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## 一、个人申报

**（一）基本情况【围绕《浙江工程师学院（浙江大学工程师学院）工程类专业学位研究生工程师职称评审参考指标》，结合该专业类别(领域)工程师职称评审相关标准，举例说明】**

### 1. 对本专业基础理论知识和专业技术知识掌握情况(不少于200字)

本人长期从事人工智能领域的科研与工程实践工作，系统掌握计算机科学与电子信息工程相关的基础理论知识，具备扎实的数学基础和编程能力。对概率论与统计学、最优化理论、算法设计、分布式系统等核心课程内容有深入理解，能够将这些理论知识熟练运用于工程实践中，特别是在复杂模型的构建与训练过程中，展现出较强的技术应用能力。

本人持续跟踪人工智能及其交叉领域的新技术与新趋势，熟悉当前工业界对联邦学习、隐私计算、大模型推理等方面的工程需求。在项目推进中，注重工程方法论与科研范式的结合，具备对复杂工程问题的系统思维能力。同时，我具备良好的沟通与协作意识，能有效融入多学科背景的项目团队，并发挥主导作用。通过不断的项目实践与工程创新积累，我对本专业知识体系的掌握更加全面，具备扎实的理论功底和较强的技术落地能力。

### 2. 工程实践的经历(不少于200字)

本人参与多项国家级和省部级科研项目，长期从事人工智能工程实践，具有较强的技术研发能力与复杂系统协同开发经验。

在浙江省“领雁”研发攻关计划项目“数据共享和隐私计算关键技术研发与应用”中，本人参与开发基于Python的隐私安全垂直联邦学习算子，构建具备隐私保护能力的联邦建模框架，并在项目中负责研究开发联邦场景下的公平性增强方法。相关成果可用于多方数据无法直接共享但需联合建模的业务场景中，已在合作单位进行了初步部署验证，取得良好反馈，为企业提升智能服务水平提供了重要支撑。

在国家重点研发计划“复杂服务网络系统研究开发”项目中，本人担任图机器学习训练及操作平台的主要负责人，主导实现了图神经网络模型的自动训练与推理API的集成与部署，并完成其在云端基础设施上的上线。平台支持多种主流图学习模型，具备可扩展性与灵活配置能力，显著提高了模型开发与应用的效率。在此项目中，我还参与后端系统的模块开发，同时协同设计并实现前端界面，具备从后端逻辑到用户交互界面的完整开发能力。

通过上述工程实践，本人不仅增强了跨专业、跨语言开发的能力，也对面向实际问题进行工程落地的全过程有了深刻理解，具备较强的项目执行力和复杂系统技术整合能力。同时，也积累了项目管理、团队协作与系统部署方面的实战经验，为进一步承担更高层次的工程技术工作打下了坚实基础。

### 3. 在实际工作中综合运用所学知识解决复杂工程问题的案例（不少于1000字）

作为一名从事人工智能与机器学习研究的工程师，我深知理论知识的掌握仅仅是解决实际工程问题的基础，而将理论知识应用于工程实践，并取得实际效果，才是技术创新和价值创造的核心。在我的研究生阶段，我有幸参与了多个前沿的科研项目，并通过这些项目将自己在联邦学习、隐私计算、大规模分布式系统和图机器学习等领域的知识应用于实际工程中，用以解决复杂的工程问题。

#### 一、数据共享与隐私计算项目研究与开发

在浙江省“领雁”研发攻关计划的项目“数据共享和隐私计算关键技术研发与应用”中，我

负责了基于Python的隐私安全公平垂直联邦学习算子的开发。联邦学习作为一种新型的分布式学习框架，可以在数据隐私得到保护的情况下，实现多方数据的联合训练。然而，如何在保证隐私的前提下实现不同来源数据的有效融合，尤其是在隐私保护最为关键的金融、医疗等领域，是一个亟待解决的工程问题。

我的研究重点是如何在保证隐私安全的同时提升联邦学习系统的公平性。在传统的联邦学习中，由于数据的非独立同分布（Non-IID）特性，不同参与方的模型训练效果往往存在较大差异，导致全局模型存在偏差。为了解决这一问题，我研究并开发了一种基于公平性约束的优化算法，能够在联邦学习过程中根据各方数据的贡献进行动态调整，从而提高全局模型的准确率与公平性，保证了隐私保护机器学习中各数据提供方的均衡利益。

基于联邦学习公平性算法，结合对相关隐私保护算法的深入研究，我结合垂直联邦学习的特点，开发了一个集成式的算子，用于支持多个数据源之间的安全公平协同学习。这一方案不仅能够有效保障数据隐私，还能够显著提升计算效率以及显著减小了参与方之间的模型准确率差异。经过多轮实验验证，最终该算子能够实现多方数据在保持隐私的前提下的高效联合训练，并被成功部署于合作企业的智能化数据共享平台。

这一工程实践过程中，我不仅应用了深厚的概率论、统计学和机器学习算法基础，还在数据隐私保护、加密协议设计等方面深入研究，最终结合企业的实际需求开发出一套符合行业标准的隐私保护解决方案。此外，这一技术的推广应用使得多个不同行业的数据可以高效、安全地联合处理，为多个企业在数据共享领域的技术突破提供了支撑。

## 二、图机器学习平台的研发与优化

在国家重点研发计划“复杂服务网络系统研究开发”项目中，我作为图机器学习训练及操作平台的负责人，成功研发并优化了图机器学习模型的自动训练与推理平台。图神经网络（GNN）作为近年来兴起的一类深度学习模型，已经在社交网络分析、推荐系统、药物发现等领域展现出巨大的应用潜力。然而，图机器学习的模型训练与推理往往需要高效的计算资源和灵活的调度管理，而现有的工具与平台大多无法满足这种需求。

针对这一问题，我从总体平台架构入手考虑，设计了一个基于云计算环境的图机器学习训练与推理系统，能够自动化处理各种图神经网络模型的训练任务。在系统的设计过程中，我结合了分布式计算、模型并行、负载均衡等技术，确保系统在大规模数据和高并发的情况下能够稳定运行。通过与团队成员的协作，我们还实现了图机器学习平台的云端部署，使得图机器学习的模型能够与其他系统进行无缝对接，支持大规模数据的高效处理。

在实际的工程实施过程中，我不仅参与后端开发，熟悉并运用了Java技术栈，还参与了前端设计与开发工作，使用Vue3实现了直观的用户界面，使得图机器学习的训练与推理过程更加透明易懂。在平台的部署阶段，我与团队一起完成了系统的性能调优，确保平台能够处理更大规模的图数据集，并能提供实时推理服务。经过优化，平台的效率得到了显著提升，能够满足政府与企业在大规模数据处理中的实际需求，最终成功应用于公司的智能决策系统中。通过这一项目，我不仅加深了对图机器学习算法的理解，还在项目管理、团队协作、系统架构设计等方面积累了宝贵的经验。这一工程实践不仅展示了我扎实的技术能力，还体现了我在复杂工程问题中的系统性思维与解决能力。

## 总结

通过参与多个高难度科研项目，我不仅学到了如何将深厚的理论基础与实际工程问题相结合，还积累了大量关于系统设计、团队协作、跨领域技术应用等方面的实践经验。在解决复杂工程问题的过程中，我始终将理论知识与实际需求紧密结合，力求在每一个环节都能够体现出技术的先进性与可行性。未来，我将继续保持技术创新的动力，持续推进人工智能技术在各行各业中的应用落地，为社会和企业的发展做出更大的贡献。

(二) 取得的业绩(代表作)【限填3项, 须提交证明原件(包括发表的论文、出版的著作、专利证书、获奖证书、科技项目立项文件或合同、企业证明等)供核实, 并提供复印件一份】

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LoGoFair: Post-Processing for Local and Global Fairness in Federated Learning	会议论文	2024年12月10日	The 39th Annual AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence (AAAI 2025)	1/5	会议收录
The Bayesian Posterior and Marginal Densities of the Hierarchical Gamma - Gamma, Gamma - Inverse Gamma, Inverse Gamma - Gamma, and Inverse Gamma - Inverse Gamma Models with Conjugate Priors	国际期刊	2022年10月28日	Mathematics	1/2	

2. 其他代表作【主持或参与的课题研究项目、科技成果应用转化推广、企业技术难题解决方案、自主研发设计的产品或样机、技术报告、设计图纸、软课题研究报告、可行性研究报告、规划设计方案、施工或调试报告、工程实验、技术培训教材、推动行业发展中发挥的作用及取得的经济社会效益等】

<b>(三) 在校期间课程、专业实践训练及学位论文相关情况</b>	
课程成绩情况	按课程学分核算的平均成绩： 89 分
专业实践训练时间及考核情况(具有三年及以上工作经历的不作要求)	累计时间： 1 年(要求1年及以上) 考核成绩： 82 分
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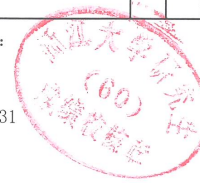


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毕业时最低应获: 24.0学分	已获得: 29.0学分			入学年月: 2022-09	毕业年月: 2025-03						
学位证书号: 1033532025602184			毕业证书号: 103351202502600172			授予学位: 电子信息硕士					
学习时间	课程名称	备注	学分	成绩	课程性质	学习时间	课程名称	备注	学分	成绩	课程性质
2022-2023学年秋季学期	数据科学技术与软件实现		2.0	91	专业学位课	2022-2023学年夏季学期	研究生英语基础技能		1.0	免修	公共学位课
2022-2023学年秋季学期	工程技术创新前沿		1.5	87	专业学位课	2022-2023学年春夏学期	高阶工程认知实践		3.0	87	专业学位课
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2022-2023学年秋冬学期	数据分析的概率统计基础		3.0	96	专业选修课	2022-2023学年夏季学期	研究生英语		2.0	免修	专业学位课
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说明: 1. 研究生课程按三种方法计分: 百分制, 两级制(通过、不通过), 五级制(优、良、中、及格、不及格)。  
2. 备注中“\*”表示重修课程。

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# LoGoFair: Post-Processing for Local and Global Fairness in Federated Learning



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**Primary Keyword:** Machine Learning (ML) -> ML: Distributed Machine Learning & Federated Learning

**Secondary Keywords:** Machine Learning (ML) -> ML: Ethics -- Bias, Fairness, Transparency & Privacy

**Abstract:** Federated learning (FL) has garnered considerable interest for its capability to learn from decentralized data sources. Given the increasing application of FL in decision-making scenarios, addressing fairness issues across different sensitive groups (e.g., female, male) in FL is crucial. Current research typically focus on facilitating fairness at each client's data (*local fairness*) or within the entire dataset across all clients (*global fairness*). However, existing approaches that focus exclusively on either global or local fairness fail to address two key challenges: (CH1) *Under statistical heterogeneity, global fairness does not imply local fairness, and vice versa.* (CH2) *Achieving fairness under model-agnostic setting.* To tackle the aforementioned challenges, this paper proposes a novel post-processing framework for achieving both **Local** and **Global Fairness** in the FL context, namely LoGoFair. To address CH1, LoGoFair endeavors to seek the Bayes optimal classifier under local and global fairness constraints, which strikes the optimal accuracy-fairness balance in the probabilistic sense. To address CH2, LoGoFair employs a model-agnostic federated post-processing procedure that enables clients to collaboratively optimize global fairness while ensuring local fairness, thereby achieving the optimal fair classifier within FL. Experimental results on three real-world datasets further illustrate the effectiveness of the proposed LoGoFair framework.

**Supplementary Material:** [zip](#)

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## LoGoFair: Post-Processing for Local and Global Fairness in Federated Learning

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### Abstract

Federated learning (FL) has garnered considerable interest for its capability to learn from decentralized data sources. Given the increasing application of FL in decision-making scenarios, addressing fairness issues across different sensitive groups (e.g., female, male) in FL is crucial. Current research often focuses on facilitating fairness at each client's data (*local fairness*) or within the entire dataset across all clients (*global fairness*). However, existing approaches that focus exclusively on either local or global fairness fail to address two key challenges: (CH1) *Under statistical heterogeneity, global fairness does not imply local fairness, and vice versa.* (CH2) *Achieving fairness under model-agnostic setting.* To tackle the aforementioned challenges, this paper proposes a novel post-processing framework for achieving both **Local** and **Global Fairness** in the FL context, namely LoGoFair. To address CH1, LoGoFair endeavors to seek the Bayes optimal classifier under local and global fairness constraints, which strikes the optimal accuracy-fairness balance in the probabilistic sense. To address CH2, LoGoFair employs a model-agnostic federated post-processing procedure that enables clients to collaboratively optimize global fairness while ensuring local fairness, thereby achieving the optimal fair classifier within FL. Experimental results on three real-world datasets further illustrate the effectiveness of the proposed LoGoFair framework. Code is available at <https://github.com/liizhang/LoGofair>.

### 1 Introduction

Federated learning is a distributed machine learning paradigm that enables multiple clients to collaboratively refine a shared model while preserving their data privacy (McMahan et al. 2017). With the growing integration of FL in high-stakes scenarios such as healthcare (Rieke et al. 2020; Chen et al. 2024), finance (Chouldechova 2017a), and recommendation systems (Burke 2017), fairness is gaining prominence to prevent machine learning models from discriminating any demographic group based on sensitive attributes, e.g. gender and race. Several methods exist to achieve group fairness in centralized settings (Agarwal et al. 2018; Alghamdi et al. 2022; Jovanović et al. 2023; Chen,

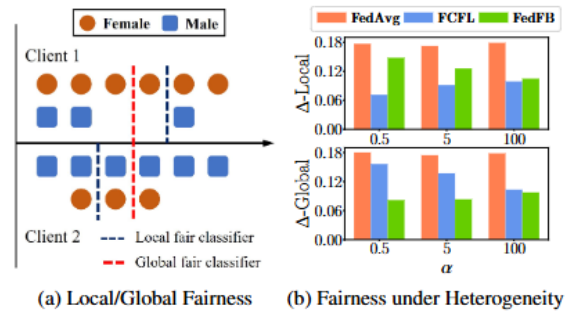


Figure 1: (a) Demonstrates a toy example of *local and global fairness* in the context of an one-dimensional classification problem. These fair classifiers ensure equal gender proportions in classification at local and global level (e.g. Local classifiers allocate 2/3 of samples from both genders to the left side for client 1). (b) Presents comparisons between local (FCFL) and global (FedFB) fair FL algorithms across varying levels of heterogeneity. A smaller  $\alpha$  signifies more heterogeneity across clients, and a smaller  $\Delta$  denotes a fairer model at local or global level.

Klochkov, and Liu 2024), these methods typically require direct access to entire datasets, thereby incurring high communication costs and privacy concerns if directly implemented in the FL environment.

To develop fairness guarantees for federated algorithms, this paper focuses on two key concepts of group fairness in FL: Local and Global Fairness (Cui et al. 2021; Ezzeldin et al. 2023; Hamman and Dutta 2024). **Local fairness** aims to develop models that deliver unbiased predictions across specific groups when evaluated on each client's local dataset. Since the models are ultimately deployed and applied in local environments, achieving local fairness is indispensable for promoting fair FL models. **Global fairness** focuses on identifying models that ensure similar treatment for sensitive groups within the entire dataset across all clients. In practice, models trained on large-scale aggregated datasets are inclined to learn inherent bias in data and exacerbate the treatment discrepancy of sensitive groups based as shortcuts to achieving high accuracy. (Geirhos et al. 2020; Chang and Shokri 2023). These global models typically fail to make impartial decisions and uphold societal fairness. Figure 1a provides an example of local and global fairness, illustrating that these two fairness notions can differ. Therefore, both lo-

\*Chaochao Chen is the corresponding author.  
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## The Bayesian Posterior and Marginal Densities of the Hierarchical Gamma–Gamma, Gamma–Inverse Gamma, Inverse Gamma–Gamma, and Inverse Gamma–Inverse Gamma Models with Conjugate Priors

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### Abstract

Positive, continuous, and right-skewed data are fit by a mixture of gamma and inverse gamma distributions. For 16 hierarchical models of gamma and inverse gamma distributions, there are only 8 of them that have conjugate priors. We first discuss some common typical problems for the eight hierarchical models that do not have conjugate priors. Then, we calculate the Bayesian posterior densities and marginal densities of the eight hierarchical models that have conjugate priors. After that, we discuss the relations among the eight analytical marginal densities. Furthermore, we find some relations among the random variables of the marginal densities and the beta densities. Moreover, we discuss random variable generations for the gamma and inverse gamma distributions by using the R software. In addition, some numerical simulations are performed to illustrate four aspects: the plots of marginal densities, the generations of random variables from the marginal density, the transformations of the moment estimators of the hyperparameters of a hierarchical model, and the conclusions about the properties of the eight marginal densities that do not have a closed form. Finally, we illustrate our method by a real data example, in which the original and transformed data are fit by the marginal density with different hyperparameters.

**Keywords:** conjugate prior; gamma and inverse gamma distribution; hierarchical model and mixture distribution; marginal density; posterior density

**MSC:** 62C10; 62F15; 93A13

### 1. Introduction

Mixture distribution refers to a distribution arising from a hierarchical structure. According to [1], a random variable  $X$  is said to have a mixture distribution if the distribution of  $X$  depends on a quantity that also has a distribution. In general, a hierarchical model will lead to a mixture distribution. In Bayesian analysis, we have a likelihood and a prior, and they naturally assemble into a hierarchical model. Therefore, the likelihood and prior naturally lead to a mixture distribution, which is the marginal distribution of the hierarchical model. Important hierarchical models or mixture distributions include binomial Poisson (also known as the Poisson binomial distribution; see [2,3,4,5,6]), binomial–negative binomial ([1]), Poisson gamma ([7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14]), binomial beta (also known as the beta binomial distribution; see [15,16,17,18,19]), negative binomial beta (also known as the beta negative binomial distribution; see [20,21,22,23,24]), multinomial Dirichlet ([25,26,27,28,29]), Chi-squared Poisson ([1]), normal–normal ([1,30,31,32,33,34]), normal–inverse gamma ([18,30,35,36]), normal–normal inverse gamma ([30,37,38,39]), gamma–gamma ([35]), inverse gamma–inverse gamma ([40]), and many others. See also [1,30,35] and the references therein.

By introducing the new parameter(s), several researchers considered new generalizations of the two-parameter gamma distribution, including [41,42,43,44]. Using the generalized gamma function of [45], ref. [44] defined the generalized gamma-type distribution with four parameters, based on which [46] introduced a new type of three-parameter finite mixture of gamma distributions, which can be regarded as mixing the shape parameter of the gamma distribution by a discrete distribution.