



# Python client

Running a PET analysis using the Python client



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# Overview

## Questions

- How to **connect** to the vantage6 server?
- How to explore the **Client object**?
- How to check details of a **collaborations**?
- How to start a **compute task**?
- How to collect the **results** of a finished computation?

## Objectives

- Understand the basic concepts of the vantage6 Python client.

*use the Python client to ...*

- Connect to the vantage6 server.
- Use the Python client to get details of a collaboration.
- Create a task using the Python client.
- Collect the results of a finished computation using the Python client.

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# Client



## Interact with the server

Create computation tasks,  
manage organizations,  
collaborations, users and  
collecting results



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# vantage6-client package

A screenshot of the Python Package Index (PyPI) project page for "vantage6-client 4.7.0". The page has a dark blue header with a search bar and navigation links for Help, Sponsors, Log in, and Register. The main title is "vantage6-client 4.7.0" with a "Latest version" button. Below the title is a "pip install vantage6-client" button. The release date is listed as "Released: Aug 20, 2024". The page content includes sections for "Navigation" (with "Project description" selected), "Project description" (containing the VANTAGE logo and a brief description of the platform), "Verified details" (listing maintainers bartvb91, mellesies, and s102099), "Unverified details" (listing requirements like Python >=3.10 and provides-extras dev), and "Infrastructure overview" (with a link to a Vantage6 architecture diagram).

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vantage6-client 4.7.0 Latest version

Released: Aug 20, 2024

Vantage6 client

Navigation Project description

Project description

Release history Download files

Verified details ([What is this?](#))

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Maintainers

bartvb91 mellesies s102099

Unverified details

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Project links

Homepage

Meta

Requires: Python >=3.10

Provides-Extra: dev

AMERICAN EXPRESS

A Privacy Enhancing Technology (PET) Operations platform

Build & Release passing pypi package 4.7.0 Unit tests passing coverage 78% code quality A DOI 10.5281/zenodo.13347752 chat 6 online

Quickstart • Project structure • Join the community • References

This repository contains all the vantage6 infrastructure source code. The vantage6 technology enables to manage and deploy privacy enhancing technologies like Federated Learning (FL) and Multi-Party Computation (MPC). Please visit our website ([vantage6.ai](#)) to learn more!

You can find more (user) documentation at [readthedocs \(docs.vantage6.ai\)](#). If you have any questions, suggestions or just want to chat about federated learning: join our [Discord](#) (<https://discord.gg/yAyF6gY>) channel.

Infrastructure overview

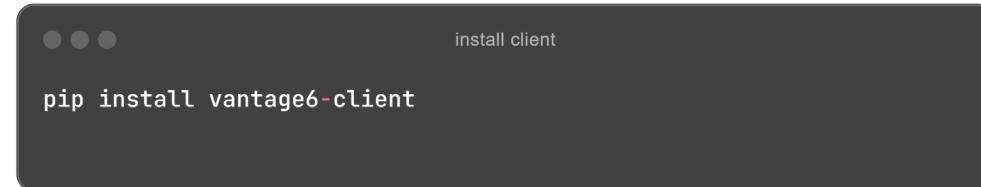
A High level overview of the vantage6 infrastructure. Vantage6 has both a client-server and peer-to-peer architecture. The client is used by the researcher to create (PET) computation requests. It is also used to manage users, organizations and collaborations. The server contains users, organizations, collaborations, tasks and their results. It provides a central access point for both the clients and nodes. The nodes have access to privacy sensitive data and handle computation requests retrieved from the server. Computation request are executed as separate containers on the node. These containers are connected to containers at other nodes by a VPN network.

:books: Quickstart

## Client functions

All client functions are collected in a single package. This package is published as [vantage6-client \(pypi.org\)](#).

It can simply be installed using:



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# Connect & authenticate

## ⚡ CHALLENGE



```
... client.py ...  
  
# config.py  
  
server_url = "https://<vantage6-server-address>"  
server_port = 443  
server_api = "/api"  
  
username = "MY USERNAME"  
password = "MY PASSWORD"  
  
# Path to the private key, if encryption is enabled. Can be None if  
# encryption is not used. Note that this key is the organization's  
# private key. In case of this workshop we do not use encryption, so  
# this can be None.  
organization_key = None
```

```
... client.py ...  
  
# client.py  
  
from vantage6.client import Client  
  
# It is assumed here that the `config.py` you just created is in the current  
# directory. If it is not, then you need to make sure it can be found on  
# your PYTHONPATH  
import config  
  
# Initialize the client object, and authenticate  
client = Client(config.server_url, config.server_port, config.server_api,  
                 log_level='debug')  
client.authenticate(config.username, config.password)  
# In the case of 2FA, you should also include the 6-digit code:  
# client.authenticate(config.username, config.password, '123456')  
  
# Setup the encryption. In case no encryption is used, this line can be  
# omitted or `config.organization_key` should be set to None  
client.setup_encryption(config.organization_key)
```

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eSciencecenter The KNL logo consists of the letters "KNL" in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. The letter "K" is preceded by a small blue circle, and there is a blue horizontal bar extending from the top of the "N" to the left.

# Connect & authenticate

## ⚡ SOLUTION



- 1 Activate the conda environment with the vantage6 client installed.

```
...          bash  
conda activate v6-workshop
```

- 2 Create the **config.py** with your credentials and connection details.

- 3 Create the **client.py**.

- 4 Run the **client.py** script.

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# Using the client



Resource	Description
<code>client.user</code>	Manage users including your own user details
<code>client.organization</code>	Manage organizations or the organization that you are part of
<code>client.rule</code>	View all available permission rules
<code>client.role</code>	Manage roles (are collections of rules)
<code>client.collaboration</code>	Manage collaborations
<code>client.task</code>	Create new tasks and view their run data
<code>client.result</code>	Obtain results from the tasks
<code>client.util</code>	Provides utility functions for the vantage6 Python client. For example, to reset your password
<code>client.node</code>	Manage nodes
<code>client.store</code>	Manage an algorithm stores
<code>client.algorithm</code>	Manage algorithms that can be used for the computations

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# Using the client



Resource	Description
client.user	Manage users including your own user details
client.organization	Manage organizations or the organization that you are part of
client.computer	Manage computers
client.node	Manage nodes
client.store	Manage an algorithm stores
client.algorithm	Manage algorithms that can be used for the computations



## Permissions

The authenticated user is only able to perform allowed operations on allowed resources defined by its assigned permissions

example, to reset your

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# The 5 basic operations



## GET

`client.resource.get(ID)`

*Get a specific resource  
by its ID*

```
get

client.organization.get(1)

# output:
{
    'nodes': '/api/node?organization_id=1',
    'public_key': '',
    'studies': '/api/study?organization_id=1',
    'name': 'Huckleberry Holdings',
    'tasks': '/api/task?init_org_id=1',
    'address2': '',
    'users': '/api/user?organization_id=1',
    'domain': 'huckleberryholdings.mc',
    'country': 'Monaco',
    'zipcode': '98000',
    'runs': '/api/run?organization_id=1',
    'address1': '4747 Huckleberry Ln',
    'id': 1,
    'collaborations': '/api/collaboration?organization_id=1'
}
```

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# The 5 basic operations



## LIST

`client.resource.list()`

*Get all resources from  
a certain type*

### Pagination

In order to keep the server performant, the list operation returns a paginated object.

You can control the page number and the number of items per page using the [page](#) and [per\\_page](#) parameter.

```
...  
list  
  
client.organization.list()  
  
# output:  
[  
    {'id': 1, 'name': 'Huckleberry Holdings', ...},  
    {'id': 2, 'name': 'Lychee Labs', ...},  
    {'id': 3, 'name': 'Pineapple Paradigm', ...},  
    {'id': 4, 'name': 'Huckleberry Hub', ...},  
    {'id': 5, 'name': 'Mango Matrix', ...},  
    {'id': 6, 'name': 'Apple Innovations', ...},  
    {'id': 7, 'name': 'eScience center', ...},  
    {'id': 8, 'name': 'Grapefruit Group', ...},  
    {'id': 9, 'name': 'Raspberry Revolution', ...},  
]
```

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# The 5 basic operations



## CREATE

`client.resource.create()`

*Update a specific  
resource*

```
client.organization.create(  
    name='new_organization',  
    address1='street 1',  
    address2='',  
    zipcode='1234AB',  
    country='NL',  
    domain='example.com',  
)  
  
# output:  
{  
    'nodes': '/api/node?organization_id=172',  
    'public_key': '',  
    'studies': '/api/study?organization_id=172',  
    'name': 'new_organization',  
    'tasks': '/api/task?init_org_id=172',  
    'address2': '',  
    'users': '/api/user?organization_id=172',  
    'domain': 'example.com',  
    'country': 'NL',  
    'zipcode': '1234AB',  
    'runs': '/api/run?organization_id=172',  
    'address1': 'street 1',  
    'id': 172,  
    'collaborations': '/api/collaboration?organization_id=172'
```

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# The 5 basic operations



## UPDATE

`client.resource.update()`

*Update a specific  
resource*

```
update

client.organization.update(id_, name='new_name')

# output:
{
    'nodes': '/api/node?organization_id=173',
    'public_key': '',
    'studies': '/api/study?organization_id=173',
    'name': 'new_name',
    'tasks': '/api/task?init_org_id=173',
    'address2': '',
    'users': '/api/user?organization_id=173',
    'domain': 'example.com',
    'country': 'NL',
    'zipcode': '1234AB',
    'runs': '/api/run?organization_id=173',
    'address1': 'street 1',
    'id': 173,
    'collaborations': '/api/collaboration?organization_id=173'
}
```

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# The 5 basic operations



## DELETE

`client.resource.delete()`

*Update a specific  
resource*

```
... delete

client.organization.delete(1)

# output:
--> Organization id=1 was removed from the database
```

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# Collect collaboration details



## ⚡ CHALLENGE

Before starting a task, you need to know the details of the collaboration you are working with.

Use the Python client to get the details of the collaborations you have access to. Write down the **name** and **ID** of each collaboration.

### ⚡ HINT

You can use the argument **fields** to return only the keys of interest. In this case that would be 'id' and 'name'.

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# Collect collaboration details



SOLUTION

## Different output

Your contents of your output will look different as your user has access to different collaborations!



```
client.collaboration.list(fields=['id', 'name'])

# output:
[
    {'id': 168, 'name': 'Lychee Labs', ...},
    {'id': 158, 'name': 'Pineapple Paradigm', ...},
    {'id': 155, 'name': 'Huckleberry Hub', ...},
    {'id': 140, 'name': 'Mango Matrix', ...},
    {'id': 128, 'name': 'Apple Innovations', ...},
    {'id': 170, 'name': 'eScience center', ...},
    {'id': 165, 'name': 'Grapefruit Group', ...},
    {'id': 145, 'name': 'Raspberry Revolution', ...},
    {'id': 136, 'name': 'Ivy Berry Solutions', ...},
    {'id': 166, 'name': 'Huckleberry Holdings', ...}
]
```

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# ... operations



Some resources do not provide all five operations, and some resources provide different operations. For example:

- 1 It is not possible to create, update or delete rules. Therefore, `client.rule.create`, `client.rule.update` and `client.rule.delete` do not exist.
  
- 2 The `client.task` has a `client.task.kill` method which can stop a task that currently is running.

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# Top Level and Util methods

Non resource related methods in the client.

## Utils

```
● ● ● top level methods

# Change your password, you need to be
# authenticated before you can do this
client.util.change_my_password("old", "new")

# Generate a new organization private key
client.util.generate_private_key("/path/to/key.pem")

# Check the health of the server
client.util.get_server_health()

# Get the version of the vantage6 server
client.util.get_server_version()

# In case you forgot your password you can request
# a token to be sent by email
client.util.reset_my_password(username_or_email)
# Then you can use this token to reset your password
client.util.set_my_password(token_from_email)
```

## Top Level

```
● ● ● top level methods

# Login to the vantage6 server
client.authenticate(username, password)

# Set collaboration ID for successive calls.
# Can typically be overwritten by method
# parameters
client.setup_collaboration(id_)

# Configure the end-to-end encryption in
# case this is enabled in the collaboration
client.setup_encryption("/path/to/key.pem")

# Await the results from a task
client.wait_for_results(task_id)
```

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# Method and parameter documentation

Each method has its own set of parameters, even the 5 basic operations can have different parameters.

Use the **help()** function in order to explore all available parameters and methods



## ONLINE DOCS

All method/parameter documentation can also be found online at [docs.vantage6.ai](https://docs.vantage6.ai)

```
● ● ●                                     function documentation

help(client.organization.list)

# output:
# list(self, name: 'str' = None, country: 'int' = None,
#       collaboration: 'int' = None, study: 'int' = None,
#       page: 'int' = None, per_page: 'int' = None) -> 'list[dict]'
#
# List organizations
#
# Parameters
# -----
# name: str, optional
#     Filter by name (with LIKE operator)
# country: str, optional
#     Filter by country
# collaboration: int, optional
#     Filter by collaboration id. If client.setup_collaboration() was called,
#     the previously setup collaboration is used. Default value is None
#
```

# Find documentation



CHALLENGE

Find the documentation on how to reset your password using the **help()** function.

HINT

Have a look at the overview of all client resources

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# Find documentation

 SOLUTION



```
● ● ●          function documentation

help(client.util.change_my_password)

# output:
# change_my_password(current_password: 'str', new_password: 'str') -> 'dict'
#
#     Change your own password by providing your current password
#
# Parameters
# -----
#     current_password : str
#         Your current password
#     new_password : str
#         Your new password
#
# Returns
# -----
#     dict
#         Message from the server
```

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The text "netherlands" is in a small black font above the larger, bolded text "eScience center". To the right of "eScience" is a stylized logo where the letters "K" and "N" are merged together in blue and red, with a yellow "L" shape attached to the bottom right of the "N".

# Identifiers are key



## All resource items have a unique ID

This ID is used in the Python client to reference to a specific instance. For example, to view or update it.



### User Interface

*Identifiers can also be obtained from the UI. However, when working in the UI you will typically not worry about resource IDs.*

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# Task preparation



1

Collect the IDs of all collaborations you have access to



get all collaboration IDs

```
client.collaboration.list(fields=['id', 'name'])
```

2

Collect the IDs of all organizations within this collaboration



get all organizations IDs of collaboration

```
client.organization.list(collaboration=<ID>, fields=['id', 'name'])
```

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# Task preparation

## i Checklist

### Network

#### ✓ Connection

Connect to the vantage6 server using the Python client.

#### ✓ Collaboration Details

Use the Python client to get the details of the collaboration and its organizations you have access to.

#### ✗ Node status

Check the status of the nodes

### Average Algorithm

#### ✓ Published

at [harbor2.vantage6.ai/demo/average](http://harbor2.vantage6.ai/demo/average).

#### ✓ Method

We are going to use the `partial_average()` method.

#### ✓ Arguments

The function requires a `column_name` parameter, we are setting this to 'age'.

### Node status

We have not checked yet if the nodes that we need are ready to receive computation requests



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# Node status

 CHALLENGE



Use the Python client to check the status of the nodes  
that are part of the collaboration you are interested in.



HINT

Have a look at the client.node resource!

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# Node status

 SOLUTION



```
Get collaboration node statuses

client.node.list(collaboration=<ID>, fields=['id', 'name', 'status'])

# output:
[
  {
    'id': 155,
    'name': 'IKNL demo node',
    'status': 'offline'
  },
  ...
]
```

Get organization ID from  
the node that is offline  
(add organization to  
fields)



## Node Status

*The node status can be Online, Offline or None.  
None means that the node never successfully  
connected to the server yet*

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# Excluding nodes

1

## One of the nodes is not online

We should exclude this node from the computation.

2

## Limited flexibility

The average algorithm does not allow for making sub selections of organizations within the collaboration.

2

## Study to the rescue

Studies allow to make sub selections of organizations within a collaboration. The study concept is automatically followed by the algorithm.



```
client.study.list(fields=('id', 'name', 'organizations'))
```

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# Get Study with online nodes



CHALLENGE

Identify which nodes are online in the following studies:

**Study**

- [\*] AGOT2024
- [\*] GGA2024

**Collaboration**

- [\*]
- [\*]

[\*] Should be replaced with the collaboration name you have access to. This can be one of Oak Alliance, Pine Partners, Maple Consortium, Cedar Coalition, Birch Brotherhood, Redwood Union or Willow Network.

HINT

```
...  
client.study.list()  
client.node.list(study=<study_id>, collaboration=<collaboration_id>)
```

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# Task definition



1

## The collaboration, study and organization identifiers

The IDs we have collected earlier to reference to the correct collaboration and organizations.

2

## The algorithm to be executed

We are going to use the federated average algorithm package which contains two functions: `partial_average()` and `central_average()`.

3

## The input parameters for the algorithm

We need to tell the algorithm from which variable (=column) we want to compute the average from.

### Methods, args and Kwargs

We define a dictionary containing the method and its arg and kwargs.

```
...  
input_ = {  
    'method': 'partial_average',  
    'args': [],  
    'kwargs': {'column_name': 'age'}  
}  
  
# This will trigger:  
# partial_average(column_name="age")
```

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# Start the task



```
... input parameters

input_ = {
    'method': 'partial_average',
    'args': [],
    'kwargs': {'column_name': 'age'}
}

# This will trigger:
# partial_average(column_name="age")
```

```
... start the task

average_task = client.task.create(
    collaboration=<ID>,
    organizations=[<org_1_ID>, <org_2_ID>],
    study=<study_id>,
    name="name_for_the_task",
    image="harbor2.vantage6.ai/demo/average",
    description='',
    input_=input_,
    databases=[
        {'label': 'default'}
    ]
)
```

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# Collect the results and aggregate



```
...  
solution  
  
task_id = average_task['id']  
result = client.wait_for_results(task_id)
```

## Collect the results from the server

The `client.wait_for_results` is a blocking method. This means that the instructions will continue to either the algorithm finished or failed.

## Aggregate partials

We still need to combine the result from each data station to a global average.

```
...  
solution  
  
import json  
global_sum = 0  
global_count = 0  
for output in results["data"]:  
    output = json.loads(output["result"])  
    global_sum += output["sum"]  
    global_count += output["count"]  
  
print(global_sum / global_count)
```

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# Central Task



CHALLENGE

Run another task but this time the **central\_average**.

*This function should be sent to a single organization!*



**HINT**

Central tasks also take care of the orchestration

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# Inspect log files

## ⚡ CHALLENGE

- 1 Retrieve the log files from the central method from previous challenge.
- 2 Rerun the central method, but this time use a column name that does not exist in the dataset (e.g. abc123). Retrieve the log files from this task as well.



## RUNS

*Each task consists of several runs. Each node included in the task execution will at least have one run. But in case of multi-step algorithms or iterative algorithms, a node can have multiple runs.*

*Each run has a log file that contains information about the execution of the algorithm on the node.*



## HINT

Have a look at `client.run.from_task!`

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