MONAI-to-MONAI Deploy (english version)

Deploying a MONAI Model with MONAI Deploy: A Step-by-Step Guide

If you have developed a medical Al model using MONAI, you can deploy it using MONAl Deploy to make it available for inference in clinical or research environments. This guide provides a detailed, step-by-step explanation of how to convert, package, and deploy your MONAI model using MONAI Deploy.

Overview of the Deployment Process

- 1. Train a model using MONAI (or use a pre-trained model).
- 2. Convert the trained model into a deployable format (.pt , .onnx , .torchscript .
- 3. Create a MONAI Deploy App (MDA):
 - Define an application structure.
 - Implement an Inference Operator.
- 4. Package and deploy the app using MONAI Deploy App SDK.
- 5. **Run inference** using MONAI Deploy.

Step 1: Train or Load a MONAl Model

If you haven't already trained a MONAI model, you can train a simple UNet model for segmentation.

Example: Train and Save a MONAI Model

```
import monai
import torch
from monai.networks.nets import UNet
from monai.transforms import Compose, EnsureChannelFirst, R
esize, ToTensor
```

```
from monai.data import Dataset, DataLoader

# Create a simple UNet model
model = UNet(
    spatial_dims=2,
    in_channels=1,
    out_channels=2,
    channels=(16, 32, 64, 128, 256),
    strides=(2, 2, 2, 2),
    num_res_units=2
)

# Save the model
torch.save(model.state_dict(), "monai_model.pth")
print("Model saved as monai_model.pth")
```

Note:

• You can also export the model to **ONNX** or **TorchScript** for deployment.

Step 2: Convert the MONAI Model to a Deployable Format

Before deploying, you need to **convert** the MONAI model to a format compatible with MONAI Deploy.

Convert to ONNX

```
import torch
import onnx

# Load the trained model
model = UNet(
    spatial_dims=2,
    in_channels=1,
    out_channels=2,
    channels=(16, 32, 64, 128, 256),
    strides=(2, 2, 2, 2),
    num_res_units=2
```

```
model.load_state_dict(torch.load("monai_model.pth"))
model.eval()

# Create dummy input
dummy_input = torch.randn(1, 1, 128, 128)

# Convert to ONNX format
onnx_path = "monai_model.onnx"
torch.onnx.export(model, dummy_input, onnx_path, input_name
s=['input'], output_names=['output'])
print(f"Model exported to {onnx_path}")
```

Supported Formats:

- .pth → PyTorch
- $.onnx \rightarrow ONNX$
- torchscript → TorchScript (for optimized inference)

◆ Step 3: Create a MONAI Deploy App (MDA)

MONAl Deploy uses a modular structure with **Operators** to handle inference, preprocessing, and postprocessing.

Project Structure

★ 3.1 Install MONAl Deploy SDK

```
pip install monai-deploy-app-sdk
```

3.2 Define the MONAI Deploy Application

Create app.py inside monai_deploy_app/:

```
# app.py - MONAI Deploy App for Model Inference
from monai.deploy.core import Application, resource
from operators.inference operator import InferenceOperator
from operators.transform_operator import TransformOperator
class MonaiDeployApp(Application):
    MONAI Deploy Application for AI model inference.
    11 11 11
    @resource(cpu=4, gpu=1, memory="4Gi")
    def compose(self):
        # Define pipeline components
        transform_op = TransformOperator()
        inference_op = InferenceOperator()
        # Define workflow pipeline
        self.add_flow(transform_op, inference_op)
if name == " main ":
    app = MonaiDeployApp()
    app.run()
```

3.3 Create an Inference Operator

Create operators/inference_operator.py :

```
# inference_operator.py - Inference Operator
import torch
import numpy as np
from monai.deploy.core import Operator, ExecutionContext, I
OType
```

```
from monai.deploy.operators import DICOMDataLoader, DICOMSe
riesToVolumeConverter
class InferenceOperator(Operator):
    Performs model inference using MONAI Deploy.
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.model_path = "monai_model.onnx"
        self.device = "cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() e
lse "cpu"
        self.model = torch.jit.load(self.model path).to(sel
f.device)
    def compute(self, context: ExecutionContext):
        # Load input image
        image = context.input.get().asnumpy()
        image_tensor = torch.from_numpy(image).float().unsq
ueeze(0).to(self.device)
        # Perform inference
        output = self.model(image_tensor)
        # Convert result to numpy and send output
        result = output.cpu().detach().numpy()
        context.output.set(result)
```

★ 3.4 Preprocessing & Postprocessing Operator

Create operators/transform_operator.py:

```
# transform_operator.py - Preprocessing & Postprocessing
import numpy as np
from monai.deploy.core import Operator, ExecutionContext
from monai.transforms import Compose, EnsureChannelFirst, R
esize, ScaleIntensity
```

Step 4: Package and Deploy the Model

Once the application is defined, we can **package** and **deploy** it.

★ 4.1 Package the MONAl Deploy App

```
monai-deploy package monai_deploy_app/ -o monai_model_packa
ge
```

This will generate a deployable containerized package.

4.2 Deploy the MONAI Deploy App

You can run the model on a local machine or a Kubernetes cluster.

Run Locally

```
monai-deploy run monai_model_package --input test_image.dcm
--output output_result.dcm
```

Run on Kubernetes

kubectl apply -f monai_deploy_app.yaml

◆ Step 5: Run Inference

After deployment, you can run inference on a test image.

monai-deploy infer monai_model_package --input test_image.d
cm --output result.dcm

Expected Output:

- The model will process the test_image.dcm file and generate an output (result.dcm).
- The pipeline applies **preprocessing** → **inference** → **postprocessing**.

6 Conclusion

You have successfully **developed**, **converted**, **and deployed** a MONAI model using **MONAI Deploy**!

- Trained a MONAI model
- Converted the model for deployment
- ▼ Created a MONAl Deploy App
- Packaged and deployed the model
- Ran inference on real medical images

Now, your Al model is ready to be integrated into hospital PACS, cloud environments, or edge devices.

♦ Additional Resources

- <u>MONAI Deploy Docs</u>
- | MONAI GitHub
- NVIDIA Clara & MONAI Deploy

Let me know if you need further clarification! #