

Analytics Edge Ecosystem Workloads - Google Summer of Code

Publication Date: 2022-09-11

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Cancer is world's second-leading cause of death in the world. It results in development of abnormal cells that divide uncontrollably and have the ability to infiltrate and destroy normal body tissue. Eventually, survival rates are improving and all thanks to cancer screening, treatment and prevention.

Machine Learning is one of the aspect which can be integrated with the modern science and can create wonders. Under the Google Summer of Code, we at SUSE organization have created a Machine larning based Cancer Prediciton Model for early screening.

This Document will demonstrate the detailed approach undertaken to accomplish this project. The project is developed under mentorship of Bryan Gartner, Ann Davis, Brian Fromme and the SUSE organization.

1.2 Scope

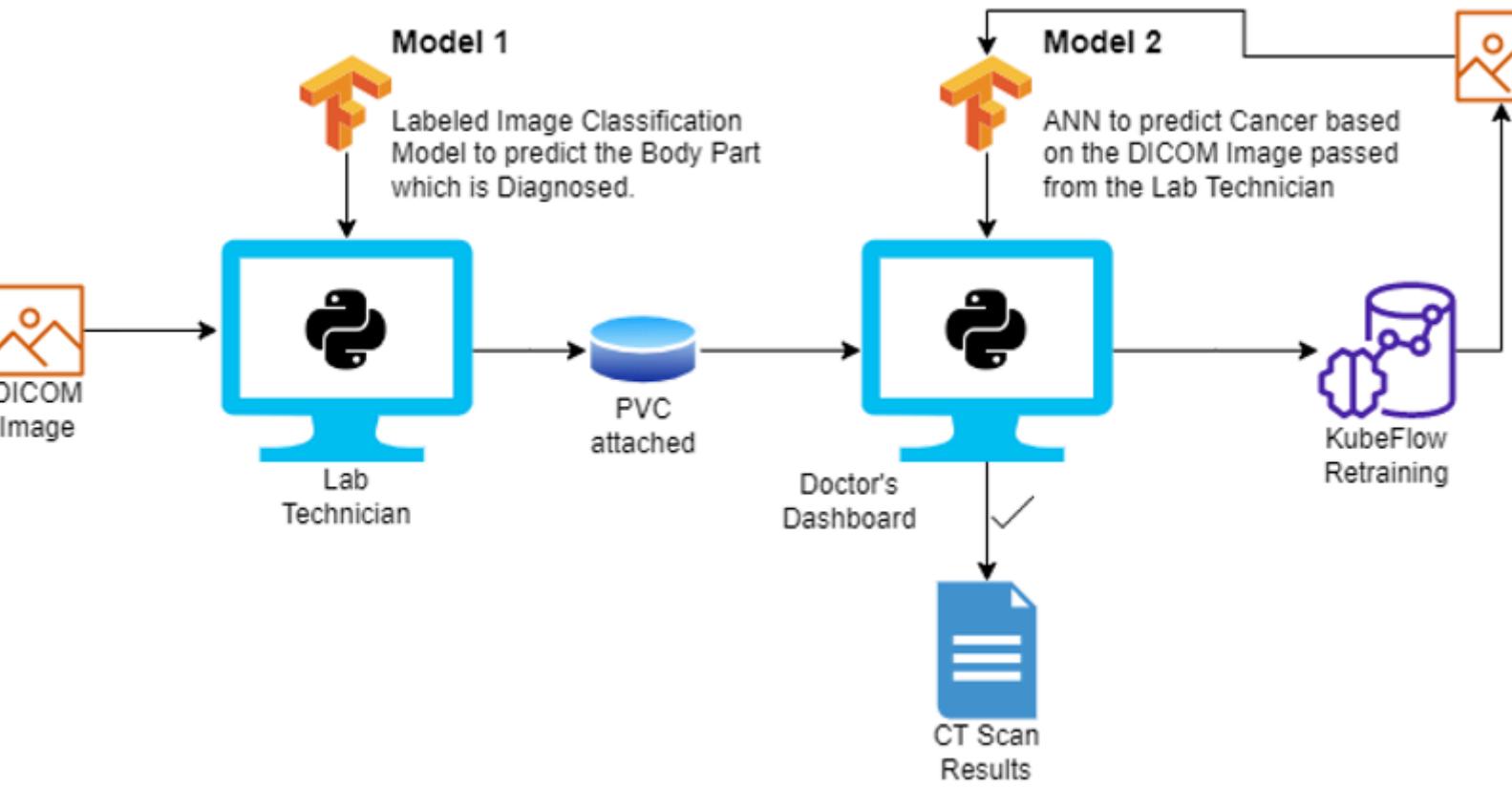
This guide introduces the basic concepts and steps to install, configure, and use the Cancer Prediction System in a SUSE Rancher Kubernetes environment. It uses Convolutional Neural Nets (CNNs) to automatically recognize the complex patterns in imaging data, providing quantitative as well as qualitative assessments of data within a short period of time.

1.3 Audience

This document is intended for Hospital Administrators, Radiologists, Doctors, Data Scientists, Data Engineers, and Data Analysts who are interested in using the Cancer Prediction System in a SUSE Rancher Kubernetes environment. It is also intended for SUSE Rancher users who want to learn how to install and configure the Cancer Prediction System.

2 Technical overview

As a part of GSOC, We have built a Machine Learning Based Cancer Prediciton System. The fundamental goal of the system is the prediciton of Cancer Susceptibility (also known as risk assessment), in this case, we are trying to predict the likelihood of developing a cancer prior to occurence of the disease.



The Cancer Prediction System uses CT Scanned Images in the form of **DICOM** (Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine) (<https://www.dicomstandard.org/>). The system is designed to be deployed as a Microservice based architecture and is divided into four interfaces:

- Lab Technician Dashboard
- Doctor Dashboard
- Rancher Dashboard
- ML Pipeline Dashboard

2.1 Components and tools

Key Cancer Prediction System components discussed in this guide are:

Flask Application

Flask is a micro web framework also written in Python. It is lightweight framework used to create web applications easily. We are using flask to serve the Backend and Machine Learning models as APIs.

Kubernetes Architecture

Kubernetes is a portable, extensible, open source platform for managing containerized workloads and services, that facilitates both declarative configuration and automation. We have a kubernetes manifests designed to set up application over the cluster. Our application is compatible with various kubernetes distributions. We have tested our application on SUSE Rancher.

Keras

Keras is an open-source software library that provides a Python interface for designing artificial neural networks. It acts as an interface for TensorFlow library. We are using keras to design Convolutional Neural Nets (CNNs) (<https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/images/cnn>) ↗ for our application.

Kubeflow Pipelines

It is used for machine learning pipelines to orchestrate workflows running on our Kubernetes clusters. Kubeflow allows us to focus on writing ML algorithms instead of managing their operations.

Some additional components and tools discussed in this guide include:

- Longhorn (<https://longhorn.io/>) ↗: the cloud native distributed block storage system for Kubernetes.
- Rancher (<https://rancher.com/>) ↗: the Kubernetes management platform.
- kubectl (<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/kubectl/>) ↗: the command line tool for communicating with the Kubernetes cluster's control plane via the Kubernetes API.
- kustomize (<https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/kustomize>) ↗: a stand-alone tool for programmatically customizing Kubernetes objects.
- Docker (<https://www.docker.com/>) ↗: the container runtime used to build and run the application.

2.2 Process overview

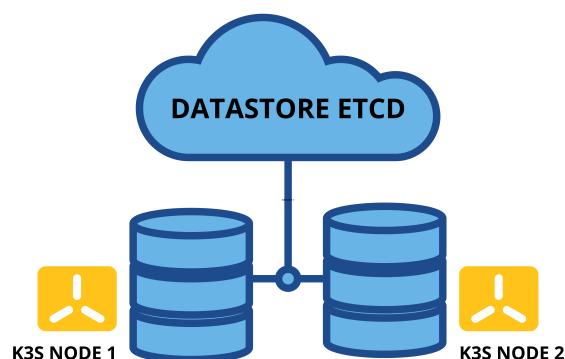
Getting started with Cancer Prediction System is fairly easy. In general, the process is as follows:

1. Clone the project repository: `git clone https://github.com/abhi-bhatra/ct_image_scanning.git`
2. Log in to your SUSE Rancher environment and select a managed cluster
3. Apply kubernetes manifests to setup the environment (*namespaces and storage*)
4. Apply kubernetes manifests to deploy the application
5. Access the application via the Rancher Dashboard

3 Prerequisites

This guide assumes that you have access to an existing Kubernetes cluster managed by [SUSE Rancher](#) (<https://rancher.com/docs/rancher/v2.6/en/overview/>). A good place to start getting more details is the [Deploying cluster Using Rancher Kubernetes Engine or K3S](#) (<https://medium.com/@abhinavsharma332/deploy-single-node-cluster-using-k3s-or-rke-6fc9e6a38b66>) blog.

3.1 K3S Architecture





Tip

Be sure docker is installed, as RKE (*Rancher Kubernetes Engine*) clusters need Docker as a prerequisite. Visit Docker website for more information (<https://www.docker.com/get-started/>).

4 Install Rancher

There are various ways to install the Rancher on the existing cluster. This section provides an overview of installing options of Rancher (<https://docs.ranchermanager.rancher.io/v2.5/pages-for-subheaders/installation-and-upgrade>).

Welcome to Rancher

vements and new capabilities in this version.

The screenshot shows the Rancher dashboard. At the top, there are three buttons: "Import Existing" (blue), "Create" (blue), and "Filter" (white). Below the buttons is a table with five columns: "Provider", "Kubernetes Version", "CPU", "Memory", and "Pods". A single row is visible, showing "aks" under Provider, "v1.21.14" under Kubernetes Version, "3.8 cores" under CPU, "7.35 GiB" under Memory, and "65/220" under Pods. To the right of the dashboard is a sidebar titled "Community" with links to "Docs", "Forums", "Slack", and "File an Issue".

Provider	Kubernetes Version	CPU	Memory	Pods
aks	v1.21.14	3.8 cores	7.35 GiB	65/220



Tip

For this guide, we will be using the High-availability Kubernetes Install with the Helm CLI (<https://docs.ranchermanager.rancher.io/v2.5/pages-for-subheaders/install-upgrade-on-a-kubernetes-cluster/>) to install Rancher on top of the cluster.

5 Install Longhorn

Before proceeding, review the concepts of persistent volumes, persistent volume claims (PVCs), and storage classes in the [Rancher documentation](https://rancher.com/docs/rancher/v2.6/en/cluster-admin/volumes-and-storage/how-storage-works/) (<https://rancher.com/docs/rancher/v2.6/en/cluster-admin/volumes-and-storage/how-storage-works/>).

Longhorn provides a storage solution that is easy to use, self-healing, and highly available. Longhorn is designed to be deployed on a Kubernetes cluster and provides persistent storage for stateful applications. There are 3 ways to installing Longhorn to Clusters:

1. Using the Apps and Marketplace in Rancher UI (<https://longhorn.io/docs/1.3.1/deploy/install/install-with-rancher/>)

The screenshot shows the Rancher UI interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links like Cluster, Workload, Apps, and Charts. The 'Charts' section is selected. In the main area, there's a search bar with 'longhorn' typed into it. Below the search bar, a chart for 'Longhorn' is displayed. The chart has a purple icon, the name 'Longhorn' in bold, and a description: 'Longhorn is a distributed block storage system for Kubernetes.' At the bottom of the chart card, it says 'Linux only'. The top right of the screen shows various icons for navigation and search.

2. Using the kubectl manifests files (<https://longhorn.io/docs/1.3.1/deploy/install/install-with-kubectl/>)

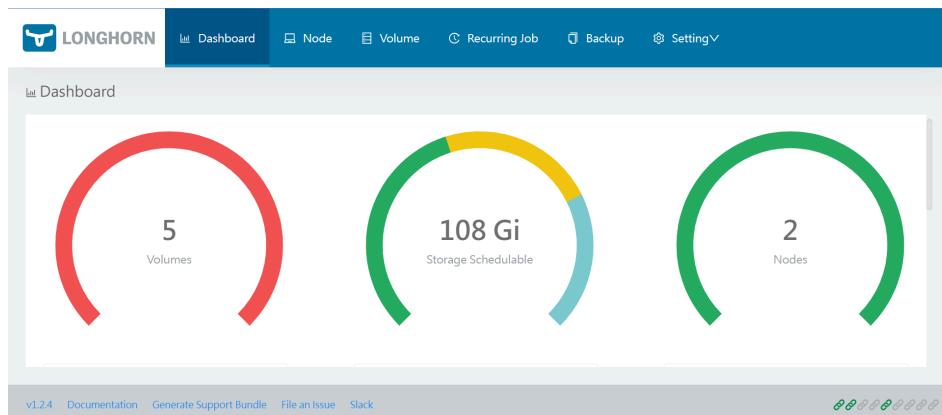
```
kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/longhorn/longhorn/v1.2.4/deploy/longhorn.yaml
```

3. Using the Helm (<https://longhorn.io/docs/1.3.1/deploy/install/install-with-helm/>):

```
helm repo add longhorn https://charts.longhorn.io
helm repo update
```

```
helm install longhorn/longhorn -name longhorn -namespace longhorn-system
```

- After successfull installation, you can see the Longhorn UI in the Rancher Dashboard.



Tip

Cancer Prediction System strongly recommends using atleast two-worker nodes cluster.

5.1 Provision local storage

At this point, you can use Longhorn to format and manage the drives in your cluster nodes.

- Provision the storage using the Flask Applications to share data and information on local cluster

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
  name: data-pvc
  namespace: concerns
spec:
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteMany
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 1Gi
  storageClassName: longhorn
```

- Create a PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC) for the data volume

```
apiVersion: v1
```

```

kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
  name: ds-pvc
  namespace: concerns
spec:
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteMany
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 1Gi
  storageClassName: longhorn

```

3. You can visualize the Persistent Volumes in the Rancher Dashboard.

<input type="checkbox"/> State	Name	Reclaim Policy	Persistent Volume Claim	Source	Reason	Age	<input type="button" value="⋮"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Bound	pvc-5060c8dc-052b-4bdf-931a-d1b555cf6dfa	Delete	mysql-pv-claim	Longhorn	3.6 days	<input type="button" value="⋮"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Bound	pvc-b8c76ee0-6c9d-49fc-b9f5-08e51547e2e4	Delete	data-pvc	Longhorn	6 days	<input type="button" value="⋮"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Bound	pvc-c213fa97-fb23-44ed-af03-3cec26fa15e7	Delete	ds-pvc	Longhorn	4.6 days	<input type="button" value="⋮"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Bound	pvc-d327ab73-c5f8-4951-88a5-1844ee027734	Delete	minio-pvc	Longhorn	3.6 days	<input type="button" value="⋮"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Bound	pvc-f029e569-7368-4803-ac9e-622ff76edb94	Delete	my-longhorn-pvc	Longhorn	29 days	<input type="button" value="⋮"/>	

6 Install Kubeflow Pipelines

The Kubeflow project provides a straightforward way to deploy best-of-breed open-source systems for ML to diverse infrastructures. Anywhere you are running Kubernetes, you should be able to run Kubeflow. The [Kubeflow documentation \(https://www.kubeflow.org/docs/started/k8s/\)](https://www.kubeflow.org/docs/started/k8s/) provides a detailed guide to installing Kubeflow on Kubernetes.

We will look at how to deploy Kubeflow Pipelines standalone on our local clusters:

1. Set the PIPELINE_VERSION and apply the Kubeflow Pipelines manifest:

```

export PIPELINE_VERSION=1.8.3

kubectl apply -k "github.com/kubeflow/pipelines/manifests/kustomize/cluster-scoped-
resources?ref=$PIPELINE_VERSION"

kubectl wait --for condition=established --timeout=60s crd/applications.app.k8s.io

```

```
kubectl apply -k "github.com/kubeflow/pipelines/manifests/kustomize/env/platform-agnostic-pns?ref=$PIPELINE_VERSION"
```



Note

It will take 15 to 20 mins to deploy the Kubeflow Pipelines on your cluster. You can check the status using `kubectl get all -n kubeflow`

- Once all the services will start, you can see all pods status 1/1 Running. Your output will be somewhat similar to this:

NAME	READY	STATUS
RESTARTS	AGE	
pod/workflow-controller-5667759dd7-fbgrp	1/1	Running
2d3h		0
pod/ml-pipeline-scheduledworkflow-7f8bc78db9-qpx4f	1/1	Running
2d3h		0
pod/ml-pipeline-viewer-crd-8497d9695c-tqmdg	1/1	Running
2d3h		0
pod/ml-pipeline-ui-69bc756bd7-nmzm6	1/1	Running
2d3h		0
pod/metadata-envoy-deployment-6df8bdd989-lc77p	1/1	Running
2d3h		0
pod/minio-5b65df66c9-qt6lk	1/1	Running
2d3h		0
pod/ml-pipeline-persistenceagent-585c4b58d6-mcmrx	1/1	Running
2d3h		1
pod/ml-pipeline-7cc4f8fdf7-b2vjp	1/1	Running
2d3h		2
pod/cache-server-6cddb849-bnd6n	1/1	Running
2d3h		1

- To access the Kubeflow Pipelines UI, you can use the following command:

```
kubectl port-forward -n kubeflow svc/ml-pipeline-ui 8080:80
```

- Click on the pipeline port from the Rancher portal and you will be redirected to the Kubeflow Pipelines UI dashboard.

The screenshot shows the Kubeflow Pipelines UI dashboard. On the left, there is a sidebar with the following navigation items:

- Cluster
- Workload
- Apps
- Service Discovery
 - HorizontalPodAutoscalers
 - Ingresses
 - NetworkPolicies
- Services** (selected)
- Storage
- Longhorn
- More Resources

Below the sidebar, there is a button labeled "Cluster Tools". At the bottom left, it says "v2.6.6".

The main area displays a list of services with the following details:

Service	Description	Port
metadata-grpc-service	grpc-api	8080/TCP
minio-service		10.0.208.133:9000 9000/TCP
ml-pipeline		10.0.164.44:8888 8888/TCP 10.0.164.44:8887 8887/TCP
ml-pipeline-ui		http 3000/TCP
ml-pipeline-visualizationserver		10.0.223.74:8888 8888/TCP
mysql		10.0.71.195:3306 3306/TCP

The "ml-pipeline-ui" service is highlighted with a red box.

5. You can see the Kubeflow Pipelines UI dashboard.

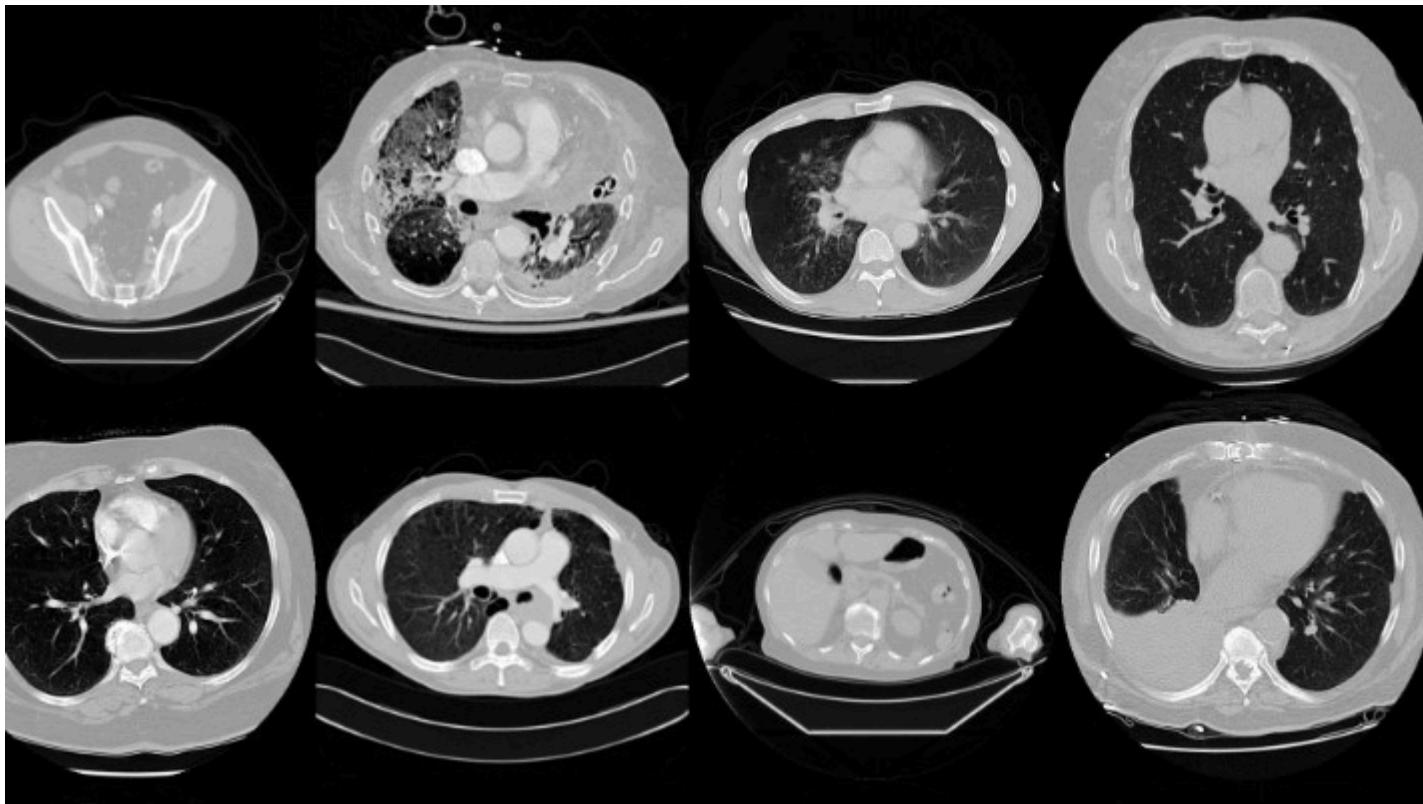
The image shows the Kubeflow web interface. On the left is a dark blue sidebar with white text and icons, listing various features: Home, Notebooks, Tensorboards, Models, Volumes, Experiments (AutoML), Experiments (KFP), Pipelines, Runs, Recurring Runs, and Artifacts. At the bottom of the sidebar, there are links for Privacy + Usage Reporting and build version dev_local.

On the right, a light gray main area has a user profile at the top: **kubeflow-user** (Owner) ▾. Below this is a "Quick shortcuts" section with four items:

- Upload a pipeline** Pipelines
- View all pipeline runs** Pipelines
- Create a new Notebook server** Notebook Servers
- View Katib Experiments** Katib

On the far right edge of the main area, there are several small, partially visible rectangular boxes with icons, likely part of a larger dashboard or sidebar.

7 Download the Data



The Cancer Prediction System uses the [CT Medical Images ~ cancer imaging archive with contrast and patient age](https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/kmader/siim-medical-images) (<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/kmader/siim-medical-images>) dataset from Kaggle.

The dataset is designed to allow for different methods to be tested for examining the trends in CT image data associated with using contrast and patient age. The basic idea is to identify image textures, statistical patterns and features correlating strongly with these traits and possibly build simple tools for automatically classifying these images when they have been misclassified (or finding outliers which could be suspicious cases, bad measurements, or poorly calibrated machines).

Cancer prediction system dataset directory system:

```
/dataset
-- archive/
  -- dicom_dir/
    .
    ID_0001_AGE_0069_CONTRAST_1_CT.dcm
    .
  -- tiff_images/
```

```
.
ID_0000_AGE_0060_CONTRAST_1_CT.tif

.
-- full_archive.npz
-- overview.csv

-- dataset-classification
-- Chest-CT/
-- NonChest-CT/

-- dataset-prediction/
-- train/
-- cancer/
-- non-cancer/
-- test/
-- cancer/
-- non-cancer/
-- validation/
-- cancer/
-- non-cancer/
```

1. **archive:** This folder comprises of raw dataset downloaded from Kaggle. We use python notebooks to process the data for further used in Machine Learning model.
2. **dataset-classification:** This is a separate dataset which separates all the DICOM Images as Chest and Non Chest. Currently, our model support Cancer classification on Chest DICOM Images. So, we need to filter our the Non Chest DICOM Images.
3. **dataset-prediciton:** This is the final dataset used in Machine Learning model. All the ras images are processed into Train, Test and Validation sets. The labels are attached to the DICOM, so images can be classified as Cancer and Non-Cancer Images.

Apply the dataset deployment manifests to download the dataset from storage and process the data for further use in Machine Learning model.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: datasetvm
  namespace: cancerns
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: datasetvm
  template:
```

```

metadata:
  labels:
    app: datasetvm
spec:
  containers:
    - name: datasetvm
      image: "ubuntu:latest"
      imagePullPolicy: Always
      volumeMounts:
        - name: dataset
          mountPath: /dataset
  env:
    - name: DATASET
      value: "https://rancherdataset.blob.core.windows.net/ct-images/dataset.zip"
  command: ["/bin/sh","-c"]
  args: ["apt-get update; apt-get install unzip wget -y; wget $DATASET -O /dataset/dataset.zip; unzip /dataset/dataset.zip -d /dataset/dataset; ls -l /dataset/dataset"]
  volumes:
    - name: dataset
      persistentVolumeClaim:
        claimName: ds-pvc

```

8 Flask Interface

Complete Cancer Prediction System is built on top of Flask. It has two separate applications for the doctor and the radiologist. Directory Structure of the application is as follows:

```

/application
-- doctor_app/
  -- app.py
  -- Dockerfile
  -- classification-model.h5
  -- prediction-model.h5
  -- requirements.txt
  -- static/
    -- styles/
      -- css/
      -- js/
  -- template/
    -- base.html
    -- gallery.html
    -- predict.html
    -- retrain.html
    -- upload.html

```

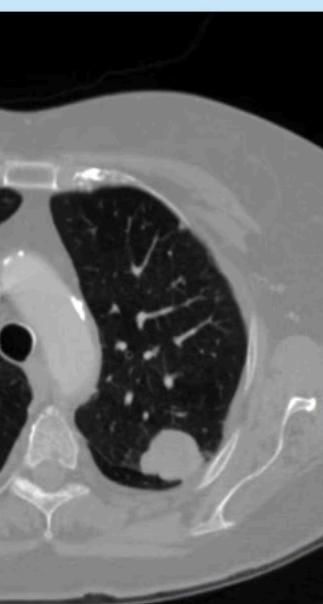
```
-- lab_tech/
  -- app.py
  -- Dockerfile
  -- classification-model.h5
  -- adjust.py
  -- requirements.txt
  -- static/
    -- styles/
      -- css/
      -- js/
-- template/
  -- base.html
  -- predict.html
  -- send.html
  -- upload.html
```

8.1 Deploy Lab Technician Interface

Usage

M

_CONTRAST_1_CT.jpg



Upload the DICOM

Image successfully uploaded and displayed below

Brightness: Contrast:

READ DICOM

GO BACK

SEND REPORT

Lab Technician Interface is responsible for getting DICOM image as input. The person (*Radiologists, Lab Technician, Physicians*) could alter the information such as Contrast, Brightness and Angle of rotation of the DICOM image. They can also read all the information associated with the DICOM image (Modality: CT Scan).

Lab Technician Interface have a streamlined installation process. It can be easily installed through the Manifests.

1. Clone the repository

```
git clone https://github.com/abhi-bhatra/ct_image_scanning.git
```

2. Change the directory to k8s/lab-tech
3. Apply the kustomization file to deploy the Lab Technician Interface

```
kubectl apply -k .
```

4. To access the Lab Technician Interface, go to Rancher UI and click on the lab-tech service. Click on the Port button. Click on the port displayed. You will be redirected to the Lab Technician Interface.

8.2 Deploy Doctor Dashboard Interface

[case1_010](#)

[case2b_003](#)

[ID_0000 AGE_0060 CONTRAST_1 CT](#)

Doctor Dashboard is designed for the doctors to examine the report send by the Lab Technician. It receives the report of a patient and displays it to the user, predicting whether or not person is suffering from cancer. If doctor will not be satisfied with the response, they can send the image for the retraining with the correct label attached to it.

Just like Lab Technician Interface, doctor's dashboard Interface installation process is streamline and can be installed through manifests.

1. Clone the repository

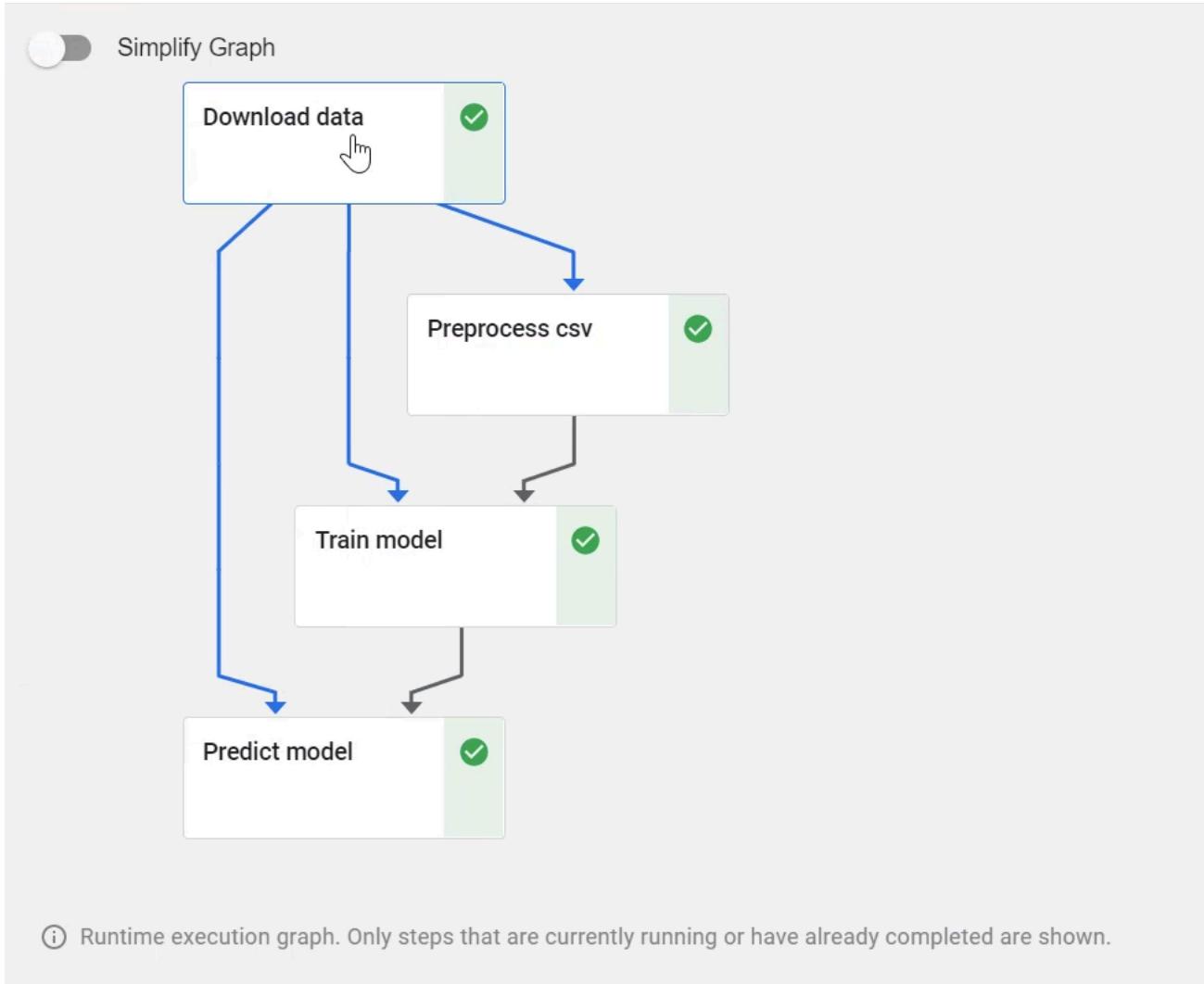
```
git clone https://github.com/abhi-bhatra/ct_image_scanning.git
```

2. Change the directory to k8s/doctor-app/
3. Apply the kustomization file to deploy the Doctor Dashboard Interface

```
kubectl apply -k .
```

9 Machine Learning Model

In the project, Machine Learning is one of the major component used for prediction. We are using Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). It is a deep learning method and has achieved better results in detecting and segmenting specific objects in images in the last decade than conventional models such as regression, support vector machines or artificial neural networks.



9.1 Body-part Classification Model

Classification models are a subset of supervised machine learning. A classification model reads some input and generates an output that classifies the input into some category. In our case, model is taking CT-Scan and X-Ray images as input, and images are labelled. The model is a Supervised Learning technique that is used to identify the category of new observations on the basis of training data.

Steps for Classification model are as follows:

1. **Preprocessing:** In this step, we are converting the images into grayscale and resizing them to 128x128 pixels. We are also converting the labels into one-hot encoding.
2. **Splitting the dataset:** We are splitting the dataset into training, validation and testing sets. We are using 80% of the dataset for training, 10% for validation and 10% for testing.
3. **Building the model:** We are using Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for building the model. We are using 3 convolutional layers and 2 dense layers. We are using Adam optimizer and categorical crossentropy loss function.
4. **Training the model:** We are training the model for 10 epochs. We are using 32 as the batch size.

Complete Reference to the Classification Model can be found at: https://github.com/abhi-bhatra/ct_image_scanning/blob/UI_base/ML_MODEL/neural_net.ipynb

9.2 Cancer Prediction Model

In this model, we use machine learning in cancer diagnosis and detection. We are using Artificial neural networks (ANNs) for detecting and classifying tumors CRT images. We are using Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for building the model. We are using 3 convolutional layers and 2 dense layers. We are using RMSprop optimizer and binary crossentropy loss function.

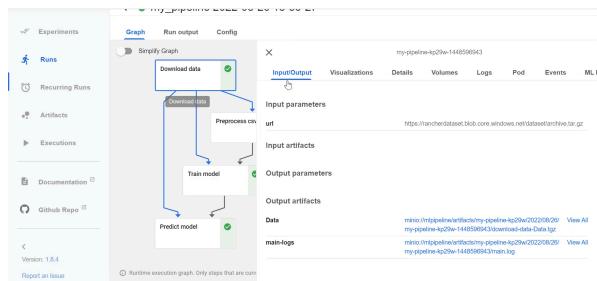
Complete Reference to the Cancer Prediction Model can be found at: https://github.com/abhi-bhatra/ct_image_scanning/blob/UI_base/ML_MODEL/cancer_detection.ipynb

9.3 Retraining Model

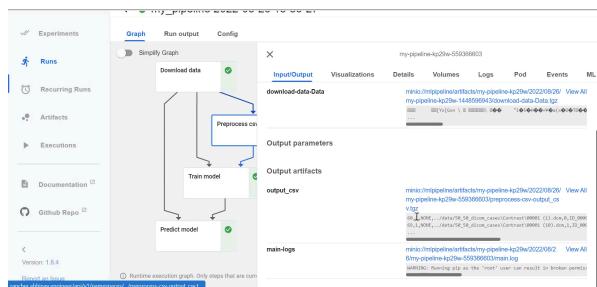
Kubeflow Pipelines is a platform for building and deploying portable, scalable machine learning (ML) workflows based on Docker containers.

Retraining the Machine Learning Model is an automated process. We have used Kubeflow Pipelines to automate the process of retraining the model. It comprises of the following steps:

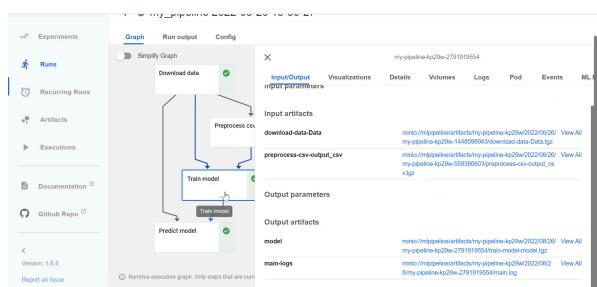
1. **Data Collection:** The data is collected from the dataset-prediction folder. The data is split into Train, Test and Validation sets. The labels are attached to the images. The data is then stored in the dataset folder.



2. Data Preprocessing: The data is preprocessed to remove the noise from the images. The images are converted into grayscale images. The images are then resized to 512x512. The data is then stored in the preprocessed folder.



3. **Trained Model:** The model is trained on the preprocessed data. The model is saved in the trained-model folder.



4. Prediction: The model is then converted into a prediction model. The prediction model is saved in the prediction-model folder.

Complete Reference to the Retraining Model can be found at: https://github.com/abhi-bhatra/ct_image_scanning/blob/UI_base/ML_MODEL/kflow_model.py

9.4 Verify installation

After you have performed all of the above installation methods, validate that the Cancer Prediction System is installed and running.

1. List the pods running in the 'cancers' namespace.

```
kubectl get all --namespace cancers
```

This should produce output like the following:

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
pod/datasetvm-5db64d7549-cflmf	1/1	Running	0	9s
pod/doctor-app-d5b856997-64gnt	1/1	Running	0	10s
pod/labtech-app-6c54f58874-jdmcw	1/1	Running	0	12s

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)	AGE
service/doctor-svc	NodePort	10.0.66.40	None	5002:30001/TCP	23s
service/labtech-svc	NodePort	10.0.145.57	None	5001:32009/TCP	24s

NAME	READY	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE
deployment.apps/datasetvm	1/1	1	0	13s
deployment.apps/doctor-app	1/1	1	0	23s
deployment.apps/labtech-app	1/1	1	0	23s

NAME	DESIRED	CURRENT	READY	AGE
replicaset.apps/datasetvm-5db64d7549	1	1	1	13s
replicaset.apps/doctor-app-d5b856997	1	1	1	10s
replicaset.apps/labtech-app-6c54f58874	1	1	1	21s

2. Verify that you see doctor-app- and labtech-app- pods in the 'Running' state and the service/doctor-svc and service/labtech-svc assigned to NodePort addresses.
3. Open the Kubeflow Console.

You can temporarily forward traffic from the Kubeflow Pipeline Console service to your local machine by issuing:

```
kubectl port-forward -n kubeflow svc/ml-pipeline-ui 8080:80
```

This will produce output like the following:

```
Forwarding from 127.0.0.1:8080 -> 3000
Forwarding from [::1]:8080 -> 3000

Connect using: http://localhost:8080
```

4. To access the application in your Web browser, open the Rancher portal at <https://localhost>:



Note

If you are using a different port on Rancher, put :PORT_NUMBER with the port you are using.

10 Connect as an external client

By default, external applications cannot access the Cancer Prediction System.

With SUSE Rancher, you can set up either load balancers or ingress controllers to redirect service requests. Load balancers can only handle one IP address per service, while ingress works with one or more ingress controllers to dynamically route service requests.

It is recommended that you configure your cluster with an ingress.



Note

Ingress and ingress controllers residing in RKE-launched clusters are powered by [NGINX](https://www.nginx.com/) (<https://www.nginx.com/>) .

Below is a sample ingress resource for Cancer Prediction System:

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: ingress-minio
  namespace: concerns
  annotations:
    kubernetes.io/ingress.class: "nginx"
    ## Remove if using CA signed certificate
```

```

nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/proxy-ssl-verify: "off"
nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/backend-protocol: "HTTPS"
nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/rewrite-target: /
nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/proxy-body-size: "0"
nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/server-snippet: |
  client_max_body_size 0;
nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/configuration-snippet: |
  chunked_transfer_encoding off;

spec:
  tls:
    - hosts:
        - cancerpred.example.com
      secretName: cancerpred-tls
  rules:
    - host: cancerpred.example.com
      http:
        paths:
          - path: /doctor
            pathType: Prefix
            backend:
              service:
                name: doctor-svc
                port:
                  number: 443
          - path: /labtech
            pathType: Prefix
            backend:
              service:
                name: labtech-svc
                port:
                  number: 443

```

11 Demonstration

Below is a demonstration of the Cancer Prediction System.

12 Summary

In this guide, you have explored how Artificial Intelligence is used for Cancer detection. This application has a streamline process of deploying into your SUSE Rancher Kubernetes landscape for consumption by your cloud native applications through a consistent API across all infrastructure platforms.

Below are a few resources to help you continue your exploration of Cancer Prediction System and SUSE Rancher:

- SUSE Technical Reference Documentation: Kubernetes (<https://documentation.suse.com/trd/kubernetes/>) ↗
- SUSE & Rancher Community (<https://www.suse.com/community/>) ↗
- Preparing for the next wave of transformation (<https://www.suse.com/c/preparing-for-the-next-wave-of-transformation/>) ↗
- Analytical Edge Ecosystem Workload for Healthcare Space (https://github.com/abhi-bhatra/ct_image_scanning/tree/master) ↗
- Getting Started with Sample workload over Rancher (<https://medium.com/@abhinavsharma332/deploying-wordpress-over-rancher-cb9539b1d7da>) ↗
- Empowering Machine Learning Application on Rancher (<https://medium.com/@abhinavsharma332/empowering-machine-learning-applications-on-rancher-f4e368a9009>) ↗
- Orchestrate Machine Learning Model with Kubeflow (<https://medium.com/@abhinavsharma332/orchestrate-machine-learning-model-with-kubeflow-11945e7801b5>) ↗

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