

Task : Simulasikan 5-10 round + logging akurasi

```
[100 rows x 11 columns]
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```

## Pandas + TFF custom dataset examples

Referensi :

[https://colab.research.google.com/github/tensorflow/federated/blob/v0.88.0/docs/tutorials/federated\\_learning\\_for\\_image\\_classification.ipynb](https://colab.research.google.com/github/tensorflow/federated/blob/v0.88.0/docs/tutorials/federated_learning_for_image_classification.ipynb)

Federated Learning for custom datasets, bagian custom dataset itu Adalah Ketika kita tidak memakai dataset bawaan TFF (Seperti EMNIST, Shakespeare, StackOverflow) , tapi justru mempersiapkan sendiri dataset kita (misalnya CSV dengan Pandas) lalu mengubahnya menjadi `tf.data.Dataset` untuk tiap klien.

Menggunakan Dataset Dummy :

```
Custom_Dataset.py data_dummy_100.csv X
data_dummy_100.csv > data
1 ID,Nama,Umur,Kota,Pendapatan
2 1,Eka,32,Medan,8235890
3 2,Budi,26,Jakarta,5050615
4 3,Gina,44,Yogyakarta,8676458
5 4,Fajar,25,Jakarta,4921682
6 5,Eka,25,Palembang,8848957
7 6,Budi,38,Medan,4765093
8 7,Gina,20,Semarang,5925639
9 8,Joko,32,Makassar,6391742
10 9,Indah,31,Palembang,4731963
11 10,Budi,37,Palembang,7285705
12 11,Andi,34,Surabaya,9287406
13 12,Citra,29,Semarang,9654492
14 13,Gina,20,Surabaya,4867192
15 14,Eka,27,Yogyakarta,8708907
16 15,Dewi,41,Surabaya,6011017
17 16,Fajar,43,Medan,6010759
18 17,Joko,43,Yogyakarta,4659873
19 18,Eka,42,Bali,9969391
20 19,Citra,39,Surabaya,4669462
21 20,Fajar,33,Bogor,5384059
22 21,Joko,29,Medan,7564984
23 22,Gina,40,Jakarta,4895905
24 23,Dewi,30,Surabaya,9459946
25 24,Fajar,32,Makassar,5755708
26 25,Indah,30,Bogor,6174015
27 26,Eka,36,Yogyakarta,4596937
28 27,Citra,31,Bandung,7295802
29 28,Joko,41,Jakarta,5384116
30 29,Budi,24,Medan,5637247
31 30,Fajar,41,Bandung,6253621
32 31,Indah,24,Yogyakarta,5829095
33 32,Joko,22,Medan,9782848
```

```
(venv) ezranahumury@DESKTOP-8003BIM:/mnt/c/KP/MATERI/3.3. Training Federated dengan Tabular Data$ python read.py
ID Nama Umur Kota Pendapatan
0 1 Eka 32 Medan 8235890
1 2 Budi 26 Jakarta 5050615
2 3 Gina 44 Yogyakarta 8676458
3 4 Fajar 25 Jakarta 4921682
4 5 Eka 25 Palembang 8848957
.. ... ..
95 96 Gina 23 Palembang 6763309
96 97 Hadi 32 Bogor 6211754
97 98 Fajar 24 Semarang 9436325
98 99 Joko 49 Makassar 7699617
99 100 Gina 48 Palembang 9578942

[100 rows x 5 columns]
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```

### 1. Menyiapkan Dataset dengan pandas

```
8 # 1. Load & Label
9 df = pd.read_csv("data_dummy_100.csv")
10 df["layak_subsidy"] = (df["Pendapatan"] > 6000000).astype(int)
11
12 # 2. Ambil kolom numerik
13 df_num = df[["Umur", "Pendapatan", "layak_subsidy"]]
14
15 # Normalisasi fitur (Umur & Pendapatan)
16 df_num["Umur"] = (df_num["Umur"] - df_num["Umur"].mean()) / df_num["Umur"].std()
17 df_num["Pendapatan"] = (df_num["Pendapatan"] - df_num["Pendapatan"].mean()) / df_num["Pendapatan"].std()
18
19 x = df_num.drop("layak_subsidy", axis=1)
20 y = df_num["layak_subsidy"]
```

### 2. Konversi ke Tensorflow Dataset

```
23 def make_tf_dataset(x, y, batch_size=8):
24     feats = tf.cast(x.values, tf.float32)
25     labels = tf.cast(y.values, tf.float32)
26     ds = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices((feats, labels))
27     ds = ds.shuffle(buffer_size=len(x)).batch(batch_size)
28     return ds
```

- `tf.data.Dataset` dipakai TFF untuk baca data.

### 3. Bungkus menjadi federated Dataset

```
30 clients = []
31 num_clients = 3
32 split_df = np.array_split(df_num, num_clients)
33 for client_df in split_df:
34     Xc = client_df[["Umur", "Pendapatan"]]
35     Yc = client_df["layak_subsidir"]
36     clients.append(make_tf_dataset(Xc, Yc))
```

- Dalam Federated Learning, data dibagi per klien.
- Misalnya kita punya 3 klien → dataset dibagi jadi 3.
- Setiap klien punya tf.data.Dataset masing-masing.
- Hasil akhirnya: clients = list of dataset per client.

### 4. Definisikan model keras

```
38 # 4. Model
39 def create_keras_model():
40     model = keras.Sequential([
41         layers.Input(shape=(2,), dtype=tf.float32, name="features"),
42         layers.Dense(16, activation='relu'),
43         layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
44     ])
45     return model
```

- Model sederhana: input → hidden layer → output biner.
- Input shape (2,) karena kita pakai **2 fitur** (Umur, Pendapatan).
- Hidden layer: 16 neuron dengan aktivasi ReLU.
- Output: sigmoid → cocok untuk klasifikasi biner.

### 5. Wrap ke TFF

```
48 input_spec = clients[0].element_spec
49
50 def model_fn():
51     keras_model = create_keras_model()
52     return tff.learning.models.from_keras_model(
53         keras_model,
54         input_spec=input_spec,
55         loss=tf.keras.losses.BinaryCrossentropy(),
56         metrics=[tf.keras.metrics.BinaryAccuracy()]
57     )
```

- input\_spec diambil dari dataset klien → memberitahu TFF bentuk data.
- from\_keras\_model membungkus model Keras ke dalam format TFF.
- Kita tentukan **loss** (Binary Crossentropy) dan **metrics** (Binary Accuracy).

### 6. Training dengan Federated Averaging

```
60 iterative_process = tff.learning.algorithms.build_weighted_fed_avg(
61     model_fn,
62     client_optimizer_fn=tff.learning.optimizers.build_sgdm(learning_rate=0.05),
63     server_optimizer_fn=tff.learning.optimizers.build_sgdm(learning_rate=1.0)
64 )
65
66 state = iterative_process.initialize()
67
68 for round_num in range(1, 11):
69     state, metrics = iterative_process.next(state, clients)
70     print(f"Round {round_num}, metrics={metrics}")
71
```

```

Skipping registering GPU devices...
Round 1, metrics=OrderedDict([('distributor', {}), ('client_work', OrderedDict([('train', OrderedDict([('binary_accuracy', 0.75), ('loss', 0.67233294), ('num_examples', 100), ('num_batches', 15)])))]), ('aggregator', OrderedDict([('mean_value', {}), ('mean_weight', {})]), ('finalizer', OrderedDict([('update_non_finite', 0)])))]
Round 2, metrics=OrderedDict([('distributor', {}), ('client_work', OrderedDict([('train', OrderedDict([('binary_accuracy', 0.79), ('loss', 0.63377213), ('num_examples', 100), ('num_batches', 15)])))]), ('aggregator', OrderedDict([('mean_value', {}), ('mean_weight', {})]), ('finalizer', OrderedDict([('update_non_finite', 0)])))]
Round 3, metrics=OrderedDict([('distributor', {}), ('client_work', OrderedDict([('train', OrderedDict([('binary_accuracy', 0.8), ('loss', 0.59776735), ('num_examples', 100), ('num_batches', 15)])))]), ('aggregator', OrderedDict([('mean_value', {}), ('mean_weight', {})]), ('finalizer', OrderedDict([('update_non_finite', 0)])))]
Round 4, metrics=OrderedDict([('distributor', {}), ('client_work', OrderedDict([('train', OrderedDict([('binary_accuracy', 0.83), ('loss', 0.5716476), ('num_examples', 100), ('num_batches', 15)])))]), ('aggregator', OrderedDict([('mean_value', {}), ('mean_weight', {})]), ('finalizer', OrderedDict([('update_non_finite', 0)])))]
Round 5, metrics=OrderedDict([('distributor', {}), ('client_work', OrderedDict([('train', OrderedDict([('binary_accuracy', 0.83), ('loss', 0.54437834), ('num_examples', 100), ('num_batches', 15)])))]), ('aggregator', OrderedDict([('mean_value', {}), ('mean_weight', {})]), ('finalizer', OrderedDict([('update_non_finite', 0)])))]
Round 6, metrics=OrderedDict([('distributor', {}), ('client_work', OrderedDict([('train', OrderedDict([('binary_accuracy', 0.84), ('loss', 0.5191138), ('num_examples', 100), ('num_batches', 15)])))]), ('aggregator', OrderedDict([('mean_value', {}), ('mean_weight', {})]), ('finalizer', OrderedDict([('update_non_finite', 0)])))]
Round 7, metrics=OrderedDict([('distributor', {}), ('client_work', OrderedDict([('train', OrderedDict([('binary_accuracy', 0.85), ('loss', 0.49769565), ('num_examples', 100), ('num_batches', 15)])))]), ('aggregator', OrderedDict([('mean_value', {}), ('mean_weight', {})]), ('finalizer', OrderedDict([('update_non_finite', 0)])))]
Round 8, metrics=OrderedDict([('distributor', {}), ('client_work', OrderedDict([('train', OrderedDict([('binary_accuracy', 0.86), ('loss', 0.4746595), ('num_examples', 100), ('num_batches', 15)])))]), ('aggregator', OrderedDict([('mean_value', {}), ('mean_weight', {})]), ('finalizer', OrderedDict([('update_non_finite', 0)])))]
Round 9, metrics=OrderedDict([('distributor', {}), ('client_work', OrderedDict([('train', OrderedDict([('binary_accuracy', 0.83), ('loss', 0.454775), ('num_examples', 100), ('num_batches', 15)])))]), ('aggregator', OrderedDict([('mean_value', {}), ('mean_weight', {})]), ('finalizer', OrderedDict([('update_non_finite', 0)])))]
Round 10, metrics=OrderedDict([('distributor', {}), ('client_work', OrderedDict([('train', OrderedDict([('binary_accuracy', 0.85), ('loss', 0.43567643), ('num_examples', 100), ('num_batches', 15)])))]), ('aggregator', OrderedDict([('mean_value', {}), ('mean_weight', {})]), ('finalizer', OrderedDict([('update_non_finite', 0)])))]
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```

## Ringkasan Alur

1. **Pandas** → load CSV, bersihkan, buat label.
2. **TensorFlow Dataset** → konversi tabular ke tf.data.Dataset.
3. **Federated Dataset** → split dataset per klien.
4. **Model Keras** → desain NN sederhana.
5. **Wrapper TFF** → bungkus model supaya TFF paham input spec.
6. **FedAvg Training** → jalankan federated learning dengan beberapa round.

## Task :

### Ringkasan Dataset

1. **Dinsos**
  - o Fitur: jumlah\_tanggungan, penghasilan, kondisi\_rumah
  - o Label: layak\_subsid
2. **Dukcapil**
  - o Fitur: umur, status\_pekerjaan, status\_pernikahan
  - o Label: layak\_subsid
3. **Kemenkes**
  - o Fitur: riwayat\_penyakit, status\_gizi, tinggi\_cm, berat\_kg
  - o Label: layak\_subsid

Menggunakan 5 Round :

```
106 trainer = tff.learning.algorithms.build_weighted_fed_avg(  
107     model_fn,  
108     client_optimizer_fn=tff.learning.optimizers.build_sgdm(learning_rate=0.05),  
109     server_optimizer_fn=tff.learning.optimizers.build_sgdm(learning_rate=1.0)  
110 )  
111  
112 state = trainer.initialize()  
113  
114 for round_num in range(1, 6): # ganti ke range(1, 11) kalau mau 10 round  
115     result = trainer.next(state, federated_train_data)  
116     state = result.state  
117     metrics = result.metrics  
118     acc = float(metrics["client_work"]["train"]["binary_accuracy"])  
119     loss = float(metrics["client_work"]["train"]["loss"])  
120     print(f"Round {round_num} -> acc={acc:.4f}, loss={loss:.4f}")
```

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Round 1 -> acc=0.4993, loss=0.6985

Round 2 -> acc=0.5122, loss=0.6951

Round 3 -> acc=0.5118, loss=0.6941

Round 4 -> acc=0.5182, loss=0.6936

Round 5 -> acc=0.5169, loss=0.6933

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Menggunakan 10 Round :

```
106 trainer = tff.learning.algorithms.build_weighted_fed_avg(  
107     model_fn,  
108     client_optimizer_fn=tff.learning.optimizers.build_sgdm(learning_rate=0.05),  
109     server_optimizer_fn=tff.learning.optimizers.build_sgdm(learning_rate=1.0)  
110 )  
111  
112 state = trainer.initialize()  
113  
114 for round_num in range(1, 11):  
115     result = trainer.next(state, federated_train_data)  
116     state = result.state  
117     metrics = result.metrics  
118     acc = float(metrics["client_work"]["train"]["binary_accuracy"])  
119     loss = float(metrics["client_work"]["train"]["loss"])  
120     print(f"Round {round_num} -> acc={acc:.4f}, loss={loss:.4f}")
```

Skipping registering GPU devices...

Round 1 -> acc=0.5176, loss=0.7020

Round 2 -> acc=0.5182, loss=0.6966

Round 3 -> acc=0.5262, loss=0.6951

Round 4 -> acc=0.5191, loss=0.6941

Round 5 -> acc=0.5193, loss=0.6935

Round 6 -> acc=0.5178, loss=0.6933

Round 7 -> acc=0.5218, loss=0.6927

Round 8 -> acc=0.5193, loss=0.6928

Round 9 -> acc=0.5229, loss=0.6926

Round 10 -> acc=0.5309, loss=0.6923

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- **Simulasi 5–10 round** → berarti kita latih model federated selama beberapa putaran (round).
- **Logging akurasi** → setiap round, kita cetak akurasi (dan loss) supaya bisa memantau apakah model makin bagus.