



PROIECT INGINERIA REGLARII AUTOMATE II					
NUME student	Cigan Oliviu-David	GRUPA:	30132	Nota	

# Brain Tumor Detection System

Autor: Cigan Oliviu-David

Grupa: **30132**

**AN UNIVERSITAR: 2022-2023**

PROIECT INGINERIA REGLARII AUTOMATE II					
NUME student		GRUPA:		Nota	

# Cuprins

1. Scopul Proiectului .....	3
a. Obiective .....	3
b. Specificații .....	4
2. Studiu bibliografic .....	5
3. Analiză, proiectare, implementare .....	6
4. Concluzii .....	7
a. Rezultate obținute .....	7
b. Direcții de dezvoltare .....	23

PROIECT INGINERIA REGLARII AUTOMATE II					
NUME student		GRUPA:		Nota	

# 1. Scopul Proiectului

Brain-Tumor-Detection-System este un proiect inovator in industria medicala care are ca scop imbunatatirea procesului de diagnosticare a tumorilor cerebrale. Prin colectarea si analizarea imaginilor de tip radiografie a creierului, acest sistem ajuta medicii sa determine cu aproximatie prezenta unei tumori.

Acest proiect este extrem de important deoarece diagnosticarea timpurie a tumorilor cerebrale poate face diferenta dintre viata si moarte pentru pacienti. Cu cat o tumora este descoperita mai devreme, cu atat sansele de a trata si vindeca pacientul sunt mai mari.

Brain-Tumor-Detection-System utilizeaza tehnologie de ultima ora pentru a procesa si analiza imaginile de radiografie a creierului, oferind astfel un nivel ridicat de precizie si fiabilitate. Sistemul este proiectat sa identifice anomalii in imaginile radiologice, astfel incat sa poata fi identificate zonele de interes si sa se ofere o evaluare precisa.

In plus, Brain-Tumor-Detection-System poate fi utilizat in timp real, ceea ce inseamna ca medicii pot avea acces instantaneu la rezultatele analizelor, permitand astfel diagnosticarea rapida si precisa. Acest sistem poate contribui semnificativ la reducerea timpului necesar pentru diagnosticarea tumorilor cerebrale, ceea ce poate avea un impact major asupra sanatatii si bunastarii pacientilor..

## a. Obiective

Obiectul acestui proiect, este sa ofere medicilor o unealta utila pentru a intelege si analiza mai usor radiografiile la creier, contribuind astfel la imbunatatirea procesului de diagnosticare a tumorilor cerebrale.

Este important de mentionat ca acest proiect nu are ca scop inlocuirea medicilor sau analizatorilor de radiografii, ci sa fie un suport pentru acestia. Sistemul este proiectat sa ofere informatii suplimentare si evaluari preliminare ale imaginilor radiologice, astfel incat medicii sa poata lua decizii mai informate si sa ofere un diagnostic mai precis.

Brain-Tumor-Detection-System foloseste tehnologie avansata pentru a procesa imaginile radiologice ale creierului, identificand anomalii si zone de interes. In plus, sistemul poate fi utilizat in timp real, astfel incat medicii sa poata accesa informatiile necesare imediat, ajutand astfel la reducerea timpului necesar pentru diagnosticarea tumorilor cerebrale.

Este important sa subliniem faptul ca acest proiect este conceput pentru a fi o unealta utila pentru medici, oferindu-le un suport suplimentar si ajutandu-i sa ia decizii mai informate in procesul de diagnosticare a tumorilor cerebrale. Nu are ca scop inlocuirea lor sau a analizatorilor de radiografii, ci sa fie un instrument de sprijin pentru a imbunatati procesul de diagnosticare si tratament pentru pacienti.

PROIECT INGINERIA REGLARII AUTOMATE II					
NUME student		GRUPA:		Nota	

## b. Specificații

În specificațiile lucrării detaliați cerințele. Descrieți ce intenționați să obțineți. Vă puteți referi la funcțiile aplicației, interfață, nivele de performanță, elemente, calitate, limitări,

În cadrul acestui proiect, s-a dezvoltat un sistem automat pentru colectarea imaginilor și diagnosticarea tumorilor cerebrale. În prima etapă a procesului, se face colectarea automată a imaginilor de radiografii ale creierului, care sunt redimensionate la o dimensiune standard de 300px x 300px pentru a putea fi prelucrate mai eficient.

În etapa următoare, imaginile sunt prelucrate într-un format numeric, prin intermediul unui proces de preprocesare. Acest proces are ca scop eliminarea zgomotului și a altor artefacte din imagine, pentru a permite o analiză mai precisă a datelor.

Odată prelucrate, imaginile sunt trecute prin trei algoritmi diferiți de machine learning: LogisticRegression, SVM și RandomForestClassifier. Fiecare dintre aceste algoritmi este evaluat și comparat pentru a determina care dintre ele oferă cea mai bună acuratețe în diagnosticarea tumorilor cerebrale.

După ce algoritmul de machine learning a fost selectat, sistemul poate analiza trei tipuri diferite de tumori cerebrale: pituitary\_tumor, meningioma\_tumor și glioma\_tumor. În funcție de datele colectate și analizate, sistemul poate oferi o concluzie cu privire la prezența sau absența cancerului. De asemenea, performanța sistemului este destul de înaltă, chiar și luând în considerare dataset-ul destul de complex utilizat în acest proiect. Sistemul răspunde foarte rapid și eficient la cerințele utilizatorilor, oferind o acuratețe bună în diagnosticarea tumorilor cerebrale.

În final, sistemul poate afișa o vizualizare a imaginii, împreună cu concluzia oferită de sistem. Aceasta poate fi deosebit de utilă pentru medicii care se ocupă de diagnosticarea tumorilor cerebrale, oferindu-le o metodă precisă și rapidă pentru a determina dacă pacienții lor sunt sau nu afectați de această afecțiune gravă.

Acest sistem de detectare a tumorilor cerebrale a fost creat folosind Python și Jupyter Notebook. Pentru a dezvolta acest sistem, s-au utilizat o serie de biblioteci importante, inclusiv Sklearn, numpy, pandas și matplotlib, care au fost esențiale în procesul de colectare și preprocesare a datelor.

PROIECT INGINERIA REGLARII AUTOMATE II					
NUME student		GRUPA:		Nota	

## 2. Studiu bibliografic

Conține o analiză a ceea ce s-a realizat/studiat anterior. Arătați că ați studiat materiale bibliografice și că ați înțeles ceea ce ați citit.

Puteti include diferite puncte de vedere asupra problemei pe care o rezolvați în lucrare.

Nu uitați să citați corespunzător autorii oricărei idei extrase dintr-o sursă bibliografică.

PROIECT INGINERIA REGLARII AUTOMATE II					
NUME student		GRUPA:		Nota	

### 3. Analiză, proiectare, implementare

Aceasta parte a lucrării este flexibilă și depinde foarte mult de natura lucrării, poate fi organizată în mai multe capitole și conține contribuțiile personale ale autorului.

Includeți:

- Detalii referitoare la analiză și proiectare:
  - descrierea metodelor pe care le-ați aplicat pentru rezolvarea problemei,
  - descrierea materialelor, procedurilor
  - calcule, tehnici, descrierea echipamentelor
  - metodologia de proiectare
  - informațiile necesare pentru ca cineva să poată reface lucrarea
- Implementare :
  - Descrieti detaliile tehnice ale implementarii aplicatiei: mediul de implementare, modul de prezentare, modul de utilizare al aplicatiei, etc.
- Testare si validare :
  - Descrieți metodologia de testare a aplicației și rezultatele
  - Includeți experimentele pe care le-ați realizat, analiza rezultatelor pe care le-ați obținut.

PROIECT INGINERIA REGLARII AUTOMATE II					
NUME student		GRUPA:		Nota	

## 4. Concluzii

### a. Rezultate obținute

În cadrul proiectului de detectare a tumorilor cerebrale, s-au utilizat trei algoritmi de machine learning: LogisticRegression, SVM și RandomForestClassifier. Pentru a evalua performanța acestor algoritmi, s-a folosit o imagine standard de mărime 300x300.

După analiza datelor, s-a observat că LogisticRegression a avut o performanță de 0.8481012658227848, ceea ce reprezintă o acuratețe de 85%. RandomForestClassifier a avut o performanță de 0.810126582278481, ceea ce reprezintă o acuratețe de 81%. În schimb, SVM a obținut o performanță impresionantă de 0.9367088607594937, adică aproape 94% acuratețe.

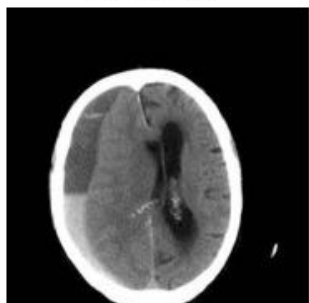
Aceste rezultate arată că SVM a fost superior în analiza imaginilor și în detectarea tumorilor cerebrale, o performanță remarcabilă poate fi atribuită capacității acestui algoritm de a gestiona date complexe și de a detecta modele mai precise. În consecință, SVM este considerat a fi algoritmul ideal pentru a fi utilizat în cadrul sistemului de detectare a tumorilor cerebrale, deoarece oferă o acuratețe bună și o performanță superioară în comparație cu ceilalți doi algoritmi testați.

PROIECT INGINERIA REGLARII AUTOMATE II					
NUME student		GRUPA:		Nota	

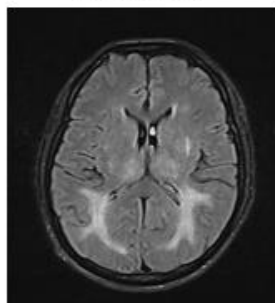
## No Tumor - Logistic Regression:

```
[11]: test_based_on_images(classifier, 'no_tumor/')
```

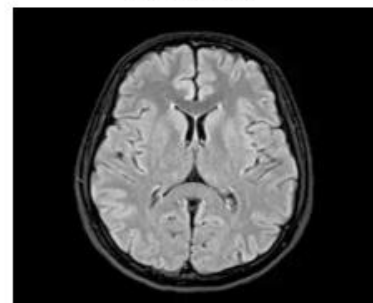
No Tumor



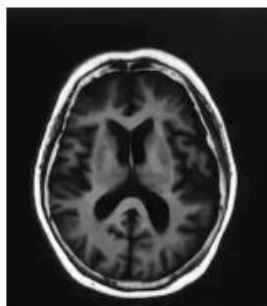
No Tumor



No Tumor



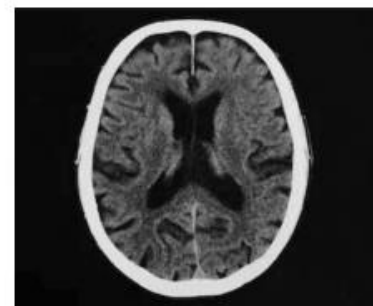
No Tumor



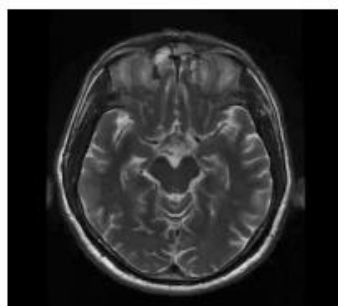
No Tumor



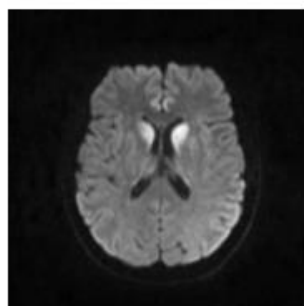
No Tumor



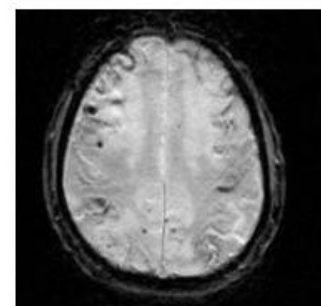
No Tumor



No Tumor



No Tumor



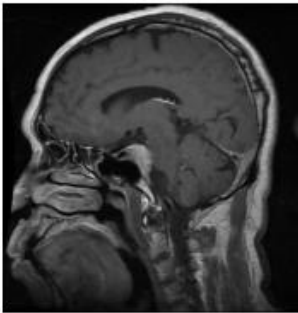


PROIECT INGINERIA REGLARII AUTOMATE II					
NUME student		GRUPA:		Nota	

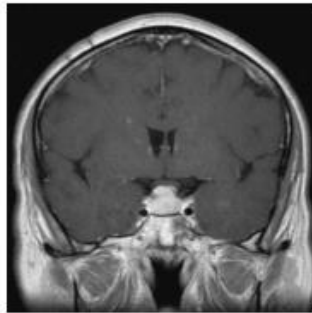
## Pituitary Tumor Detection - Logistic Regression:

```
[12]: test_based_on_images(classifier, 'pituitary_tumor/')
```

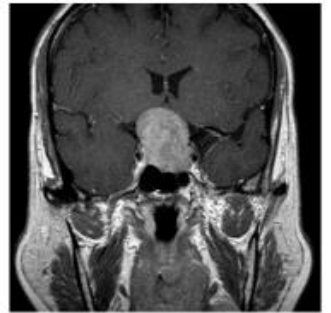
Is Tumor



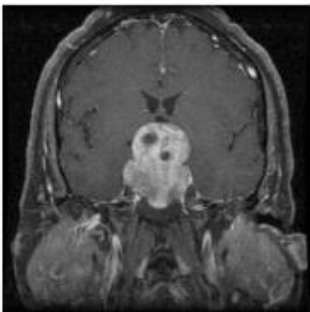
Is Tumor



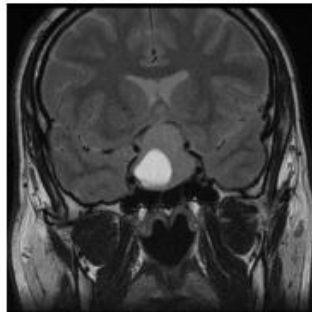
Is Tumor



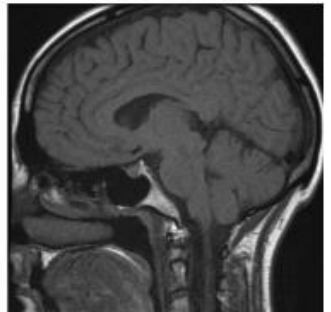
Is Tumor



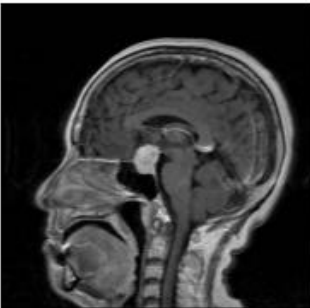
Is Tumor



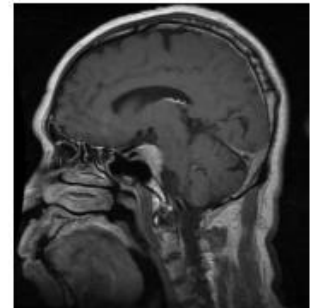
Is Tumor



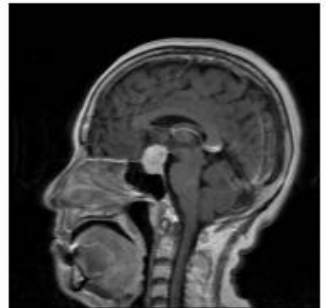
Is Tumor



Is Tumor



Is Tumor

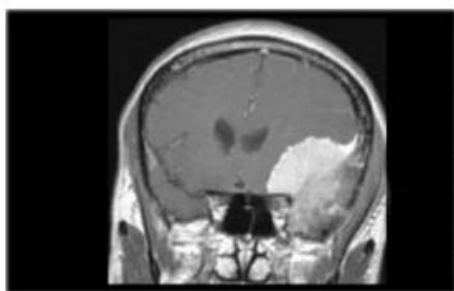


PROIECT INGINERIA REGLARII AUTOMATE II					
NUME student		GRUPA:		Nota	

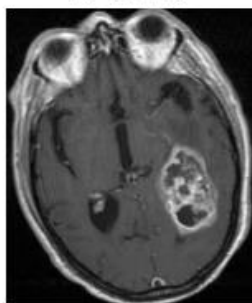
## MeningiomaTumor Detection – Logistic Regression

```
[13]: test_based_on_images(classifier, 'meningioma_tumor/')
```

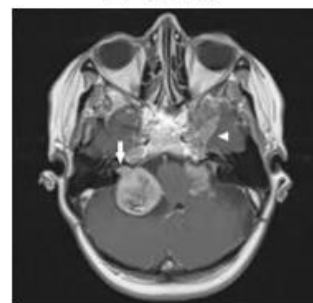
Is Tumor



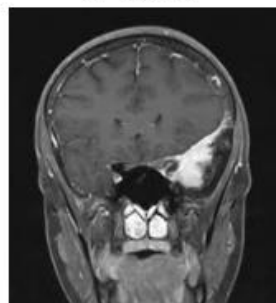
Is Tumor



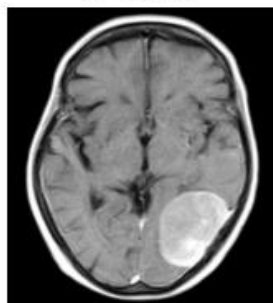
Is Tumor



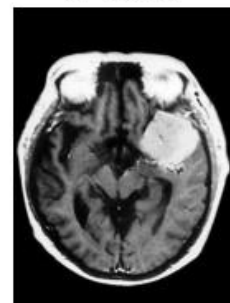
Is Tumor



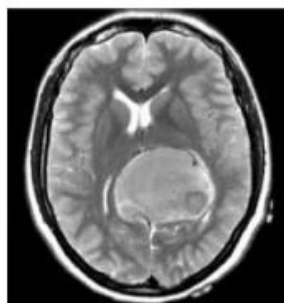
Is Tumor



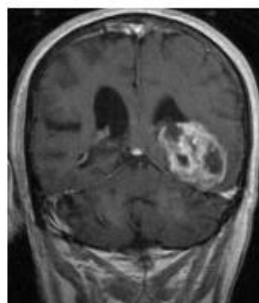
Is Tumor



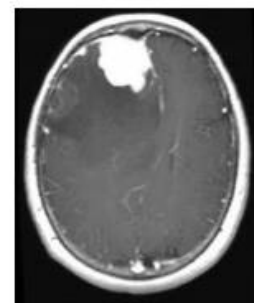
Is Tumor



Is Tumor



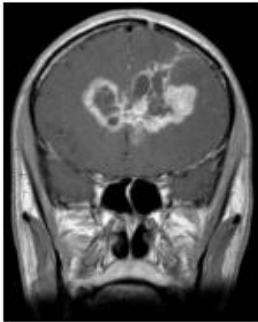
Is Tumor



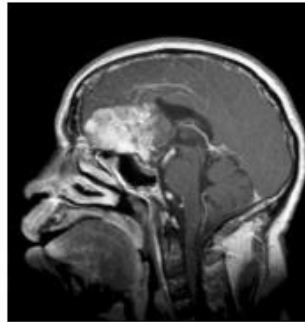
## Glioma Tumor Detection - Logistic Regression

```
[14]: test_based_on_images(classifier, 'glioma_tumor/')
```

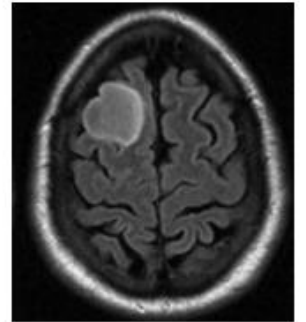
Is Tumor



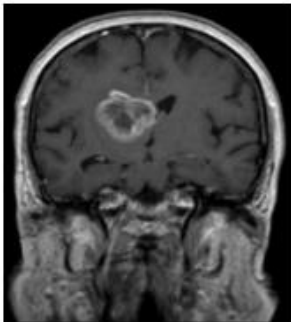
Is Tumor



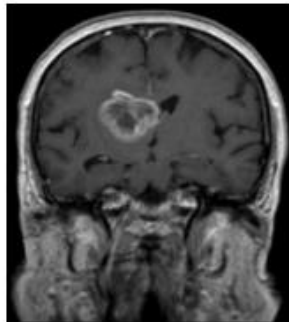
Is Tumor



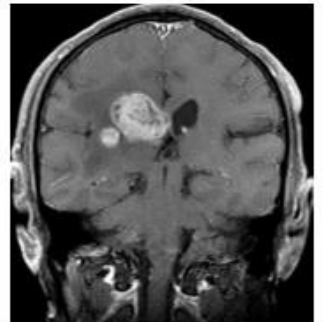
Is Tumor



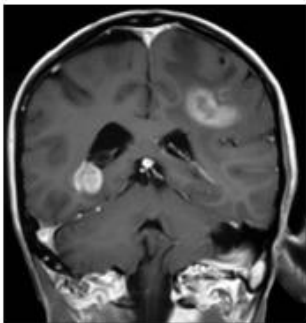
Is Tumor



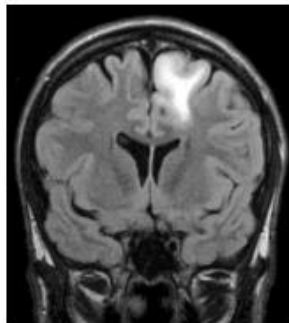
Is Tumor



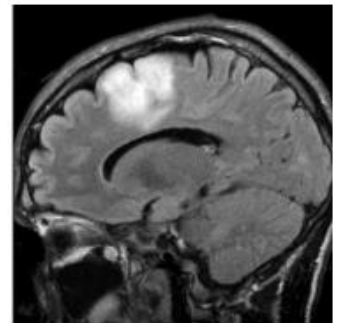
Is Tumor



Is Tumor



Is Tumor

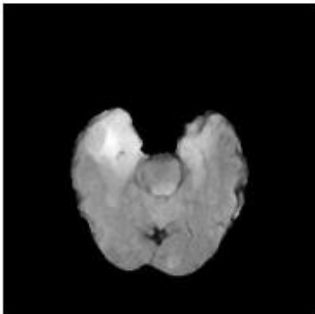


PROIECT INGINERIA REGLARII AUTOMATE II					
NUME student		GRUPA:		Nota	

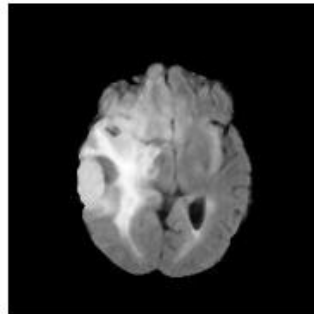
## New Tumor Dataset Detection - Logistic Regression

```
[15]: test_based_on_images(classifier, 'brain_tumor/', 400)
```

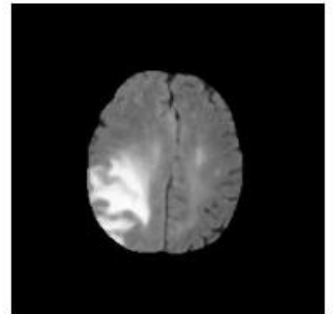
No Tumor



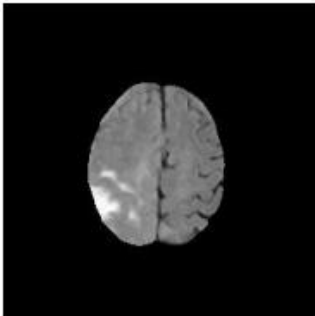
No Tumor



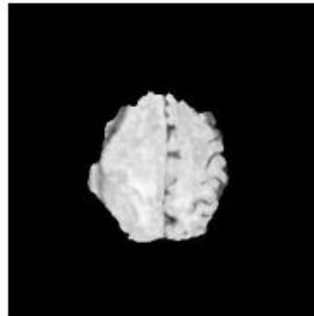
Is Tumor



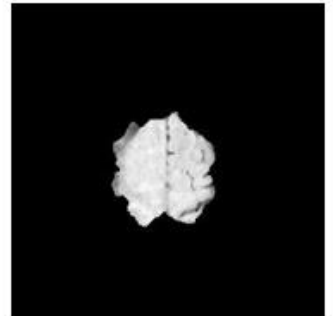
Is Tumor



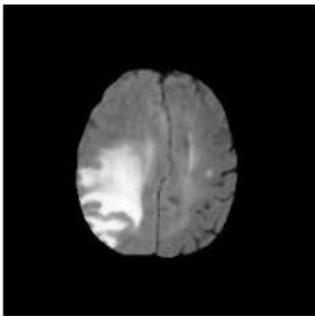
Is Tumor



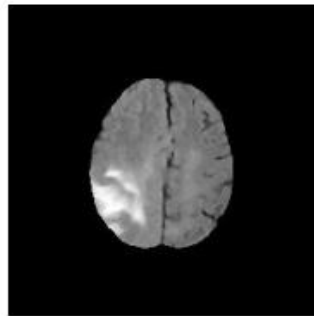
Is Tumor



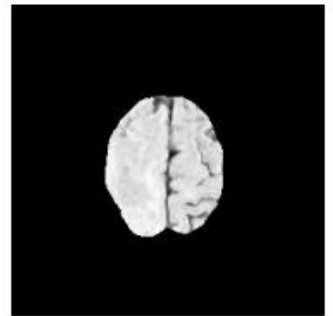
Is Tumor



Is Tumor



Is Tumor

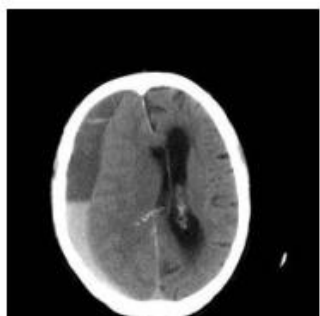


PROIECT INGINERIA REGLARII AUTOMATE II					
NUME student		GRUPA:		Nota	

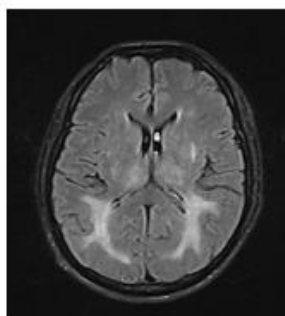
### No Tumor - Random Forest Classifier:

```
[11]: test_based_on_images(classifier, 'no_tumor/')
```

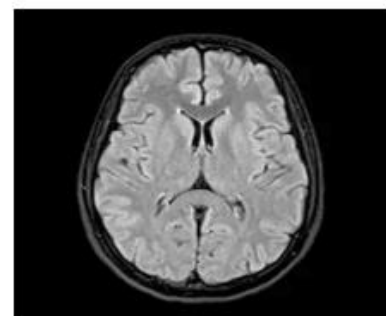
No Tumor



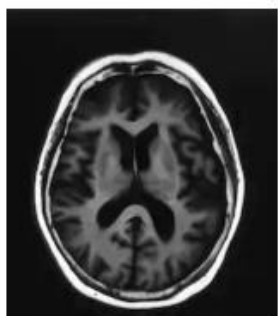
No Tumor



No Tumor



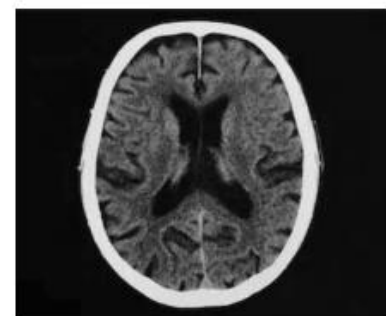
Is Tumor



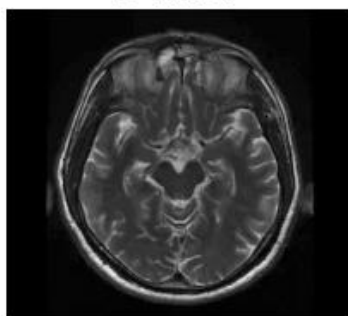
No Tumor



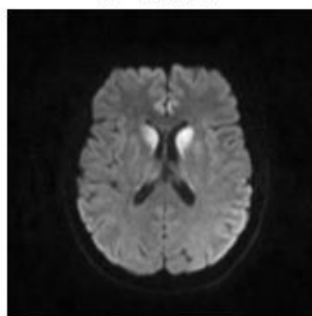
Is Tumor



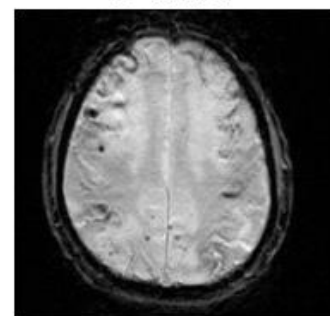
Is Tumor



Is Tumor



Is Tumor



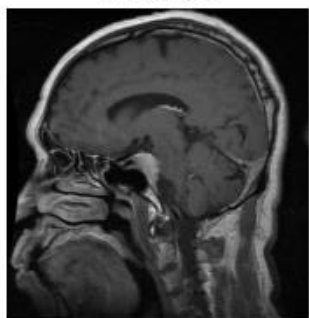


PROIECT INGINERIA REGLARII AUTOMATE II					
NUME student		GRUPA:		Nota	

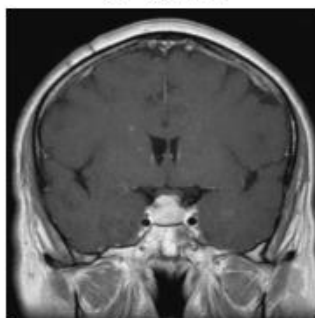
### Pituitary Tumor Detection - Random Forest Classifier:

```
[12]: test_based_on_images(classifier, 'pituitary_tumor/')
```

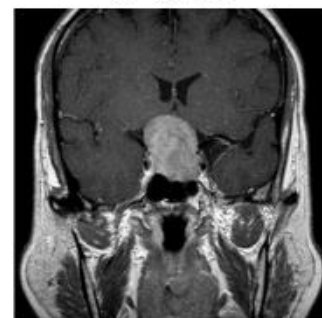
Is Tumor



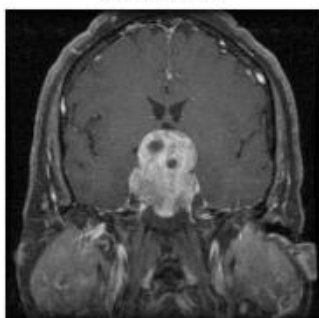
Is Tumor



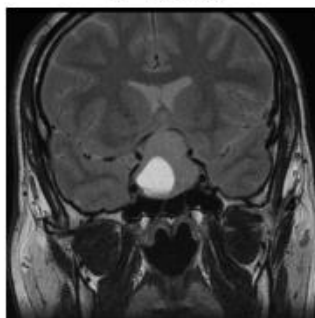
Is Tumor



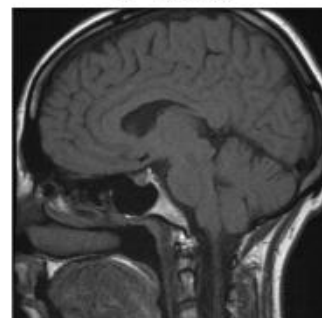
Is Tumor



Is Tumor



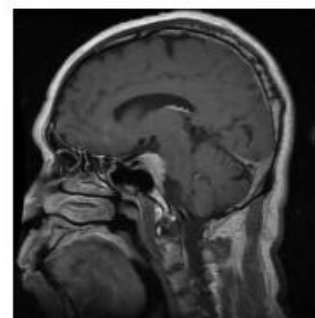
Is Tumor



Is Tumor



Is Tumor



Is Tumor

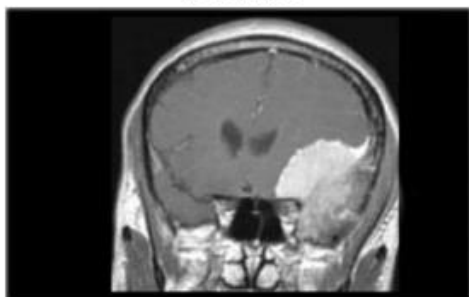


PROIECT INGINERIA REGLARII AUTOMATE II					
NUME student		GRUPA:		Nota	

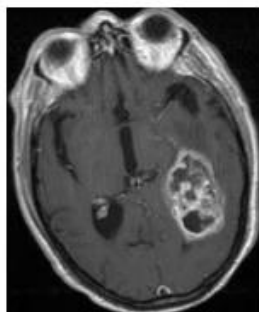
## Meningioma Tumor Detection – Random Forest Classifier

```
[13]: test_based_on_images(classifier, 'meningioma_tumor/')
```

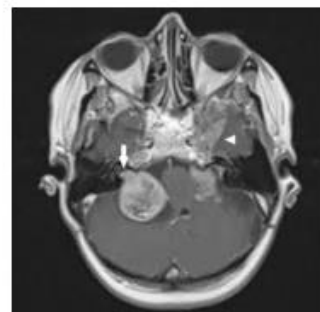
Is Tumor



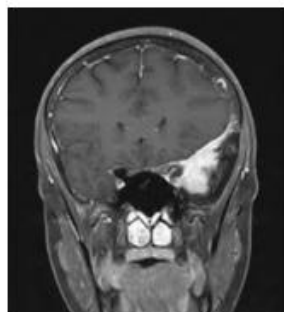
Is Tumor



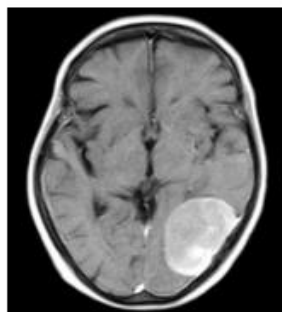
Is Tumor



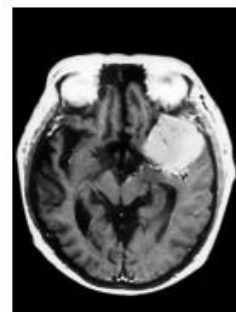
Is Tumor



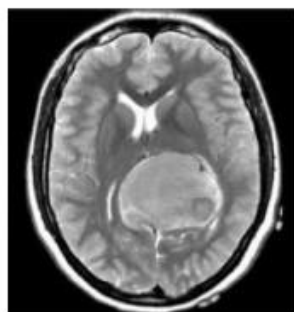
Is Tumor



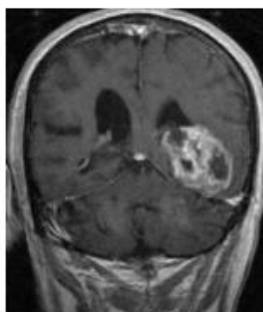
Is Tumor



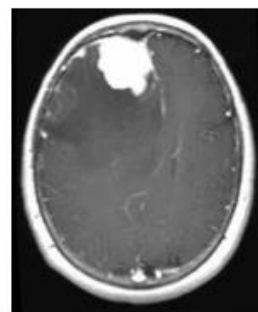
Is Tumor



Is Tumor



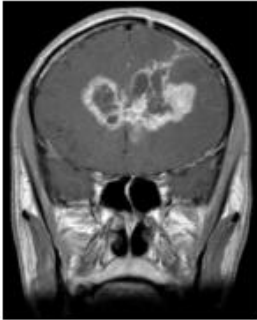
Is Tumor



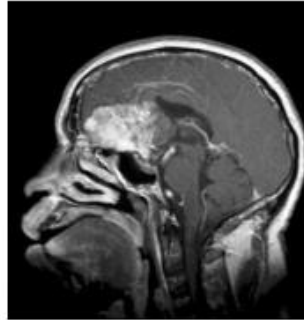
## Glioma Tumor Detection - Random Forest Classifier

```
[14]: test_based_on_images(classifier, 'glioma_tumor/')
```

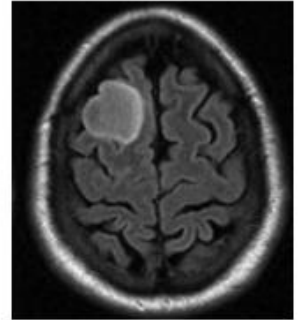
Is Tumor



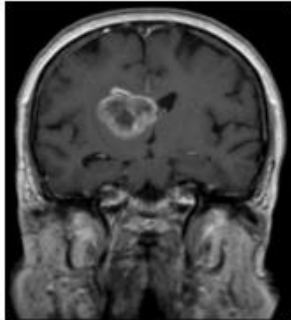
Is Tumor



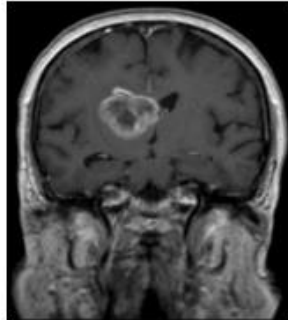
Is Tumor



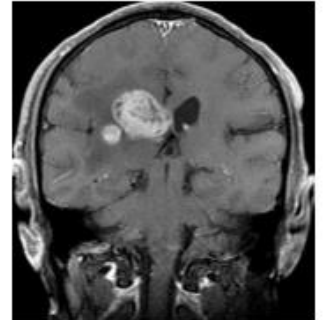
Is Tumor



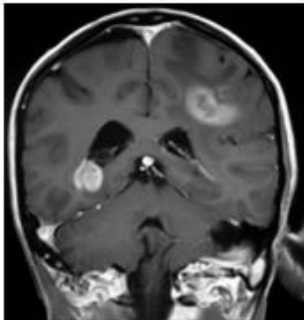
Is Tumor



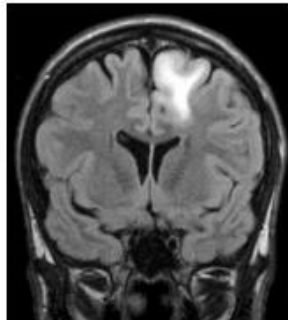
Is Tumor



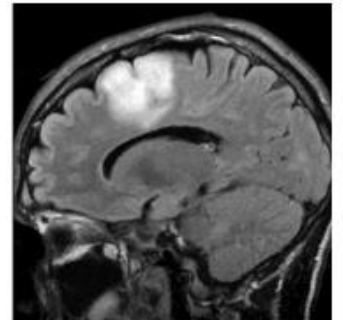
Is Tumor



Is Tumor



Is Tumor



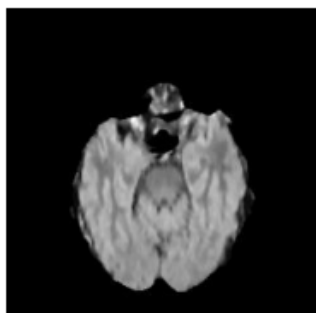


PROIECT INGINERIA REGLARII AUTOMATE II					
NUME student		GRUPA:		Nota	

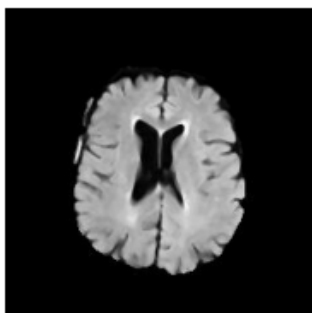
## New Tumor Dataset Detection – Random Forest Classifier

```
[15]: test_based_on_images(classifier, 'brain_tumor/', 20)
```

No Tumor



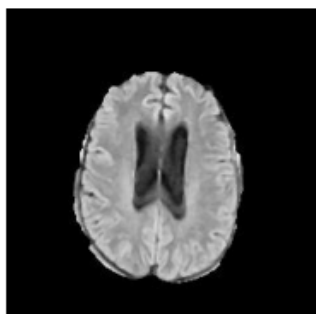
Is Tumor



No Tumor



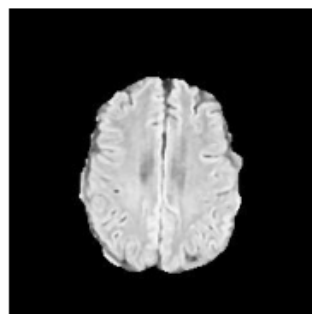
Is Tumor



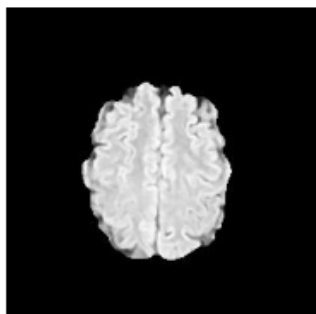
Is Tumor



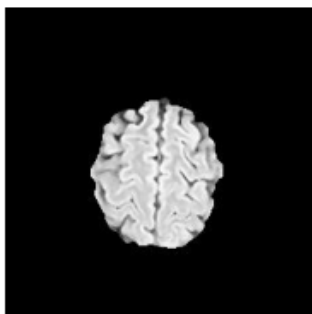
Is Tumor



Is Tumor



Is Tumor



Is Tumor

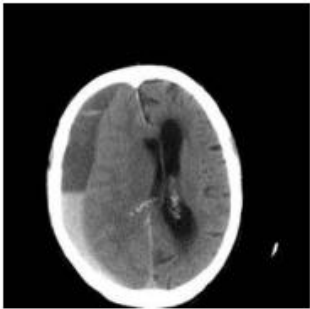


PROIECT INGINERIA REGLARII AUTOMATE II					
NUME student		GRUPA:		Nota	

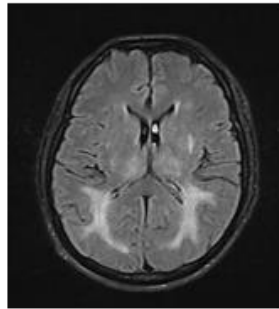
### No Tumor – Support Vector Machine – Support Vector Classifier:

```
[11]: test_based_on_images(classifier, 'no_tumor/')
```

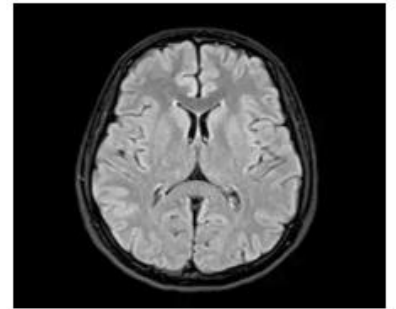
No Tumor



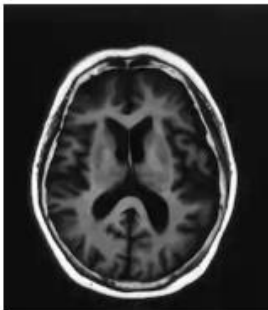
No Tumor



No Tumor



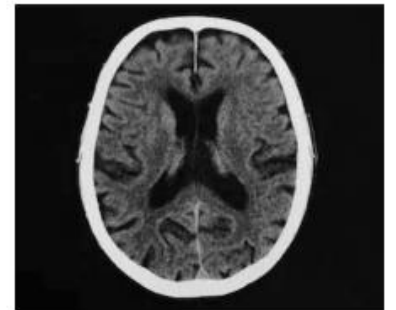
No Tumor



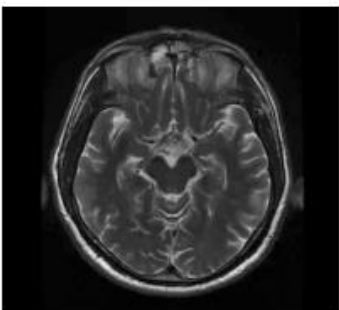
No Tumor



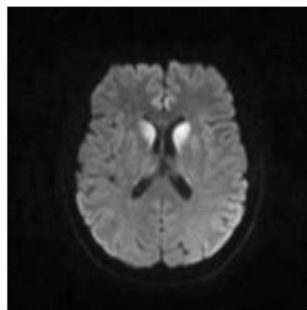
No Tumor



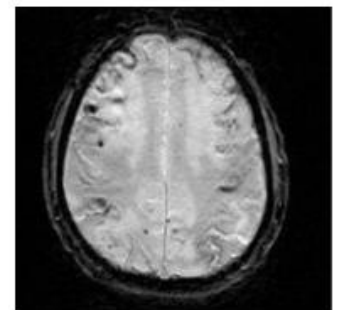
No Tumor



No Tumor



No Tumor

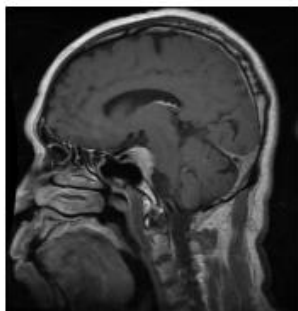


PROIECT INGINERIA REGLARII AUTOMATE II					
NUME student		GRUPA:		Nota	

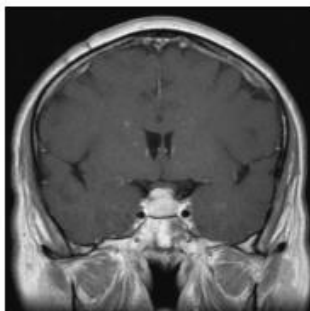
## Pituitary Tumor Detection – Support Vector Machine – Support Vector Classifier:

```
[12]: test_based_on_images(classifier, 'pituitary_tumor/')
```

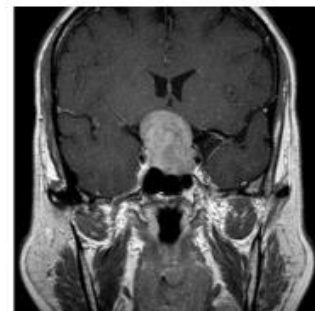
Is Tumor



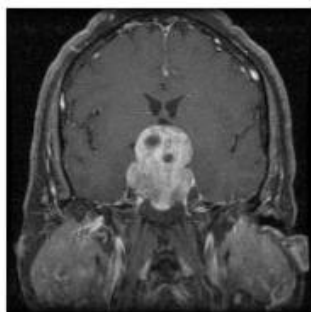
Is Tumor



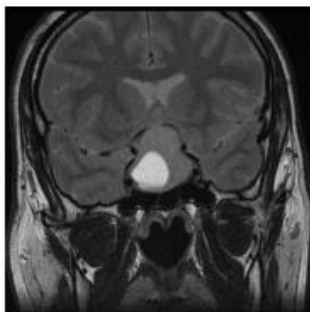
Is Tumor



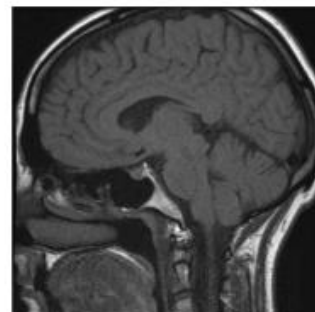
Is Tumor



Is Tumor



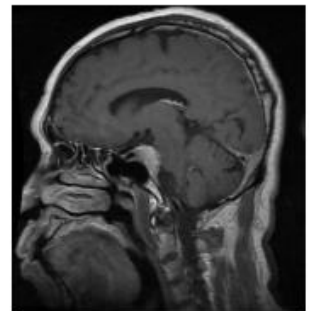
Is Tumor



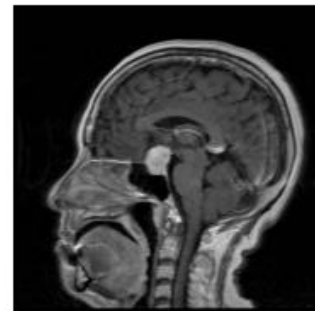
Is Tumor



Is Tumor



Is Tumor

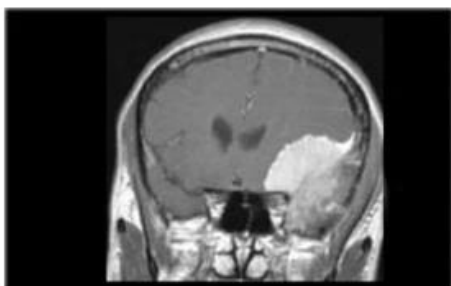


PROIECT INGINERIA REGLARII AUTOMATE II					
NUME student		GRUPA:		Nota	

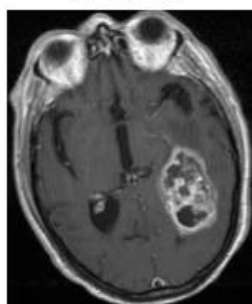
## Meningioma Tumor Detection – Support Vector Machine – Support Vector Classifier:

```
[13]: test_based_on_images(classifier, 'meningioma_tumor/')
```

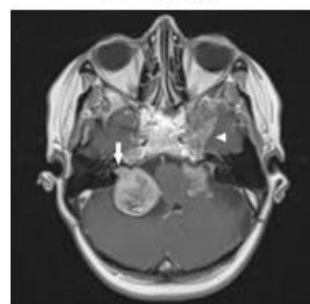
Is Tumor



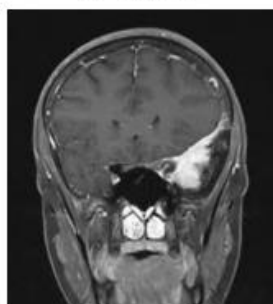
Is Tumor



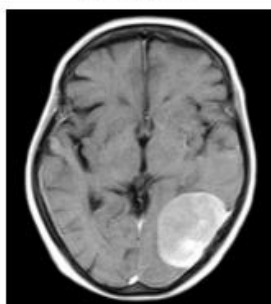
Is Tumor



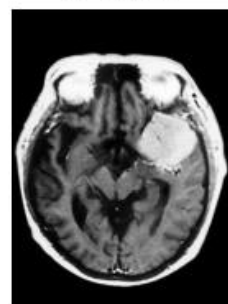
Is Tumor



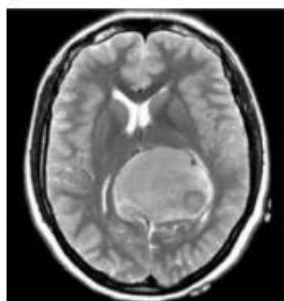
Is Tumor



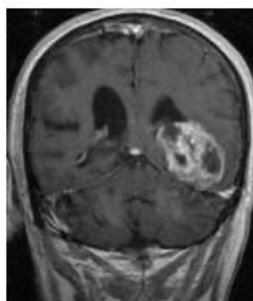
Is Tumor



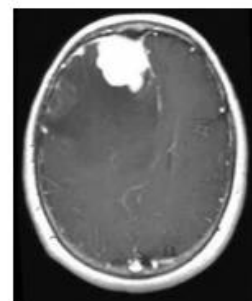
Is Tumor



Is Tumor



Is Tumor

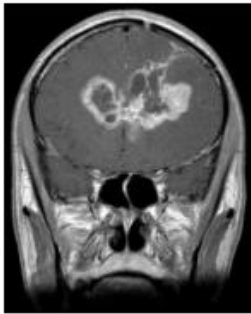


PROIECT INGINERIA REGLARII AUTOMATE II					
NUME student		GRUPA:		Nota	

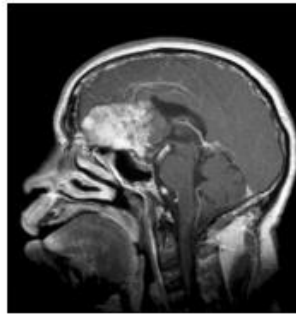
## Glioma Tumor Detection – Support Vector Machine – Support Vector Classifier:

```
[14]: test_based_on_images(classifier, 'glioma_tumor/')
```

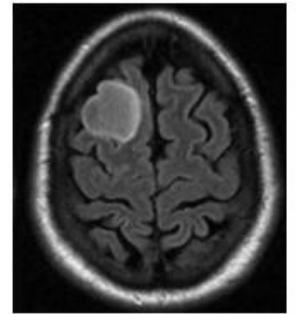
Is Tumor



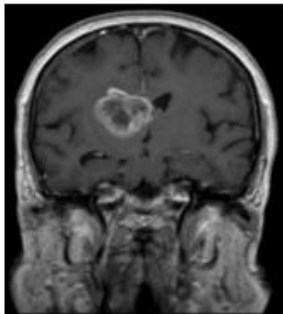
Is Tumor



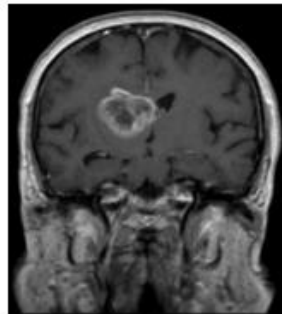
Is Tumor



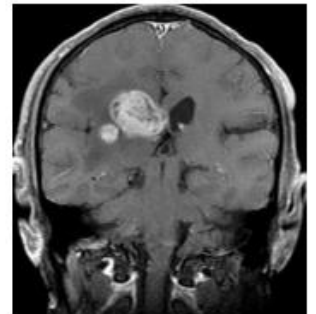
Is Tumor



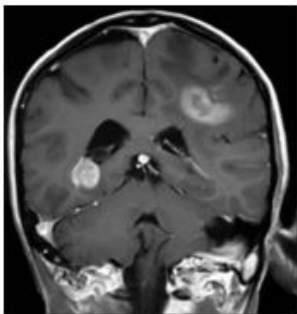
Is Tumor



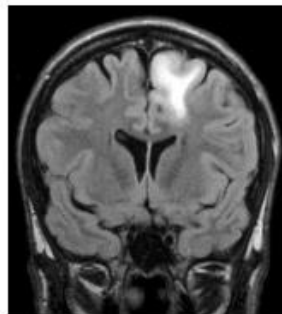
Is Tumor



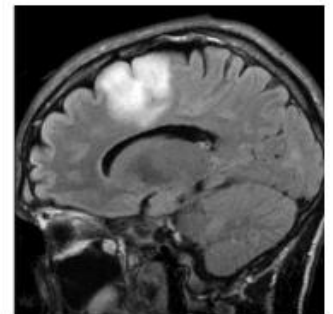
Is Tumor



Is Tumor



Is Tumor

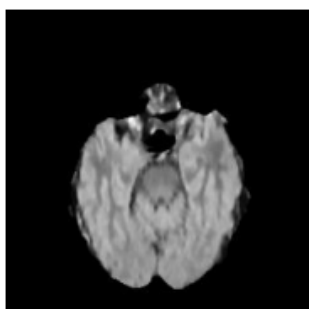


PROIECT INGINERIA REGLARII AUTOMATE II					
NUME student		GRUPA:		Nota	

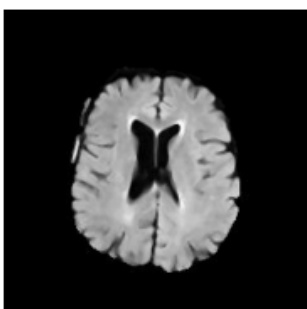
## New Tumor Detection Dataset – Support Vector Machine – Support Vector Classifier

```
[15]: test_based_on_images(classifier, 'brain_tumor/', 20)
```

No Tumor



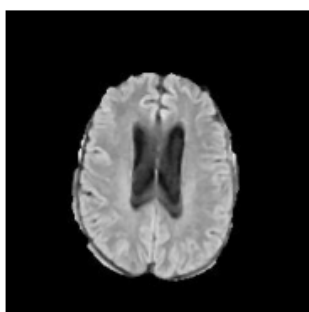
Is Tumor



Is Tumor



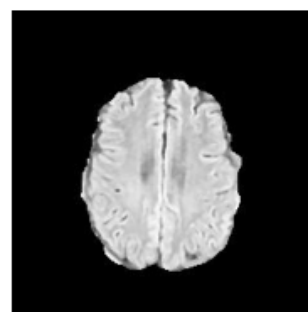
No Tumor



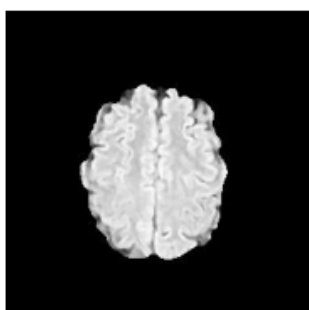
Is Tumor



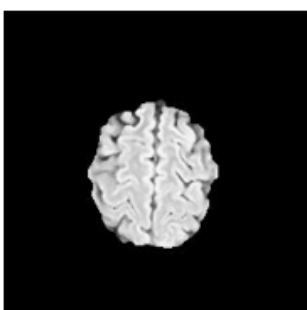
Is Tumor



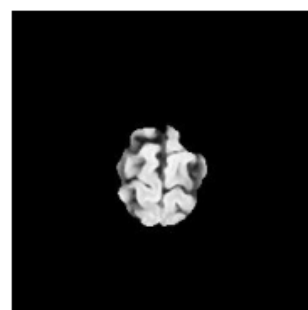
Is Tumor



Is Tumor



Is Tumor



PROIECT INGINERIA REGLARII AUTOMATE II					
NUME student		GRUPA:		Nota	

## **b. Direcții de dezvoltare**

Descrieți direcțiile posibile de dezvoltare.