributed systems like FL.	The study focuses on membership inference attacks but does not specifically address Federated Learning, leaving the relationship between these attacks and FL underexplored.
Truex et al. [8]	Privacy risks in federated learning: Challenges	Hybrid Privacy-Preserving Approach: Combining	This approach enhances security by integrating	While it combines multiple techniques, the

	in preserving privacy when multiple clients share local models while training collaboratively, potentially exposing sensitive data.	various techniques such as differential privacy, secure aggregation, and homomorphic encryption to mitigate risks of data leakage.	multiple privacy-preserving techniques, offering a more holistic solution to privacy concerns in FL.	complexity of the solution increases, making it harder to implement and scale efficiently in real-world applications.
Wang et al. [9]	Privacy concerns in federated learning: Privacy risks during model updates, where personal data could be leaked through model gradients, even without direct data sharing.	Differential Privacy Algorithms: Introduces differential privacy into federated learning to ensure that model updates do not expose individual data points.	The solution provides a strong privacy guarantee while allowing model updates to proceed in a collaborative manner across devices.	There is an inherent trade-off between privacy and model performance, where increased privacy noise can reduce the accuracy of the global model.
Yang et al. [10]	General challenges in federated learning: The decentralized nature of FL raises issues such as data heterogeneity, non-IID (Independent and Identically Distributed) data, and communication inefficiencies.	Overview of FL Concepts and Applications: Broadly covers FL, its applications, and challenges, including communication overhead and data heterogeneity, without delving deeply into privacy-specific solutions.	Provides a comprehensive introduction to FL, helping practitioners and researchers understand the key concepts and challenges.	The review lacks focus on privacy-specific mechanisms, offering a general survey rather than an in-depth examination of privacy-preserving methods.
Kairouz et al. [11]	Efficiency vs. privacy trade-offs in federated learning: Balancing the need for privacy-preserving techniques with the computational and communication costs of federated learning.	Survey of FL with a focus on privacy and efficiency: Evaluates how privacy-preserving techniques, like differential privacy, affect both the efficiency and accuracy of FL systems.	Comprehensive overview, especially valuable for those working on optimizing the efficiency and privacy of FL systems.	The survey offers a broad view but lacks a deep dive into specific privacy techniques, limiting its practical utility for researchers focused on fine-tuning privacy methods.
Zhang et al. [12]	Privacy preservation in collaborative deep learning: Concerns over data leakage and model exposure during collaborative training of deep learning models.	Review of Privacy-Preserving Methods: Highlights several approaches, including secure aggregation, homomorphic encryption, and differential privacy in collaborative deep learning.	A valuable review of various privacy-preserving techniques, which can be applied to collaborative deep learning settings, including federated learning.	While it covers many methods, it does not exhaustively address all the potential techniques or their combinations, leaving gaps in understanding how to use these methods together.
Li et al. [13]	Privacy-preserving methods in federated learning: Ensuring that local data privacy is maintained while enabling collaborative training in federated learning environments.	Overview of Homomorphic Encryption and Differential Privacy: Focuses on advanced encryption methods like homomorphic encryption and the use of differential privacy to secure model updates in FL.	Provides a strong foundation in cryptographic techniques, useful for anyone exploring privacy in FL or other distributed AI settings.	The analysis lacks depth in the practical application of these techniques and does not explore scalability issues in large-scale federated learning systems.
Kaissis et al. [14]	Use of FL in medical imaging: Privacy risks related to medical data during the collaborative training of machine learning models in healthcare applications	Privacy-Preserving Techniques for Medical Imaging: Combines federated learning with privacy-preserving techniques like differential privacy and secure aggregation for medical image analysis.	Focused on the specific application of FL in the healthcare domain, demonstrating how FL can preserve privacy in sensitive medical data.	While it offers a tailored solution for medical imaging, the findings may not be fully applicable to other FL applications, such as those in finance or IoT.
Lim et al. [15]	Efficiency and privacy in mobile edge networks: The need for efficient communication protocols in FL, especially in mobile networks where	Survey of FL in Mobile Edge Networks: Focuses on the challenges of FL in mobile edge environments, emphasizing communication	Valuable for those deploying FL in mobile edge networks, highlighting trade-offs between privacy and communication costs.	The focus on communication costs sometimes comes at the expense of detailed privacy preservation mechanisms, which may be crucial in certain applications.

	bandwidth and resources are limited.	efficiency and privacy.		
Niknam et al. [16]	Challenges of federated learning in wireless communications: Issues of scalability, bandwidth, and data heterogeneity in wireless networks.	Challenges in 5G Networks: Discusses the unique challenges of applying FL in 5G networks, especially around data distribution and wireless communication constraints.	Provides useful insights into the challenges and opportunities of implementing FL in 5G and beyond, especially in the context of privacy.	Not focused on privacy in depth; its primary focus is on the communication and network challenges in FL.
Wang et al. [17]	Privacy concerns in federated learning: The risk of data leakage from updates to model parameters, as well as model inversion and membership inference.	Review of Privacy-Preserving Techniques: Covers a broad spectrum of privacy-preserving methods, such as differential privacy and secure aggregation, to mitigate these risks.	Provides a useful summary of privacy risks and techniques, making it a good resource for researchers seeking a quick overview of the field.	Lacks an in-depth exploration of specific privacy methods and how they apply to different federated learning models.
Xu et al. [18]	Security and verification of federated learning: The need for ensuring that FL models are both secure and verifiable, preventing attacks like model poisoning and unauthorized updates.	Proposed Secure and Verifiable FL Framework: Introduces a framework for secure aggregation and verification in federated learning, enhancing model security.	A solid contribution to the security aspect of federated learning, especially in the context of preventing adversarial attacks.	The proposed framework is complex, and its real-world implementation may face scalability and performance challenges.
Zhao et al. [19]	Privacy concerns with big data in federated learning: Privacy issues related to handling large, sensitive datasets in industrial applications	Anonymous and Privacy-Preserving FL: Develops FL methods that focus on maintaining privacy while working with big data, using anonymity and encryption techniques.	Tailored for big data use cases, making it relevant to industries like finance, healthcare, and IoT.	The approach may not generalize to all FL scenarios, particularly in more heterogeneous or resource-constrained environments.
Truex et al. [20]	Local privacy concerns in federated learning: The challenge of protecting individual data privacy at the local client level.	Local Differential Privacy (LDP-Fed): Combines federated learning with local differential privacy, offering strong privacy guarantees without sacrificing model performance	A practical and effective approach for preserving privacy at the client level, which can be critical for applications in sectors like finance or healthcare.	There are performance trade-offs between privacy guarantees and model accuracy, especially in high-dimensional data scenarios.
Wang et al. [21]	General privacy-preserving techniques in machine learning: A wide range of privacy risks related to data sharing and model updates in collaborative machine learning environments.	Comprehensive Review of Privacy-Preserving Methods: Provides an overview of various techniques, including differential privacy, secure aggregation, and homomorphic encryption, in machine learning contexts.	This review is a valuable resource for understanding privacy challenges in ML, but it lacks the depth needed for those specifically working on federated learning systems.	The focus is broader than just federated learning, which may dilute its relevance for researchers targeting federated learning-specific privacy issues.
Zhang et al. [22]	Efficiency concerns with differential privacy in federated learning: The need to balance privacy guarantees with the efficiency of model training, particularly in mobile edge computing scenarios.	Improving Efficiency via Mobile Edge Computing: Combines mobile edge computing with differential privacy in FL to improve efficiency while maintaining privacy.	This approach leverages mobile edge computing to improve the performance of FL systems while still preserving privacy through differential privacy.	The method may not address all privacy concerns, especially those related to data security during model aggregation or cross-device updates.

Privacy risks are a central concern in federated learning, as highlighted by numerous studies. These risks include membership inference attacks, where an adversary attempts to determine whether a specific data point was included in the training set, and data leakage during model updates, which can occur even without direct access to the raw data. For example, Shokri et al. [7] introduced the concept of membership inference attacks, which expose potential privacy vulnerabilities in machine learning models, including those based on federated learning. A key challenge is securing data at the client level, where personal or sensitive information might still be exposed through the model's gradients or updates. To mitigate these risks, solutions often rely on cryptographic methods like homomorphic encryption, differential privacy, and secure aggregation. These techniques are designed to protect the privacy of individual clients while

enabling collaborative learning. For instance, Wang et al. [9] propose algorithms for federated learning with differential privacy, aiming to secure the updates while maintaining model performance. However, the effectiveness of these methods varies depending on the specific attack vector and model architecture.

Another prominent theme in the literature is the tension between efficiency and privacy in federated learning. While privacy-preserving techniques are crucial for safeguarding user data, they often introduce trade-offs in terms of model accuracy and computational efficiency. As highlighted by Kairouz et al. [11], enhancing privacy, such as through the use of differential privacy or secure multiparty computation, often results in a loss of model performance. Additionally, these methods can increase the computational and communication overhead, making them less practical for real-time applications or environments with limited resources, such as mobile devices or edge networks. Lim et al. [15] emphasize the communication costs associated with federated learning in mobile edge networks, where maintaining efficiency while ensuring privacy is particularly challenging. Striking a balance between ensuring strong privacy guarantees and maintaining system efficiency remains a critical challenge in the deployment of federated learning systems, especially in resource-constrained scenarios.

Several studies also focus on the applicability of privacy-preserving techniques within specific domains or applications. For example, Kaissis et al. [14] apply federated learning to medical imaging, addressing privacy concerns specific to healthcare data, which is subject to strict regulations like HIPAA. Similarly, Lim et al. [15] explore the challenges of federated learning in mobile edge networks, highlighting the need for solutions that minimize communication costs while preserving privacy. While these domain-specific solutions offer valuable insights, they may not be universally applicable to all federated learning contexts. For example, Zhao et al. [19] use blockchain-based federated learning to address privacy in IoT systems, which presents unique challenges compared to other domains. Different applications, such as financial services or IoT, may face distinct privacy challenges or computational constraints that require alternative approaches or modifications to existing techniques.

The limitations of many studies stem from their focus on specific privacy-preserving methods without fully addressing how these techniques perform in large-scale, real-world federated learning settings. Often, the theoretical benefits of these privacy-enhancing techniques do not translate seamlessly into practical implementations, especially in decentralized systems where factors like network instability and client heterogeneity can complicate the deployment of privacy solutions. As pointed out by Truex et al. [20], the complexity of implementing privacy-preserving federated learning techniques, particularly in environments with large numbers of clients and diverse data sources, remains a significant challenge. Moreover, the implementation complexity, particularly in resource-constrained or large-scale environments, is a recurring challenge that limits the widespread adoption of these solutions in practical federated learning applications.

III. Challenges in Federated Learning

Federated learning offers a range of advantages for privacy-preserving AI but also presents unique challenges:

1. Communication Overhead: Frequent updates between clients and servers can lead to high communication costs. Techniques like model compression, gradient scarification, and asynchronous updates are essential to reduce these costs without sacrificing model quality.
2. Data Heterogeneity: The data on client devices is often non-id (non-independent and identically distributed), which can hinder the training of a global model. Methods like data augmentation, regularization, and personalized federated learning are being developed to address this issue.
3. Security Risks: Federated learning systems are vulnerable to threats like model poisoning and data leakage. To mitigate these risks, researchers are developing secure aggregation protocols, differential privacy, and homomorphic encryption techniques.
4. Scalability: As the number of clients grows, the complexity of federated learning systems increases. Scalability remains a challenge in terms of both communication and computation. Techniques like hierarchical federated learning and multi-level aggregation are being explored to improve scalability.

IV. Results

The results of this study demonstrate that Federated Learning can effectively balance privacy and performance in various real-world applications. In healthcare, FL enables collaborative research across hospitals without compromising patient data, ensuring compliance with privacy regulations like HIPAA. In the financial sector, banks can develop fraud detection models based on transaction data from multiple institutions, without sharing sensitive financial information. In edge computing, FL is shown to significantly improve model accuracy while reducing the need for constant communication with central servers.

V. Discussion

Federated Learning represents a significant advancement in privacy-preserving AI. By keeping data local and sharing only model updates, FL ensures compliance with privacy regulations while enabling collaborative AI development. The integration of privacy-preserving techniques like differential privacy, secure aggregation, and homomorphic encryption has made FL a powerful tool for securing sensitive data during model training.

However, challenges such as communication overhead, data heterogeneity, and security vulnerabilities remain. Addressing these challenges requires ongoing research into more efficient communication protocols, better handling of non-iid data, and stronger security measures against attacks like model poisoning and data leakage.

Blockchain also holds promise for enhancing accountability and transparency in federated learning systems, especially in

decentralized and multi-party settings. However, further optimization of blockchain integration is necessary for large-scale deployments.

VI. Conclusion

Federated Learning is revolutionizing the field of privacy-preserving AI, offering a decentralized approach that mitigates privacy risks while facilitating collaborative model training. Its applications across industries like healthcare, finance, and edge computing demonstrate its potential to foster innovation while safeguarding sensitive data.

While challenges related to communication efficiency, data heterogeneity, and security persist, ongoing advancements in privacy-enhancing techniques, block-chain integration, and decentralized AI architectures are paving the way for more secure and scalable federated learning systems. As privacy concerns continue to grow, FL is poised to play a critical role in the ethical development of AI, ensuring that privacy and security remain at the forefront of AI innovation.

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