

# From theory to practice

Running a PET analysis (without programming) on vantage6



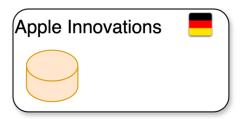




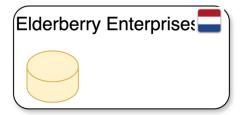
### A theoretical scenario

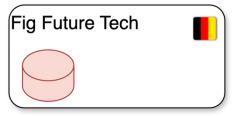


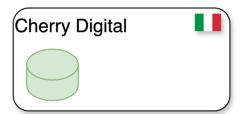
• An international consortium of research organizations working together on aging research.

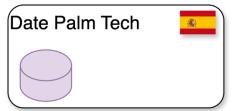












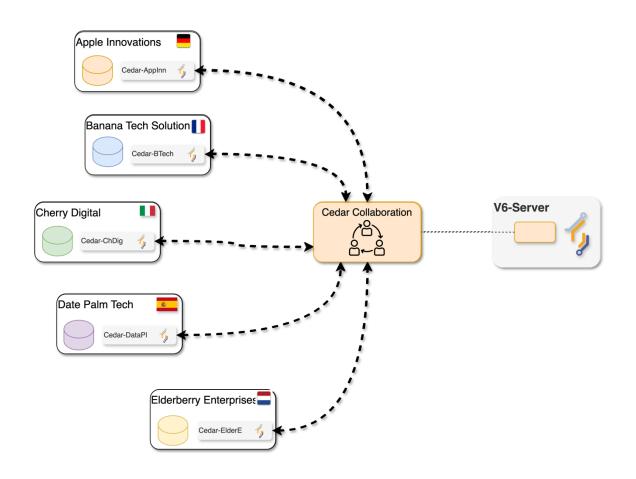
gender	age	height	weight	isOverweight	ageGroup
М	39	152	108	False	30 - 40
М	8	118	106	False	0 - 10
М	16	161	110	True	10 - 20
М	94	110	115	True	90 - 100
М	47	117	152	True	40 - 50
F	29	127	110	True	20 - 30
М	5	95	65	False	0 - 10
М	39	142	196	False	30 - 40
F	20	189	112	False	20 - 30
F	84	145	116	False	80 - 90



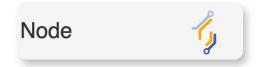


### The scenario – checking v6 concepts!





- Six organizations, one collaboration.
- How many nodes need to be set up?



Where are these nodes installed?



### The scenario – checking v6 concepts!



The consortium (from now on also referred as the **collaboration**) will initially focus on two different projects, each one involving different organizations:

• Age-Related Variations in Overweight Prevalence: A Comparative Analysis Across Gender and Age Groups (AGOT2024): four organization with relevant data.

• The Effect of Gender on Height Development Across Various Age Groups (GGA2024): three organization with relevant data.

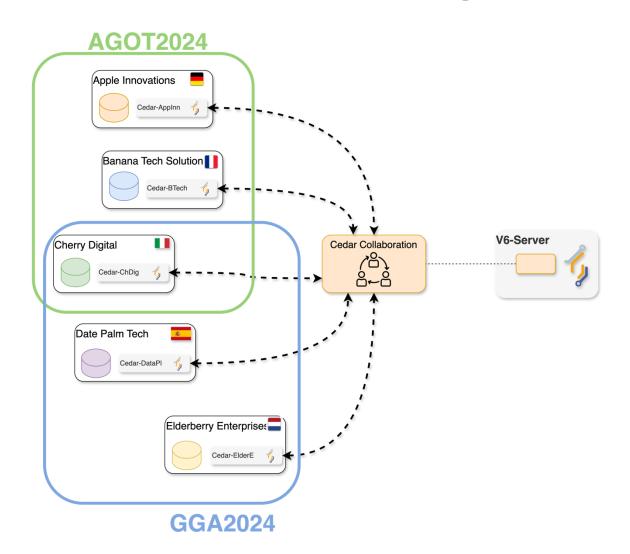
Which V6 concept is applicable here?





### The scenario – checking v6 concepts!



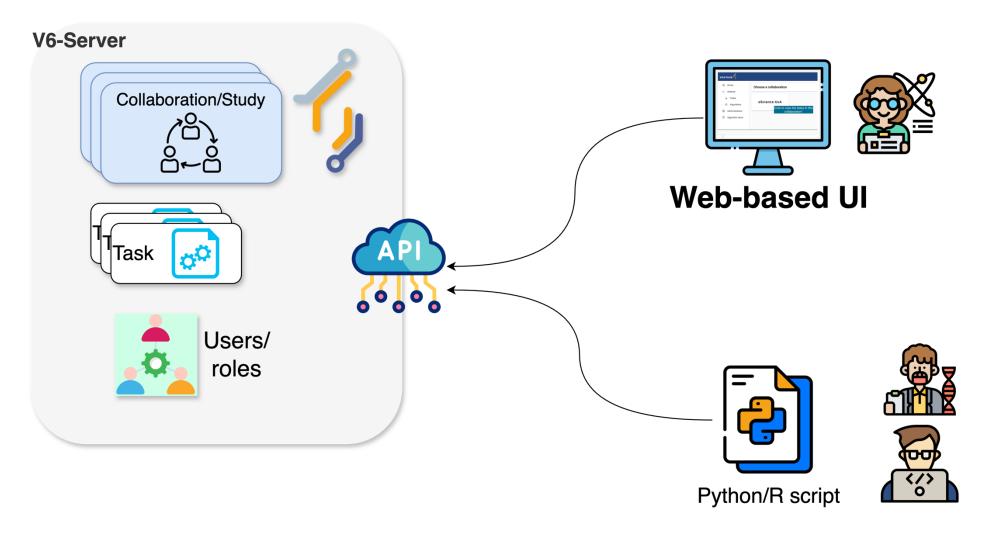


- Two studies: GGA2024, AGOT2024.
- Your setup may be different!



## How to conduct an analysis?



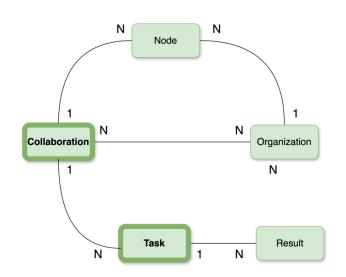


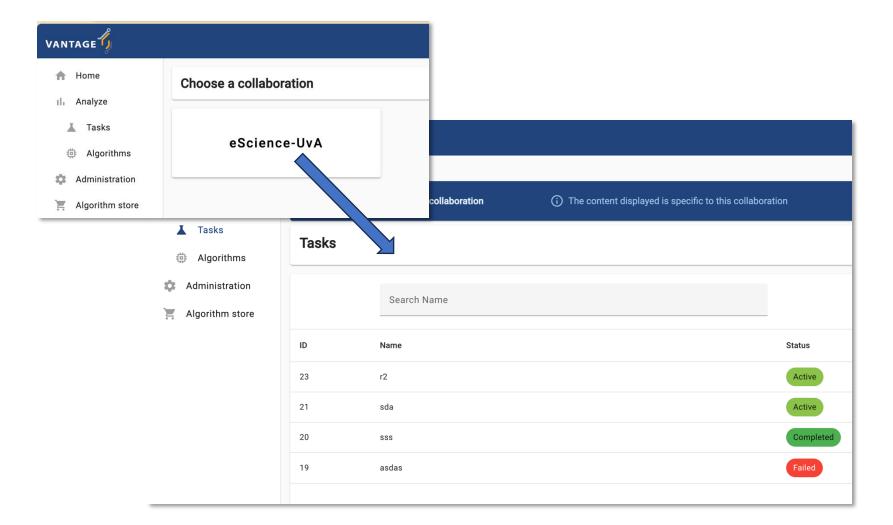




### In this episode: web-based UI



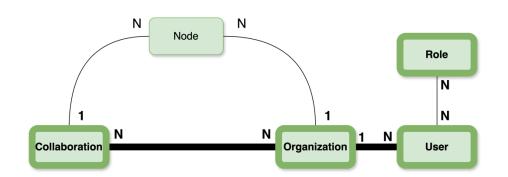


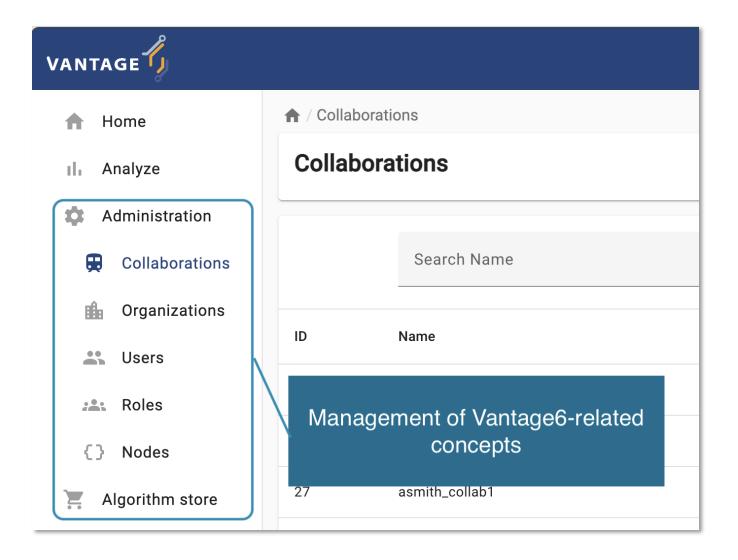




### Web-based UI















Log into the UI using the information provided and navigate to the administration page. Then, update your email, first name, and last name.



#### HINT

Use the **Users** option on the Administration panel on the left.







**F** SOLUTION

VANTAGE 🕠	
♠ Home	♠ / Users / User
II. Analyze	
Administration	U
	Username*
Organizations	Email*
Lusers Users	First name
Roles	First halle
{} Nodes	Last name
Algorithm store	
	Roles Researcher
	Permissions

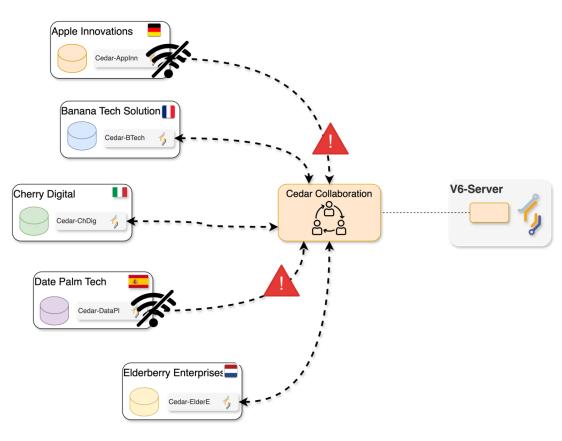


## Running a PET: federated analysis



Are the nodes on my collaboration or study ready for a federated analysis?

- Node within a collaboration: autonomously managed by its corresponding organization.
- Some could be offline.
- UI is handy for checking this!





### Running a PET: federated analysis





With your researcher credentials, explore the collaboration you have access to. Check which organizations are part of it and if they are online. Then, check which organizations were assigned to each study: **AGOT2024**, **GGA2924**.

- 1. Which study is ready for a federated analysis?
- 2. If you need to perform an analysis for the study that is **not** ready, which organization you would need to contact to fix this situation?

\* Take note of which Study is not ready, and the name of the 'offline' organization.



#### HINT

Use the **Collaborations** option on the Administration panel on the left.







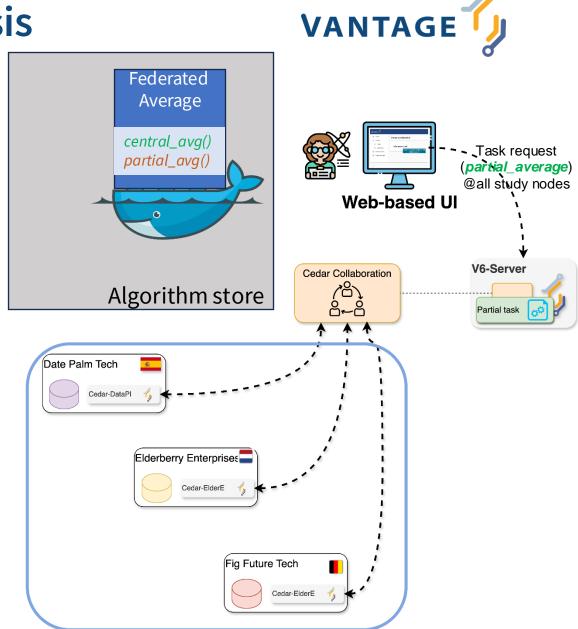
**F** SOLUTION

gtest-AGOT2024		
Details		
ID	Name	Collaboration
24	gtest-AGOT2024	gui-test-collaboration
Organizations		
Apple Innovations Banana Tech Solutions	Cherry Digital Date Palm Technologies	
, upple lime valients — Bariana reen conditions	Cherry Digital Date Failir recimologics	
Nodes		
gui-test-collaboration - Banana Tech Solutions gu	ui-test-collaboration - Apple Innovations	
gui-test-collaboration - Date Palm Technologies	gui-test-collaboration - Cherry Digital (Offline since 13/09/2024, 19:30:1	11)



### Running a PET: federated analysis

- Creating a new task:
  - You will run the partial\_average function, of the Federated
     Average algorithm, on all the nodes of a study (the one with no offline nodes).



**GGA2024** 





### Create your first task!



- Use the study with no offline nodes.
- Give your own name to the task so you can find it later.
- Choose the Average algorithm.
- Select the *partial\_average* function and all the organizations within the study.
- Choose the *default* database.
- Choose a numerical variable as the input.

The task you just requested should be listed with a 'pending' status. Once finished, download the JSON results and open them on a text editor.

What does the content of these files mean?
 Why the results are formatted like that?



gender	age	height	weight	isOverweight	ageGroup
М	39	152	108	False	30 - 40
М	8	118	106	False	0 - 10
М	16	161	110	True	10 - 20
М	94	110	115	True	90 - 100
М	47	117	152	True	40 - 50
F	29	127	110	True	20 - 30
М	5	95	65	False	0 - 10
М	39	142	196	False	30 - 40
F	20	189	112	False	20 - 30
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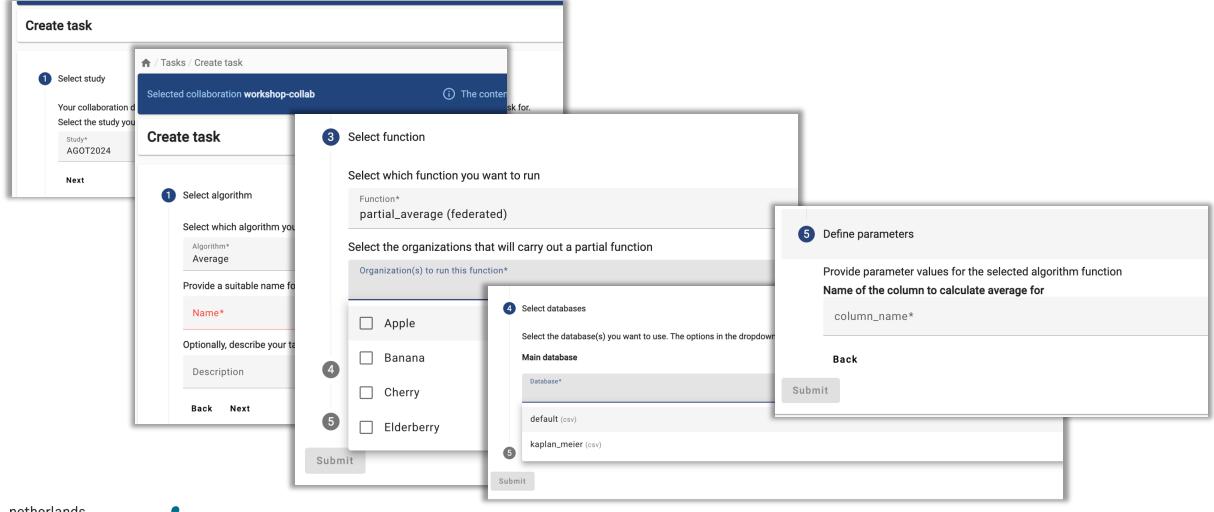
#### 4 H

The data on 'default' databases on all the nodes looks like this .





**SOLUTION** 





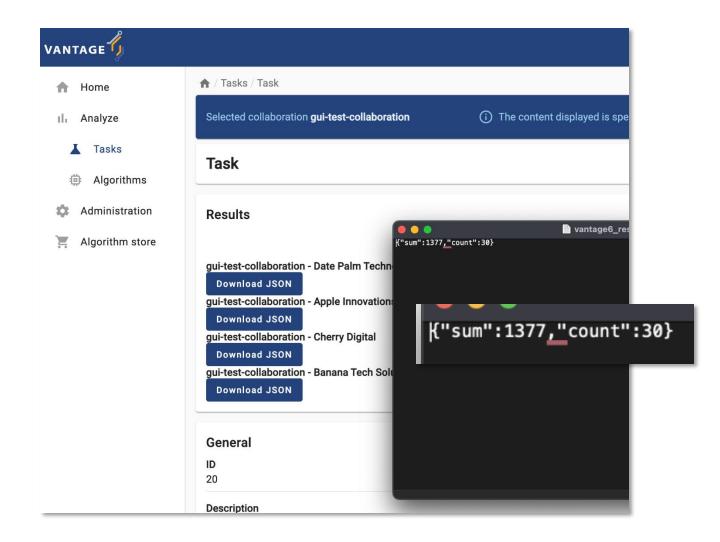




#### **F** SOLUTION

The *partial\_average* returns the two values needed by the central function of the 'federated average' algorithm, as described in Chapter 2: the number of records within the database, and their sum.

The algorithm is 'encoding' these values as a JSON document, so they can used later (e.g., by another function or program).





### Running a PET: federated analysis

- Let's create yet another task.
  - This time you will run the
     central\_average function, of the
     Federated Average algorithm, on
     one of the study nodes (once
     again, on the study with no offline
     nodes).

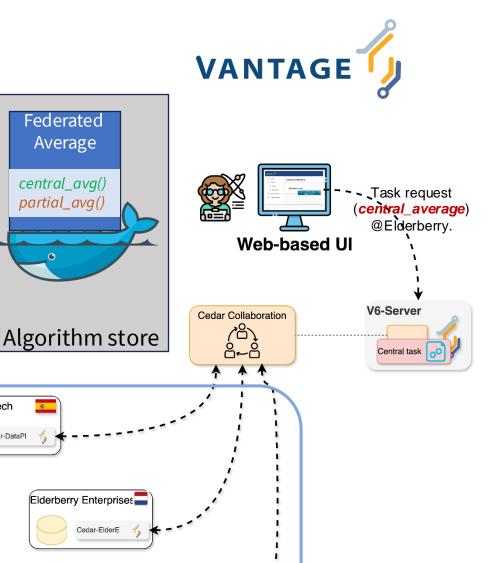


Fig Future Tech

**GGA2024** 

Date Palm Tech







#### Let's see what the central function does under the hood!

- Use the study with **no** offline nodes.
- Choose the **Average algorithm**.
- Select the *central\_average* function and one of the organizations within the study.
- Choose the default database.
- Choose a numerical variable as the input.

#### Keep an eye on the Tasks section, and see how the processes are created:

• Why does one of the nodes show up as a Main process and also as a Child one?



#### HINT

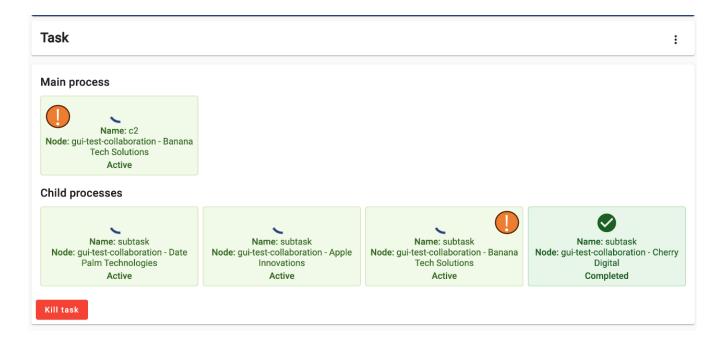
As soon your task is created, go to the task list and open it. See how 'child processes' are created.











• Why does one of the nodes show up as a Main process and as a Child one?



### Algorithm pseudo-code



CHALLENGE 4

```
FUNCTION partial_average(dataset, column_name)

1  INFO("Extracting column", column_name)

2  column_values = dataset[column_name]

3  
4  INFO("Computing partials")

5  local_sum = SUM(column_values)

6  local_count = SIZE(column_values)

7  
8  RETURN {"sum": local_sum, "count": local_count}

END FUNCTION
```

 Why does one of the nodes show up as a Main process and also as a Child one?

Actual python code?

https://bit.ly/v6-federated-avg

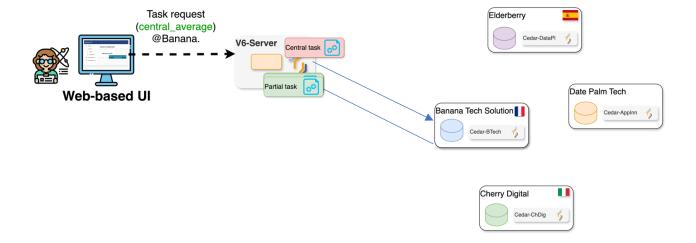


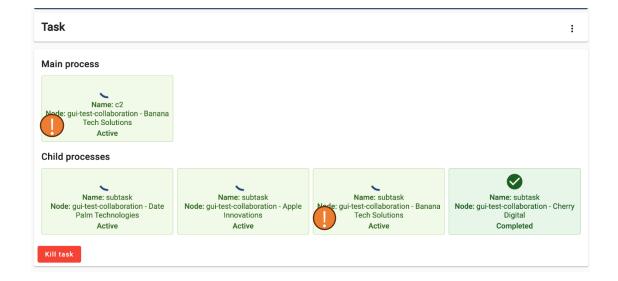
```
FUNCTION central_average(client, column_name)
    study_orgs = client.study.list()
                                                                      HINT
  INFO("Requesting partial computation")
  task = client.task.create(
    function = "partial_average"
     column = column name
     organizations = study_orgs
11 INFO("Waiting for results")
                                                                                  V6-Server
12 results = client.wait for results(task)
13
14 global sum = 0
15 global count = 0
16
17 FOR EACH output IN results
     global_sum = global_sum + output.sum
     global_count = global_count + output.count
                                                                                    dataset
20
21 average = global_sum/global_count
23 RETURN {"average": average}
END FUNCTION
```

### **F** SOLUTION

The **Task** with the **central\_average** function, when executed by a node, requests **all** the nodes within the **Study** to run the **partial\_average** one. This particular node is also part of the **Study**, so in the end it gets his own request!









### Revisiting key concepts...

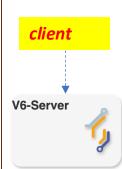


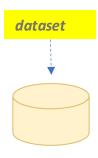
```
FUNCTION partial_average(dataset, column_name)

1  INFO("Extracting column", column_name)
2  column_values = dataset[column_name]
3
4  INFO("Computing partials")
5  local_sum = SUM(column_values)
6  local_count = SIZE(column_values)
7
8  RETURN {"sum": local_sum, "count": local_count}
END FUNCTION
```

- Why does the central\_average function, unlike partial\_average, not get any dataset as an input?
- Why does the partial\_average function, unlike central\_average, not get any client as an input?

```
FUNCTION central_average(client, column_name)
    study orgs = client.study.list()
  INFO("Requesting partial computation")
  task = client.task.create(
    function = "partial average"
     column = column name
     organizations = study orgs
9
10
11 INFO("Waiting for results")
12 results = client.wait for results(task)
13
14 global sum = 0
15 alobal count = 0
16
17 FOR EACH output IN results
     global sum = global sum + output.sum
     global count = global count + output.count
20
21 average = global sum/global count
22
23 RETURN {"average": average}
END FUNCTION
```







### Running a PET: federated analysis



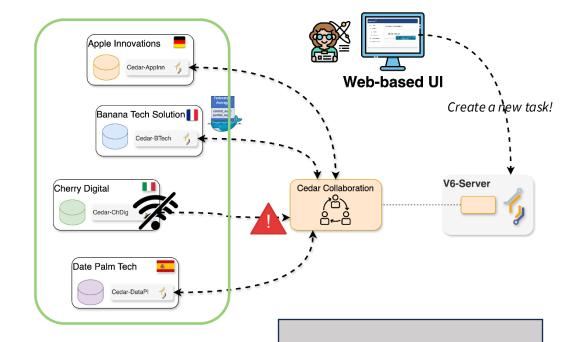
Federated Average

central\_avg()
partial\_avg()

Algorithm store

Problems on a node?

- What if...
  - You run the central\_average function (Federated Average algorithm), on the study that has an offline node?









# handling problems through the UI!

- Use the study that has an offline node.
- Choose the Average algorithm.
- Select the central\_average function and an online organizations within the study.
- Choose the default database.
- Choose a numerical variable as the input.

What happened with the task? Why?

#### FUNCTION central\_average(client, column\_name)

```
study orgs = client.study.list()
   INFO("Requesting partial computation")
   task = client.task.create(
     function = "partial_average"
     column = column name
     organizations = study orgs
10
11 INFO("Waiting for results")
12 results = client.wait for results(task)
13
   allow all sum = 0
15 global_count = 0
17 FOR EACH output IN results
     global sum = global sum + output.sum
     global count = global count + output.count
20
   average = global sum/global count
23 RETURN {"average": average}
```

**END FUNCTION** 







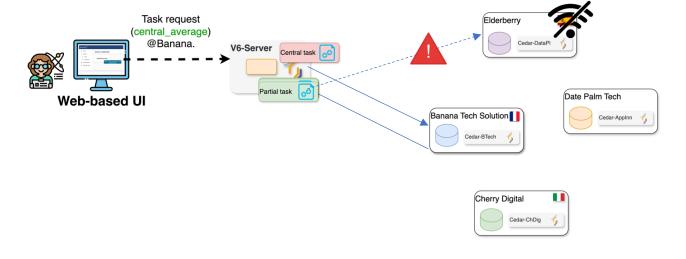
The algorithm didn't crash.

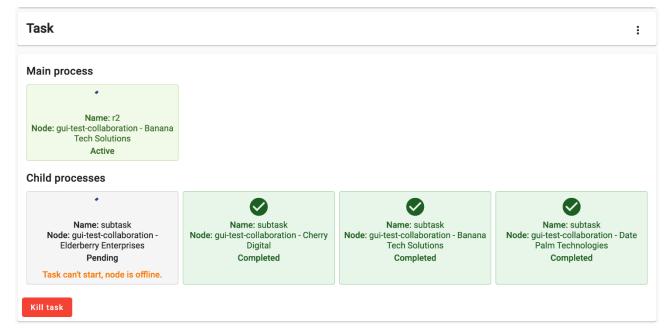
The Central task requests all the nodes in the study to run the 'partial' function. As the server is unable to transfer this request to the offline node, this child process is kept on hold, until the node is back online.

Consequently, the Main process is also kept on hold, and the process stays with an 'Active' status indefinitely (or until the node is back online).







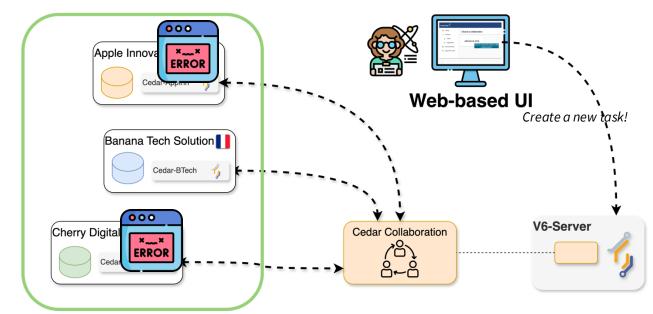


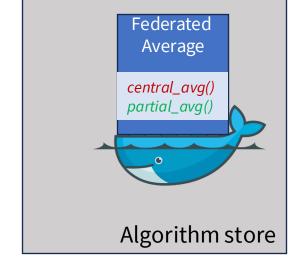
## Running a PET: federated analysis



Problems at the code level?

- What if...
  - You run the central\_average
    function (Federated Average
    algorithm), and later on a node
    gets a runtime error? (e.g., a code
    bug, unexpected input, etc.)









age height weight isOverweight ageGroup

False

False

True

True

True

True

False

False

False

False

30 - 40

0 - 10

10 - 20

90 - 100

40 - 50

20 - 30

0 - 10

30 - 40

20 - 30

80 - 90

39

16

М

М

М

М

F

152

118

161

110

117

127

95

142

189

145

108

106

110

115

152

110

65

196

112

116



### Handling problems through the UI!

- Use the study that has **no** offline nodes.
- Choose the **Average algorithm**.
- Select the *central\_average* function and one of the organizations within the study.
- Choose the default database.
- Choose the **ageGroup** variable as the input.

Look at the error logs.



What was the cause of the failure of the *partial\_average*? What about the *central\_average*?

_		

algorithm functions. Look for messages that hint the root cause of the problem.









CHALLENGE 6

Look at the error logs. What was the cause of the failure of the *partial\_average*? What about the *central\_average*?

```
FUNCTION central average(client, column_name)
    study orgs = client.study.list()
2
   INFO("Requesting partial computation")
   task = client.task.create(
     function = "partial average"
     column = column name
     organizations = study orgs
9 )
11 INFO("Waiting for results")
12 results = client.wait for results(task)
14 alobal sum = 0
15 global count = 0
<u>16</u>
17 FOR EACH output IN results
     global_sum = global_sum + output.sum
     global count = global count + output.count
20
21 average = global sum/global count
22
23 RETURN {"average": average}
END FUNCTION
```





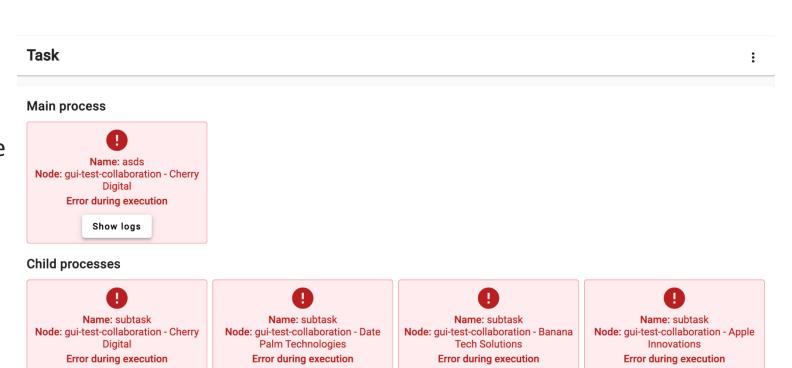


Show logs

#### **F** SOLUTION

- This time,
   the partial\_average function
   on all the data nodes crashes,
   which lead to the failure of the
   Main process
   (central\_average).
- The partial\_average crashed while trying to parse the input as a number.
   The central\_average crashed due to a division-by-zero.

Show logs



Show logs

Show logs

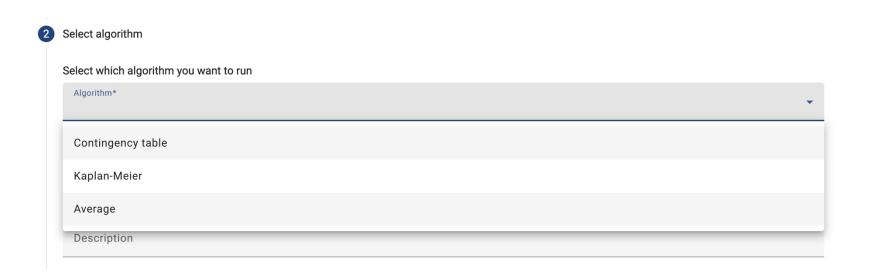


## Play around with other algorithms





Try to run other (more advanced) algorithms!



For Kaplan-Meier, choose the *kaplan\_meier* (*csv*) database!

	age	months	censor	days
	56	31	1	926
	58	56	0	1690
	62	79	0	2374
	44	52	0	1569
	47	55	0	1646
	62	34	1	1010
	63	88	0	2646
<u> </u>	68	70	0	2105
7	35	103	0	3075
	64	94	0	2832

