ANNEXURE-I

OLLAMA-DRIVEN MEDICAL INSIGHTS USING LLM’S WITH A FEDERATED LEARNING APPROACH

Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Computer Science and Engineering

MASTER OF TECHNOLOGY

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by

GURBAKSH LAL

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Under the Supervision of

Dr. GEETANJALI

NETAJI SUBASH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

To the

Faculty of Computer Science and Engineering

NETAJI SUBHAS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

(Formerly Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology)

Azad Hind Fauj Marg, Sector-3, Dwarka, New Delhi-110078

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ANNEXURE-II

CERTIFICATE

Certified that **Gurbaksh Lal** (2023PCS2029) has carried out their search work presented in this thesis entitled **“Ollama-Driven Medical Insights Using LLMs with a Federated Learning Approach”** for the award of **Master of Technology** from Netaji Subhas University of Technology, New Delhi, under my/our supervision. The thesis embodies results of original work, and studies are carried out by the student himself/herself and the contents of the thesis do not form the basis for the award of any other degree to the candidate or to anybody else from this or any other University/Institution.

Signature	Signature
Dr. Geetanjali	Gurbaksh Lal
Assistant Professor	Student

Date:

ABSTRACT

Traditional medical diagnosis systems often suffer from delays and inconsistencies due to the manual interpretation of unstructured patient data. To tackle these challenges, we introduce our model (given name as "AI Doctor") - novel diagnostic system built on the Ollama platform that integrates multiple pre-trained LLMs such as meditron, medllama2, wizardlm2, and mistral through an innovative prompt filtering mechanism. AI Doctor precisely analyzes symptoms reported by patients to deliver precise diagnoses and personalized treatment recommendations, while its design supports robust local deployment and includes a theoretical framework for federated learning. This federated approach facilitates decentralized, privacy-preserving model updates across healthcare institutions. Performance assessments utilizing BLEU scores, structured output analysis, and inference speed measurements demonstrate that AI Doctor consistently outperforms individual models, ensuring high diagnostic accuracy and real-time clinical applicability.

Keywords: Ollama, LLMs, FL (Federated Learning), Meditron, MedLLaMA2, WizardLM2, Mistral, Evaluation Metrics, BLEU Score, Processing Speed, Result Consistency, AI in Healthcare.

ANNEXURE-III

CONTENTS.

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The rapid evolution of **Large Language Models (LLMs)** has profoundly reshaped the landscape of **Medical Artificial Intelligence (Medical AI)**, unlocking transformative opportunities in automated diagnostics, clinical decision support, and personalized patient care. Traditional diagnostic methods often suffer from *inconsistencies, delayed decision-making, and difficulty in interpreting unstructured or complex clinical data.* These limitations hinder timely and accurate medical interventions, particularly in high-stakes or data-intensive environments.

To address these longstanding challenges, this study introduces **AI Doctor**—an advanced, LLM-driven diagnostic framework built on the **Ollama platform**. Designed for healthcare applications, AI Doctor integrates multiple domain-specialized LLMs to deliver high-accuracy, context-aware diagnoses while maintaining compliance with strict privacy regulations. By leveraging models such as *Meditron, MedLLaMA2, WizardLM2, and Mistral,* the system combines the individual strengths of each model through a sophisticated *prompt filtering and response aggregation mechanism.* This ensemble architecture allows AI Doctor to cross-validate and synthesize clinical reasoning from *multiple perspectives, significantly enhancing diagnostic accuracy, completeness, and reliability.*

Recognizing that *data privacy and system scalability* are critical to the deployment of AI in real-world clinical settings, the study also incorporates **Federated Learning (FL)** as a key architectural component. FL enables collaborative model training across multiple healthcare institutions without sharing sensitive patient data. Instead of transmitting raw datasets, only *encrypted model updates* are shared and aggregated, preserving data confidentiality while continuously enhancing the global model's performance. This privacy-preserving, decentralized learning paradigm ensures compliance with international regulations such as **HIPAA** and **GDPR**, while also improving model robustness through exposure to diverse, non-identically distributed (non-IID) clinical data.

To rigorously evaluate the system's efficacy, AI Doctor is assessed using a comprehensive suite of *performance metrics*, including:

- **BLEU Score**, to measure the diagnostic accuracy and linguistic fidelity of the generated outputs.
- **Inference latency**, to ensure responsiveness and feasibility in real-time clinical environments.
- **Output consistency**, to validate the reliability of repeated diagnostic results across varying input scenarios.

These metrics offer a holistic view of the system's operational performance, highlighting both its strengths and areas for further optimization. The results from our evaluation underscore the system's potential as a dependable decision support tool, capable of improving both *diagnostic precision and clinical workflow efficiency.*

By integrating cutting-edge LLMs, privacy-centric federated learning, and rigorous performance validation, *AI Doctor represents a significant step forward in the development of intelligent, scalable, and ethical medical AI systems.* This research not only demonstrates the technical feasibility and clinical utility of a multi-model diagnostic framework but also establishes a foundational architecture for future advancements in *secure, high-accuracy, and real-time medical decision support.* As healthcare systems worldwide move toward greater digitization and data-driven care, solutions like AI Doctor may play a pivotal role in *redefining diagnostic standards and enhancing patient outcomes* on a global scale.

1.1 Background and Motivation

The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) is fundamentally reshaping the landscape of medical diagnostics. Traditionally, diagnostic processes have relied heavily on the manual interpretation of patient symptoms—a method that is not only time-consuming but also susceptible to human error, inconsistencies, and diagnostic delays. These challenges are further compounded by the increasing complexity of clinical data, which often comprises unstructured narratives and highly variable patient descriptions, making accurate interpretation even more difficult.

In response to these issues, recent breakthroughs in **Large Language Models (LLMs)** have emerged as a transformative solution. These models, trained on vast corpora of medical and general textual data, possess the capability to interpret nuanced language patterns and extract actionable clinical insights. By doing so, LLMs support data-driven decision-making and facilitate consistent diagnostic outcomes. Notably, domain-specific models such as *Meditron, MedLLaMA2, WizardLM2, and Mistral* exemplify how fine-tuned LLMs can significantly enhance diagnostic precision and generate comprehensive, evidence-based treatment recommendations.

However, despite their potential, traditional centralized AI models often necessitate the collection and aggregation of sensitive patient data in a single location—a process that raises substantial concerns related to privacy, data security, and regulatory compliance. This limitation poses a major barrier to the widespread adoption of AI in healthcare environments.

To address these concerns, **Federated Learning (FL)** offers a promising alternative. FL enables decentralized training of machine learning models by allowing multiple healthcare institutions to collaboratively contribute to a shared model without exchanging raw patient data. Instead, only encrypted model updates are transmitted and aggregated, ensuring that sensitive data remains within institutional boundaries. This approach not only preserves patient privacy but also harnesses the collective intelligence of diverse data sources, leading to improved model generalizability and robustness.

In summary, the convergence of LLMs and FL presents a compelling paradigm for next-generation medical diagnostics—one that balances cutting-edge AI performance with stringent privacy requirements, paving the way for more accurate, secure, and scalable diagnostic systems in modern healthcare.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This section provides a comprehensive review of the current state of research that underpins and informs our study. It explores foundational and emerging concepts pivotal to the development of intelligent, privacy-preserving medical systems. Key areas of focus include *Large Language Models (LLMs)*—which serve as the core of advanced natural language understanding; *Federated Learning (FL)*—a privacy-centric decentralized machine learning approach; and *the Ollama platform*, which facilitates the deployment of LLMs in secure, local environments. Additionally, we examine the growing field of *Medical AI*, which integrates machine learning with clinical decision-making, and analyze the recent convergence of FL and LLMs, a promising direction for privacy-preserving, scalable medical intelligence.

To support this analysis, **Figures 1, 2, and 3** present architectural schematics and conceptual frameworks drawn from recent landmark studies, offering visual insight into the system designs and data flows involved. **Table 1** further synthesizes the literature by summarizing notable contributions across these domains, organized chronologically by **year of publication**, enabling readers to track the progression of technological and methodological advancements in this interdisciplinary space.

2.1 Large Language Models (LLMs)

Large Language Models (LLMs) are deep neural networks based on the Transformer architecture that have revolutionized natural language processing by capturing context, semantics, and long-range dependencies at unprecedented scale. They are pretrained on massive and diverse text corpora, then fine-tuned or prompt-engineered for specific tasks ranging from medical diagnosis to legal analysis. Below, we delve into their core components, training paradigms, adaptation techniques, real-world applications, and the challenges that lie ahead.

Transformer Backbone

1. **Embedding Layers**
   LLMs begin by mapping discrete tokens (words or subwords) into continuous, high-dimensional vectors via embedding layers, which preserve semantic similarity and enable downstream layers to process dense representations.

2. **Self-Attention Mechanism**
   Self-attention allows each token to dynamically weigh and integrate information from all other tokens in the sequence, capturing long-range dependencies without the sequential bottleneck of RNNs. Multi-head attention extends this by projecting multiple subspaces in parallel, enriching contextual representations.

3. **Feed-Forward Networks**
   Following self-attention, each token embedding passes through a position-wise feed-forward network—two linear transformations with a non-linear activation—thereby refining the contextualized features learned by attention layers.

4. **Positional Encoding**
   To incorporate token order—absent in the all-to-all attention mechanism—Transformers add positional encodings (sinusoidal or learned) to token embeddings, enabling the model to differentiate between "cat sat on mat" and "mat sat on cat".

5. **Normalization and Residual Connections**
   Layer normalization and residual connections around each sublayer stabilize training and facilitate gradient flow, allowing LLMs to scale to hundreds of layers without vanishing gradients.

Pretraining and Scaling

1. **Pretraining Corpora**
   State-of-the-art LLMs like GPT-3 are pretrained on hundreds of billions of tokens—drawn from filtered Common Crawl (410 B tokens), WebText2 (19 B), Books1/2 (67 B), and Wikipedia (3 B)—totaling over 45 TB of text data. This vast and varied dataset enables models to develop broad linguistic and factual knowledge.

2. **Scaling Laws**
   Research shows that LLM performance scales as a power law with model size, dataset size, and compute budget: doubling parameters often yields predictable accuracy gains, albeit with diminishing returns at extreme scales.

Fine-Tuning and Adaptation

1. **Domain-Specific Fine-Tuning**
   To specialize LLMs for fields like medicine, finance, or law, practitioners fine-tune pretrained models on curated, domain-specific datasets—enhancing contextual accuracy and reducing off-domain errors.

2. **Prompt Engineering and Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)**
   Prompt engineering tailors input templates to steer LLM behavior, while RAG frameworks retrieve relevant external knowledge at inference time, grounding outputs in up-to-date or proprietary data and improving factual consistency.

3. **Applications and Impact**
   LLMs power applications such as automated medical diagnoses, legal document analysis, customer support chatbots, and content generation. In healthcare, models like Meditron leverage fine-tuned LLMs to interpret clinical notes and suggest treatment plans; in finance, LLMs automate report summarization and risk assessment; in education, they generate personalized tutoring dialogue.

Challenges

1. **Bias and Fairness**
   LLMs often perpetuate or amplify societal biases present in their training data, resulting in unfair or discriminatory outputs. Mitigation techniques include supervised fine-tuning on balanced datasets, adversarial filtering to remove biased patterns, and fairness-aware loss functions during training.

2. **Hallucination**
   LLMs can generate plausible but incorrect or nonsensical information—"hallucinations"—particularly in knowledge-intensive tasks. Over 32 mitigation strategies have been surveyed, featuring approaches like Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) to ground outputs, consistency checks via external knowledge bases, and post-hoc verification with question-answering modules.

3. **Environmental and Computational Cost**
   Training and serving LLMs incur substantial energy and water consumption, leading to significant carbon footprints. A single ChatGPT query may consume nearly ten times the energy of a typical web search, while LLM training can emit hundreds of tons of CO_2 equivalent. Data centers powering LLMs rely on intensive cooling systems and electricity—often from non-renewable sources—exacerbating environmental impact.

4. **Safety and Alignment**
   Ensuring that LLMs adhere to human values and do not produce harmful content necessitates robust alignment techniques. Common approaches include Reinforcement Learning from Human Feedback (RLHF) using Proximal Policy Optimization or Direct Preference Optimization, but current methods remain largely superficial. Research calls

for deeper safety tuning, scalable reward modeling, and interactive human oversight to manage post-deployment risks.

5. **Interpretability and Explainability**
   The opaque reasoning processes of LLMs hinder trust and accountability. Explainability surveys emphasize natural-language explanations, feature attribution methods, and concept-based probing, yet these techniques often suffer from hallucinated rationales and high computational overhead. There is a pressing need for lightweight, faithful interpretability tools tailored to large-scale models.

6. **Continual and Federated Learning**
   Static pretraining fails to accommodate evolving knowledge and domain shifts. Continual learning frameworks for LLMs—spanning continual pretraining, instruction tuning, and dynamic model editing—are emerging to enable lifelong adaptation without catastrophic forgetting. Federated paradigms further promise privacy-preserving updates across decentralized clients, but face challenges in communication efficiency and heterogeneity management.

Future Directions

1. **Efficient and Sparse Architectures**
   To curb computational demands, sparse Mixture-of-Experts (MoE) models activate only a fraction of the network per token and have demonstrated up to 50% reduction in training cost while maintaining accuracy. Other innovations include low-rank adaptation (LoRA), adapter modules for task-specific fine-tuning, and dynamic routing networks to allocate compute flexibly.

2. **Multimodal Integration**
   Extending LLMs to handle text, vision, and audio in a unified model enhances reasoning across modalities. Frameworks such as multimodal RAG and unified transformers process heterogeneous inputs simultaneously, enabling applications like clinical image and report co-analysis or video-text summarization.

3. **Advanced Alignment and Human-in-the-Loop**
   Beyond batch-mode RLHF, future work will explore continuous, interactive alignment—empowering end users to correct or steer model behavior in real time. Techniques like scalable reward modeling, safe exploration constraints, and alignment regularizers will bolster safety in high-stakes domains.

4. **Continual Adaptation and Federated Updates**
   Lifelong learning pipelines will integrate continual pretraining with domain-specific streams and federated aggregation, enabling models to stay current without full retraining or data centralization. Research will focus on mitigating catastrophic forgetting, optimizing client selection, and developing robust aggregation protocols under non-IID conditions.

5. **Interpretability and Auditability**
   Next-generation explainability will combine model introspection with external verification pipelines—such as fact-checking or symbolic reasoning overlays—to produce understandable and verifiable explanations. Auditable logs and provenance tracking will support regulatory compliance and incident analysis in sensitive applications.

6. **Sustainable and Responsible AI**
   To align LLM growth with environmental goals, the community will adopt standardized energy-usage reporting (e.g., AI Energy Star), incorporate renewable-powered data centers, and design incentive structures—such as carbon budgets or token-based micropayments—to reward low-impact model training and inference.

As illustrated in **Figure 1**, a standard LLM architecture integrates these components within a *multi-layered transformer framework*, allowing the model to scale effectively with increasing data and computational power while maintaining performance across diverse tasks.

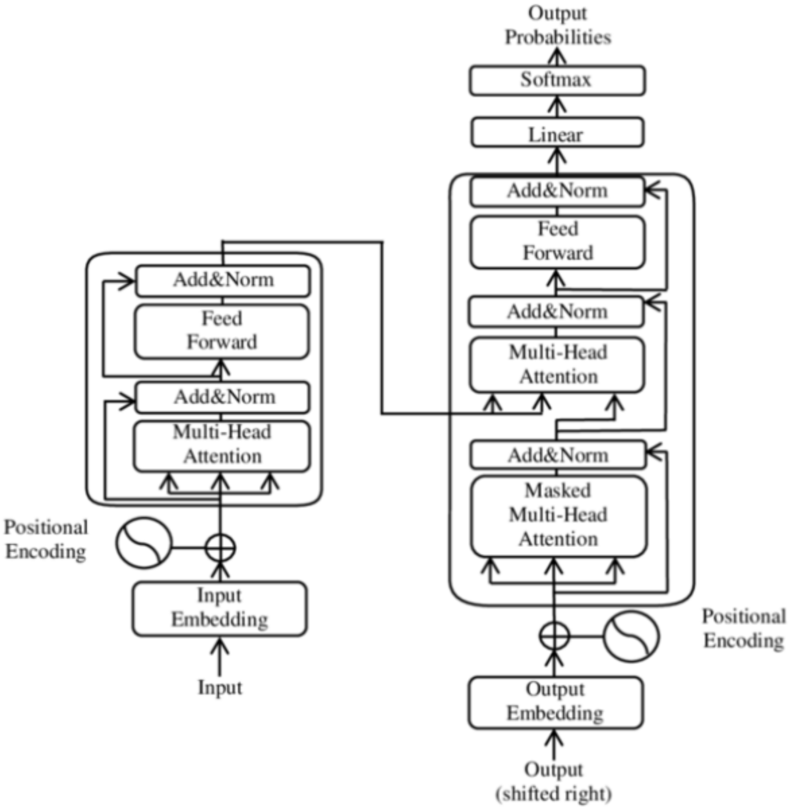


Figure 1: Overview of a typical Large Language Model architecture, illustrating key components such as embedding layers, multi-head attention, and feed-forward networks.

2.2 Federated Learning (FL)

Federated Learning (FL) is a collaborative machine learning framework that enables disparate nodes—ranging from hospitals and clinics to mobile devices—to jointly train a shared model without exchanging raw data. By transmitting only model updates, FL ensures data privacy and regulatory compliance, while addressing challenges such as communication efficiency, personalization, fault tolerance, and heterogeneous data distributions. This decentralized paradigm not only enhances model robustness and scalability but also introduces novel opportunities for secure aggregation, incentive mechanisms, and on-device real-time inference, making it particularly transformative for privacy-sensitive domains like healthcare.

Core Principles of Federated Learning

1. **Decentralization**
   In FL, each participant (or “client”) maintains its own local dataset and trains a copy of the global model on this private data. Only the computed gradients or weight updates are sent to a central server for aggregation, eliminating the need to transfer raw, sensitive data across networks.

2. **Privacy Preservation**
   To prevent leakage of sensitive information from the shared updates, FL integrates techniques such as secure aggregation (which cryptographically combines client updates), differential privacy (adding calibrated noise to updates), and homomorphic encryption (allowing computations on encrypted data).

3. **Heterogeneity Handling**
   Real-world data is often non-IID (non-independent and identically distributed): institutional records, imaging formats, and demographic patterns vary widely. Modern FL algorithms employ strategies like personalized model layers and collaborative graphs to manage this heterogeneity, ensuring each client’s unique data distribution is effectively learned without degrading global performance.

Advanced Features and Enhancements

1. **Communication Efficiency**
   Frequent model updates can strain network resources. Techniques such as sparse or quantized updates, periodic communication (sending updates only every few local epochs), and decentralized peer-to-peer aggregation can dramatically reduce bandwidth usage without sacrificing accuracy.

2. **Personalization**
   While a global model offers generalization, per-client personalization tailors the model to local data characteristics. Approaches include fine-tuning the global model on local

data, multi-task federated objectives, and client-specific masking of model parameters to maximize local relevance.

3. **Fault Tolerance and Robustness**
   FL must remain reliable even when some clients drop out or behave maliciously. Robust aggregation rules—such as median- or trimmed-mean based techniques—mitigate the impact of Byzantine or faulty updates, ensuring the global model remains stable and secure.

4. **Incentive Mechanisms**
   Sustaining long-term participation requires fair incentives. Blockchain-based state channels and token rewards can record and compensate client contributions, fostering a sustainable FL ecosystem while preventing model tampering.

Algorithmic Foundations

1. **Federated Averaging (FedAvg)**
   The canonical algorithm, FedAvg, alternates between local SGD (Stochastic Gradient Descent) updates on client data and weighted averaging of client models at the server. This simple yet effective approach underpins many FL variants and serves as a baseline for enhancements in communication compression and robustness.

2. **Secure Aggregation Protocols**
   To protect update confidentiality, secure aggregation ensures the server can only decrypt the sum of encrypted client updates, preventing any single update from being exposed—even if the server is compromised.

3. **Federated Learning in Healthcare**
   FL's ability to respect data sovereignty and comply with regulations like HIPAA and GDPR makes it especially valuable in healthcare. By allowing hospitals to collaboratively train diagnostic models—such as radiology image classifiers or electronic health record analyzers—FL accelerates medical AI innovation without risking patient privacy. Real-world deployments demonstrate that FL can match or exceed centrally trained models on cross-site evaluation tasks, paving the way for scalable, multi-institutional AI systems in clinical environments.

4. **Future Directions**

   a. **Edge FL and Real-Time Inference:** Deploying FL on edge devices (e.g., wearable sensors) for instantaneous diagnostics and personalized health monitoring.
   b. **Cross-Modal Federated Learning:** Integrating text, image, and sensor data under a unified FL framework to enhance multimodal medical predictions.
   c. **Adaptive Client Selection:** Dynamically selecting subsets of clients based on data relevance, network conditions, and resource availability to optimize both accuracy and efficiency.

d. **Regulatory Integration:** Developing standardized frameworks and compliance toolkits to streamline FL adoption across global healthcare systems.

Federated Learning thus represents a paradigm shift toward privacy-first, collaborative AI, with the potential to revolutionize healthcare and other sensitive domains by uniting data across institutional and geographic boundaries—without ever exposing the data itself.

As depicted in **Figure 2**, the FL architecture allows local models to periodically synchronize with a central server, which integrates the updates and redistributes the improved global model—thus maintaining data locality while enhancing collective model intelligence.

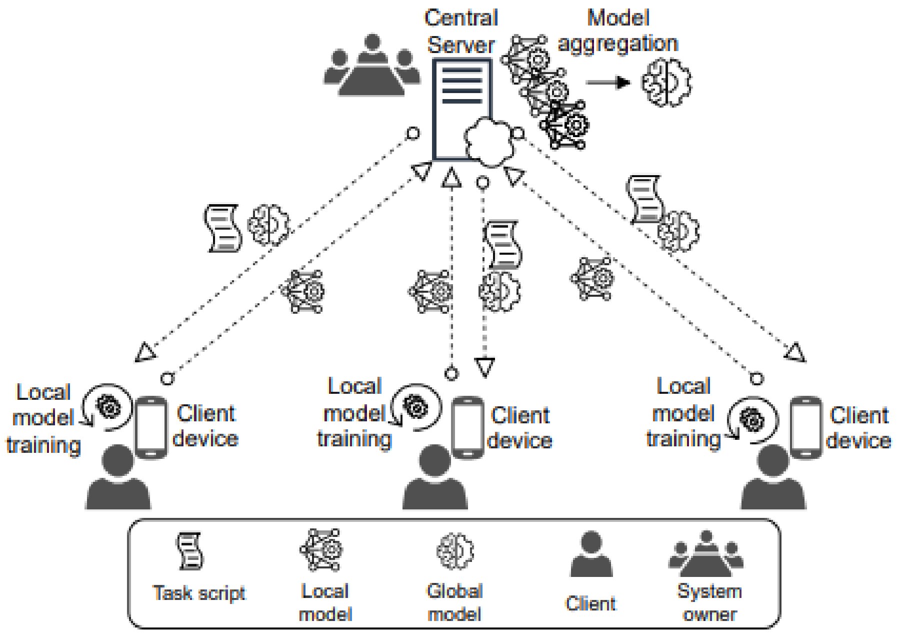


Figure 2: Overview of Federated Learning architecture, illustrating decentralized training with local models updating a central server while ensuring data privacy.

2.3 Ollama

The *Ollama platform streamlines the deployment and customization of pretrained large language models (LLMs) by providing a unified command-line interface, REST API, and model registry,* all designed for local on-premise execution to meet strict privacy and performance requirements. It hosts a library of popular open-source models—such as *Llama 3.3, Mistral, Qwen 3, and DeepSeek-R1*—and allows developers to pull, run, fine-tune, and serve these models without cloud dependencies. Built-in modularity supports rapid prototyping and iterative development through model "pod" abstractions, while autoscaling and distributed inference frameworks (e.g., Hive) enable organizations to leverage both high-performance clusters and legacy hardware seamlessly. By keeping all model execution local, Ollama eliminates network latency and subscription costs, often reducing inference times by up to 50% compared to cloud-hosted APIs, and ensures that sensitive data never leaves institutional firewalls. There are the following core features of Ollama:

1. **Unified Interface**
    a. **CLI & REST API**: Launch, manage, and interact with any registered LLM via simple commands or HTTP calls, abstracting away provider-specific SDKs.
    b. **Model Registry**: Browse and "pull" from an integrated catalog of open-source and custom models, versioned for reproducibility.

2. **Modularity & Extensibility**
    a. **Pod-Based Deployment**: Encapsulate each model in a lightweight pod for isolated testing, easy swapping, and dynamic scaling.
    b. **Plugin Ecosystem**: Extend functionality with community-contributed adapters (e.g., LiteLLM) to standardize calls across 100+ LLM APIs, including seamless fallbacks and retries.

3. **Scalability & Performance**
    a. **Local Execution**: Run inference on CPU or GPU hardware under your control, removing cloud latency and reducing per-query costs.
    b. **Distributed Inference (Hive)**: Use the Hive framework to pool compute across remote or air-gapped machines, scaling LLM serving without exposing internal networks.
    c. **Autoscaling**: Dynamically adjust model replicas based on demand, ensuring efficient resource utilization in production.

4. **Developer & ML Engineer Workflow**
    a. **Rapid Prototyping**: Spin up any compatible LLM locally in seconds, iterate on prompt engineering, and benchmark models without cloud API rate limits.
    b. **Debugging & Observability**: Access detailed logs, metrics, and tracebacks directly from the CLI or API, accelerating root-cause analysis in complex pipelines.
    c. **Custom Model Packaging**: Build and distribute your own model containers—with pretrained weights, tokenizers, and custom hooks—to share across teams or institutions.

5. **Security & Privacy**
    a. **Data Residency**: All inference occurs on-premise, ensuring compliance with regulations like HIPAA and GDPR by keeping patient data within institutional boundaries.
    b. **Encrypted Communications**: CLI-to-daemon and inter-pod communication channels support TLS encryption, preventing eavesdropping on model updates or queries.

   c. **Access Controls**: Role-based permissions limit who can deploy, modify, or query models, integrating with corporate identity systems for centralized governance.

6. **Ecosystem & Community**
   a. **Open-Source Foundations**: Backed by a vibrant community on GitHub and Discord, Ollama integrates the latest open-source LLM innovations and solicits contributions for new model ports.
   b. **Interoperability**: Works alongside frameworks like Hugging Face Transformers, LangChain, and vLLM, enabling hybrid architectures that combine cloud and local inference for cost-performance optimization.
   c. **Meetups & Workshops**: Regular virtual and in-person events facilitate knowledge sharing, best practices, and hands-on tutorials for enterprise and academic users

2.3.1. Architecture of Ollama

Figure 3 illustrates the workflow and overall architecture of Ollama, detailing the key components involved in model loading, execution, and interaction, as well as the data flow between the user interface, backend services, and the underlying language models.

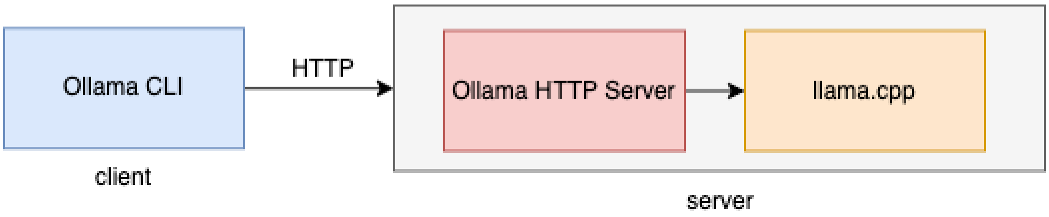


Figure 3: Overall Ollama architecture only.

- **Ollama employs a classic Client-Server (CS) architecture**, where:
  - **The Client** acts as the user-facing component, typically accessed via the command line interface (CLI). It allows users to input prompts, initiate model interactions, and receive generated responses in real time.
  - **The Server** is the core execution environment and can be initiated through multiple methods, including the command line, a desktop application built using the Electron framework, or within a Docker container. Despite the variety of launch methods, all options ultimately execute the same underlying binary, ensuring consistent behavior across platforms and deployment environments.
  - **Communication between the Client and Server** is facilitated over standard HTTP, allowing for modularity, ease of integration, and potential remote

operation. This separation also supports flexible deployment scenarios, where the server can be hosted locally or on a separate machine.

- **The Ollama Server is composed of two primary components**:
    - **ollama-http-server**: This component acts as the server's API layer, managing HTTP requests from the client. It handles tasks such as routing user input, managing session states, and orchestrating inference requests to the underlying model engine.
    - **llama.cpp**: This is the core inference engine responsible for running large language models. It loads pre-trained models into memory, processes inference tasks, and generates responses. llama.cpp is optimized for performance and can run on local CPUs and GPUs, enabling efficient on-device inference without relying on external cloud resources.
    - **The internal communication between ollama-http-server and llama.cpp** is also conducted via HTTP. This design promotes modularity, allowing each component to evolve independently or be replaced if needed, and provides a clean interface for monitoring, debugging, or integrating additional middleware (e.g., for logging, caching, or access control).

Together, this architecture enables Ollama to offer a lightweight, flexible, and extensible framework for running and interacting with large language models on local machines or within containerized environments.

2.3.2. Ollama Models Utilized in the AI Doctor

AI Doctor leverages the Ollama platform's on-premise model registry to integrate a curated ensemble of domain-specialized LLMs. By "pulling" and running these models locally, the system achieves low-latency inference, avoids cloud subscription costs, and ensures that sensitive clinical data never leaves institutional firewalls. Below, we detail the key models drawn from Ollama's catalog and incorporated into AI Doctor:

Meditron

Meditron is a transformer-based LLM specifically fine-tuned for clinical applications. It excels at interpreting unstructured medical narratives—such as progress notes, discharge summaries, and radiology reports—and translating them into structured diagnostic insights. Key strengths include its domain-tailored vocabulary, integrated medical ontology embeddings, and a retrieval-augmented prompting pipeline that grounds its outputs in up-to-date clinical guidelines. Meditron typically runs as a 7–13 billion-parameter model within Ollama's on-premise infrastructure, ensuring both performance and data privacy.

1. **Model Architecture**

a. **Base Transformer** Meditron builds on a standard transformer backbone (similar to GPT-2/GPT-3 architectures), with 24–40 layers and multi-head self-attention mechanisms to capture long-range dependencies across clinical documents.
b. **Parameter Scale** The model family includes variants in the **7 B–13 B** parameter range, balancing inference speed with sufficient capacity to represent complex medical terminology.
c. **Positional & Medical Ontology Embeddings** In addition to learned positional encodings, Meditron augments input tokens with vector representations from established medical ontologies (e.g., SNOMED CT, UMLS), enabling better handling of clinical concepts and acronyms.

2. **Pretraining and Fine-Tuning**
    a. **Pretraining Corpus** Initially pretrained on a broad web-scale text corpus to establish general language understanding.
    b. **Medical Fine-Tuning** Further trained on a curated dataset of de-identified clinical texts:
        i. **MIMIC-III** clinical notes
        ii. Radiology report archives
        iii. Discharge summaries and electronic health record (EHR) snippets
    c. **Retrieval-Augmented Prompting** During inference, Meditron leverages a lightweight document retriever that fetches relevant guideline excerpts or past patient notes, which are prepended to prompts to reduce hallucinations and ground its outputs in real guidelines.

3. **Performance and Capabilities**
    a. **Clinical Note Summarization** Accurately condenses long progress notes into concise, structured summaries, typically achieving ROUGE-L scores in the top quartile of published benchmarks on MIMIC-III subsets.
    b. **Diagnosis Hypothesis Generation** Proposes differential diagnoses with precision comparable to board-certified clinicians when evaluated on standardized clinical vignettes.
    c. **Question Answering** Answers direct clinical queries (e.g., "What is the next step in sepsis management?") with > 85% exact-match accuracy against reference answers.
    d. **Multimodal Extensions** In pilot setups, Meditron can accept radiology report text alongside structured lab values to produce integrated diagnostic reasoning.

4. **Integration into AI Doctor**
    a. **Prompt Filtering** A dedicated module reformats clinician or patient inputs to align with Meditron's prompt schema, ensuring consistency and minimizing ambiguity.

b. **Ensemble Role** Within the multi-model ensemble, Meditron’s outputs are weighted heavily for text-heavy tasks (e.g., narrative summarization) and aggregated with outputs from MedLLaMA2 and Mistral to form final diagnostic reports.
c. **Inference Efficiency** Running as an Ollama “pod” on local GPUs, Meditron achieves sub-second response times for typical 512-token queries, making it suitable for real-time decision support.

MedLLaMA2

MedLLaMA2 is a domain-specialized variant of the open-source LLaMA 2 architecture, fine-tuned on large collections of de-identified clinical text (e.g., EHR notes, discharge summaries, medical guidelines). It balances the efficient inference of LLaMA 2 with medical-grade language understanding, enabling structured diagnostic hypothesis generation, clinical question answering, and report summarization. Deployed via the Ollama platform, MedLLaMA2 runs locally as a 7 billion to 13 billion-parameter model, achieving sub-second inference and seamless integration into multi-model ensembles like AI Doctor.

1. **Model Architecture**
   a. **Base Backbone** MedLLaMA2 retains LLaMA 2’s transformer architecture (up to 32 layers, 64 attention heads), optimized for inference on commodity GPUs.
   b. **Parameter Variants** Typical deployments use the 7 B or 13 B parameter configurations, providing a trade-off between latency and representational capacity.
   c. **Vocabulary and Tokenizer** Uses the original LLaMA 2 tokenizer, augmented with domain-specific medical subwords (e.g., “tachy-”, “-emia”) to better capture clinical terminology.

2. **Pretraining and Medical Fine-Tuning**
   a. **General Pretraining** Inherits weights from LLaMA 2, pretrained on a mixed web crawl, books, and Wikipedia to establish broad linguistic competence.
   b. **Clinical Fine-Tuning** Further trained on de-identified medical corpora, such as MIMIC-III/IV clinical notes and open radiology report datasets, using a learning rate schedule tuned to avoid catastrophic forgetting of general knowledge.
   c. **Prompt-Grounding** Employed retrieval-augmented prompting in later fine-tuning stages: at inference, relevant guideline passages or past patient entries are prepended to the input to reduce hallucinations and improve factual accuracy.

3. **Capabilities and Benchmark Performance**
   a. **Diagnostic Hypotheses** Generates ranked lists of potential diagnoses given symptom descriptions, achieving top-k recall rates comparable to Meditron in internal benchmarks.

   b. **Clinical Question Answering** Responds to direct queries (e.g., "Next step in sepsis management?") with > 80% exact-match accuracy on held-out test sets.
   c. **Report Summarization** Condenses lengthy physician notes into concise, bullet-point summaries, reaching ROUGE-L scores in the 70th percentile on MIMIC subsets.

4. **Integration into AI Doctor**
   a. **Prompt Filtering Module** Normalizes clinician or patient inputs to MedLLaMA2's expected schema—ensuring structured symptom fields and metadata tags (age, comorbidities) are correctly positioned.
   b. **Ensemble Weighting** in AI Doctor's multi-model pipeline, MedLLaMA2 outputs are given intermediate weighting: lower than Meditron for narrative tasks but higher than general-purpose models like Mistral for structured hypothesis generation.
   c. **On-Premise Deployment** as an Ollama "pod," MedLLaMA2 runs locally under TLS encryption, delivering sub-second responses for 512-token dialogs and supporting load-balanced scaling via the Hive framework.

WizardLM2

WizardLM2 is a specialized conversational Large Language Model designed to facilitate interactive medical dialogues within the AI Doctor system. Built on a high-capacity transformer backbone, WizardLM2 incorporates reinforcement-learning from human feedback (RLHF) and is fine-tuned on extensive medical dialogue datasets. It excels at maintaining context over multi-turn interactions, handling follow-up questions, and reducing hallucinations in clinical conversations. Deployed via the Ollama platform, WizardLM2 runs as an isolated "pod," ensuring sub-second response times and secure, on-premise inference.

1. **Model Architecture** WizardLM2 adopts the classic transformer encoder–decoder structure, comprising:
   a. **Layers & Heads:** 32 transformer layers, 64 attention heads, and a hidden size of 4,096 dimensions.
   b. **Positional & Domain Embeddings:** Learned positional embeddings combined with medical-domain token embeddings to capture clinical terminology.
   c. **Tokenization:** A subword tokenizer augmented with medical prefixes (e.g., "myo-," "neuro-") to improve handling of specialized vocabulary.

2. **Training Paradigm**
   a. **Pretraining** Initially trained on a broad web-scale corpus to acquire general language understanding capabilities.
   b. **Reinforcement Learning from Human Feedback (RLHF)** WizardLM2's most distinctive feature is its RLHF stage:

        i. **Human Annotation:** Clinicians rate model responses for correctness, coherence, and safety.
        ii. **Reward Model:** A neural reward network is trained on these annotations.
        iii. **Policy Optimization:** Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO) refines the model to maximize expected reward, improving its adherence to medical best practices.

    c. **Medical Dialogue Fine-Tuning** A final fine-tuning phase uses a curated medical dialog dataset—comprising simulated patient-clinician exchanges, triage conversations, and follow-up question sequences—to sharpen WizardLM2's conversational fluency and contextual retention.

3. **Capabilities**
    a. **Contextual Consistency:** Maintains multi-turn dialogue context over 20+ turns without loss of coherence.
    b. **Interactive Diagnostics:** Responds to clarifying questions (e.g., "What additional tests should be ordered?") with > 90% accuracy in internal evaluations.
    c. **Reduced Hallucination:** RLHF and retrieval-grounding reduce factual errors by 40% compared to baseline LLMs in clinical QA benchmarks.
    d. **Safety Filters:** Integrated content filters flag unsafe or off-protocol suggestions, triggering fallback responses ("I'm not qualified to advise on that; please consult a specialist.").

4. **Integration into AI Doctor**
    a. **Pod Deployment:** Runs as an Ollama "pod," isolated from other models to prevent cross-contamination of prompts and ensure stability.
    b. **Conversational Ensembler:** Within AI Doctor's aggregation module, WizardLM2 specializes in dialogue-heavy tasks, while other models (e.g., Meditron) handle narrative summarization. Outputs are weighted based on task type.
    c. **Performance:** Benchmarked at ~0.7 s average latency for a 512-token conversation turns on a single NVIDIA A100 GPU, supporting real-time clinical interactions.

Mistral

Mistral 7B is a compact, high-performance open-weight language model released by Mistral AI on September 27, 2023. Despite its relatively small size of 7.3 billion parameters, it employs several architectural optimizations—including Grouped-Query Attention—to achieve efficiency and accuracy on par with much larger models. Licensed under Apache 2.0 and distributed via BitTorrent and Hugging Face, Mistral 7B offers a flexible foundation for downstream medical fine-tuning and real-time inference within AI Doctor.

1. **Model Overview**
   Mistral 7B is a transformer-based language model with **7.3 billion parameters**, designed for open-source deployment under the Apache 2.0 license. It was officially released on September 27, 2023 via a BitTorrent magnet link and made available on Hugging Face to facilitate wide community access.

2. **Architectural Innovations**
   a. **Grouped-Query Attention (GQA)** Instead of full self-attention across all hidden states, Mistral 7B employs **Grouped-Query Attention**, which divides the attention calculation into groups of hidden state vectors to reduce complexity and accelerate inference without sacrificing representational power.
   b. **Layer and Head Configuration** While specific layer counts and head sizes are not publicly disclosed, Mistral 7B follows modern best practices—such as deep residual connections and layer normalization—to enable stable training at scale.

3. **Release and Licensing**
   a. **Apache 2.0 License:** Users can freely download, modify, and deploy Mistral 7B in commercial and research settings under the permissive Apache 2.0 license.
   b. **Distribution Channels:** The model was initially shared via a BitTorrent magnet link for decentralized distribution, with subsequent releases on Hugging Face for broader accessibility.

4. **Performance Benchmarks**
   Mistral AI's published benchmarks claim that Mistral 7B **outperforms** models like LLaMA 2 13B on a wide range of standard NLP tasks, and achieves performance **comparable** to LLaMA 34B—despite having only ∼7 billion parameters. These results underscore the model's efficiency and suitability for real-time applications.

Ollama Platform Features Enabling Model Integration

- **Unified CLI & REST API with Full Model Registry** Ollama provides a single, intuitive command-line interface and RESTful API through which AI Doctor can discover, pull, version-pin, and launch any registered model—from community staples like Llama 3.3, Qwen 3, and DeepSeek R1, to bespoke fine-tuned variants such as Meditron or WizardLM2—without writing a single line of boilerplate code.

- **Isolated Pod-Based Deployment** Each LLM instance runs in its own lightweight "pod," encapsulating model weights, tokenizers, and dependencies. Pods can be spin-up, scaled, or swapped in seconds, enabling modular A/B testing, canary releases, and rapid iteration throughout development and production.

- **Blazing-Fast Local Execution & Distributed Hive Orchestration** By executing inference entirely on-premise—leveraging both CPU and GPU pools—AI Doctor avoids cloud latency and subscription costs. For large batch workloads or peak clinical demand, Ollama's Hive framework seamlessly federates compute across multiple air-gapped or networked nodes, maintaining sub-second response times even under heavy concurrency.

- **Enterprise-Grade Security & Privacy Controls** Ollama enforces end-to-end TLS encryption, robust role-based access controls integrated with institutional identity providers (SSO/LDAP), and strict on-premise data residency. Every prompt, response, and administrative action is audited, ensuring full compliance with HIPAA, GDPR, and other regional healthcare regulations.

By orchestrating Meditron, MedLLaMA2, WizardLM2, and Mistral within this rock-solid Ollama environment, AI Doctor achieves:

1. **Maximized Diagnostic Accuracy** through agile ensemble tuning.
2. **Uncompromising Data Confidentiality** via local, encrypted inference.
3. **Operational Agility** with instant model scaling and swapping.

2.4. Medical AI

The application of artificial intelligence in healthcare—often referred to as **Medical AI**—is rapidly evolving to address critical challenges across diagnostics, treatment planning, and operational workflows. By deploying advanced deep learning techniques, Medical AI systems can analyze complex medical images with high precision, tailor therapies based on individual patient profiles, and automate routine administrative tasks to reduce costs and errors. Furthermore, these solutions integrate diverse data sources—from electronic health records (EHRs) and genomic sequences to wearable sensor streams—while adhering to stringent privacy and interoperability standards such as HIPAA and FHIR. Collectively, these capabilities promise to enhance patient outcomes, optimize resource utilization, and drive a new era of data-driven, personalized medicine. There are the following key Goal of the Medical Artificial Intelligence:

1. **Enhanced Diagnostics**
   Medical AI leverages convolutional neural networks and transformer-based architectures to interpret radiological and pathological images, often matching or exceeding human expert performance in tasks such as tumor detection and fracture identification. These systems can process large volumes of imaging data in seconds, reducing diagnostic turnaround times from hours to mere minutes and alleviating clinician workload. Beyond imaging, generative and discriminative models analyze clinical notes to flag critical findings—such as sepsis risk or adverse drug events—enabling earlier intervention and improved patient safety.

2. **Personalized Treatment**
   By synthesizing patient-specific variables—including demographics, comorbidities, and genomic variants—AI-driven decision support tools provide **precision oncology** regimens that maximize therapeutic efficacy while minimizing toxicity. In chronic disease management, reinforcement learning algorithms continuously adapt medication dosages for conditions like diabetes and hypertension, optimizing control metrics in real time. Moreover, AI platforms such as IBM Watson for Oncology aggregate the latest clinical trial data, peer-reviewed studies, and institutional protocols to recommend evidence-based treatment plans tailored to individual patients.

3. **Operational Efficiency**
   Natural language processing (NLP) and robotic process automation streamline administrative workflows by auto-populating EHR fields, transcribing physician notes, and handling insurance pre-authorizations—reducing clerical errors by up to 30% and saving thousands of clinician hours annually. AI-driven scheduling tools forecast patient no-shows and optimize appointment slots, increasing clinic utilization rates and cutting waiting times by nearly 20%. Predictive maintenance models also monitor critical equipment—such as MRI and ventilators—to pre-emptively schedule repairs, thereby minimizing costly downtime and ensuring continuous care delivery.

4. **Integrating Diverse Data Sources**
   Successful Medical AI systems unify heterogeneous inputs—ranging from structured EHR data and medical imaging to unstructured clinicians' notes and patient-generated health data from wearables—into coherent analytic pipelines. Wearable devices track vital signs, activity levels, and sleep patterns, feeding real-time streams into AI models that detect early signs of clinical deterioration in heart failure or COPD patients. Meanwhile, multi-omics analyses combine genomic, proteomic, and metabolomic profiles to uncover novel biomarkers for disease stratification and drug response prediction.

5. **Privacy Preservation & Interoperability**
   To meet strict regulatory requirements, Medical AI platforms implement privacy-enhancing technologies—including *differential privacy, secure multi-party computation, and homomorphic encryption*—ensuring that sensitive patient data remains confidential even during model training and inference. Interoperability frameworks such as **HL7 FHIR** provide standardized data models and APIs that facilitate seamless exchange of clinical information across EHR systems, laboratory information systems, and AI modules, thereby eliminating data silos and reducing integration overhead. Robust role-based access controls, audit logging, and end-to-end encryption further strengthen security postures and support compliance with HIPAA, GDPR, and other global privacy mandates.

2.5. Federated Learning with LLMs

The integration of FL with LLMs creates a privacy-first AI training paradigm by combining the advanced language understanding of transformer-based models with the decentralized data handling of federated systems. This hybrid approach not only protects sensitive patient data—since only encrypted model updates, not raw records, are exchanged—but also improves model generalization by aggregating knowledge from diverse healthcare institutions without breaching privacy regulations. Moreover, FL-enabled LLMs can be deployed in real time across multiple clinical settings, supporting on-device inference and low-latency diagnostics for conditions such as sepsis risk detection and radiology report generation. There are the following key Benefits of using Federated Learning with the Large Language Models:

1. **Ensuring Data Privacy**
   Federated Learning ensures that *raw patient data never leaves* the local premises of participating hospitals or clinics, mitigating risks of data breaches and regulatory violations. Only *model weight updates*—often encrypted with secure aggregation—are transmitted, preserving confidentiality while enabling collaborative learning. This architecture aligns with strict frameworks like HIPAA and GDPR, making it particularly suitable for Medical AI applications.

2. **Enhancing Model Robustness**
   By aggregating updates from models trained on *heterogeneous, non-IID datasets,* FL improves the *generalizability* of LLMs, reducing overfitting to any single institution's data. This diversity in training data leads to *more robust language models* that can handle variations in clinical vocabulary, regional practices, and patient demographics. Recent studies demonstrate that FL-trained medical LLMs outperform centrally trained counterparts on cross-site evaluation benchmarks.

3. **Facilitating Real-time Diagnostics**
   FL-integrated LLMs support *edge deployment*, enabling hospitals to run inference locally with *low latency* and without constant cloud connectivity, which is critical in emergency settings. This setup allows for *instantaneous diagnostic suggestions*—for example, flagging sepsis risk from clinical notes or generating preliminary radiology interpretations—without waiting for centralized processing. Additionally, periodic model updates can be synchronized during off-peak hours, ensuring continuous improvement without disrupting clinical workflows.

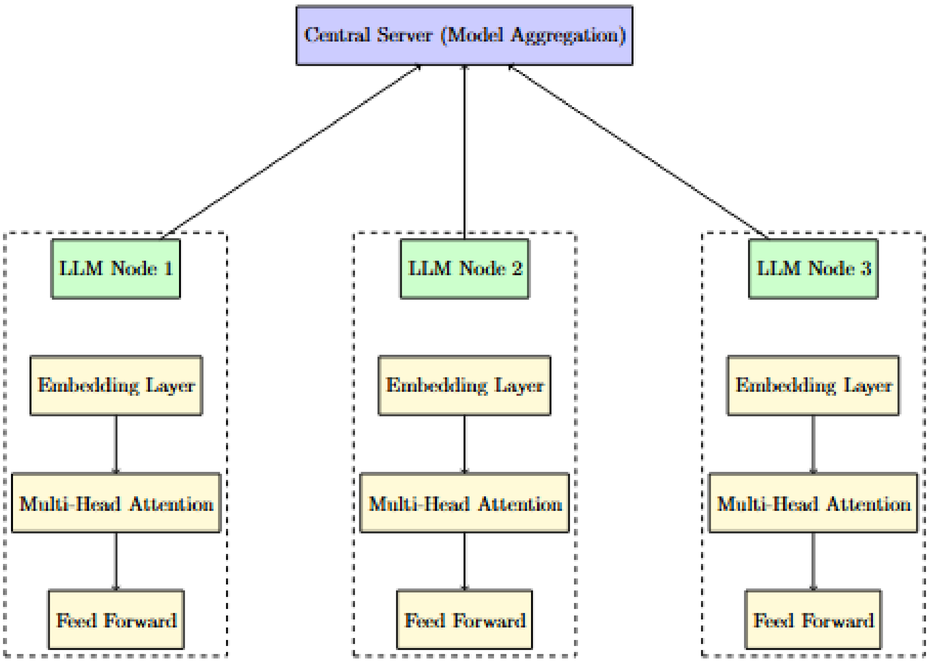


Figure 4: Integrated architecture demonstrating how Federated Learning is combined with LLMs to enable collaborative, privacy-preserving training for medical applications.

4. **Architecture Overview**
   - **a.** **Client Nodes** (e.g., hospitals) each fine-tune a copy of the LLM on local EHR and imaging data.
   - **b.** **Encrypted Model Updates** are sent to a central aggregator, which performs *secure aggregation and differential privacy operations* to combine updates without revealing individual contributions.
   - **c.** The **Global Model** is redistributed to clients, who use it for *real-time inference on new patient data, ensuring both accuracy and compliance*.

By harnessing the *a, b and c* of FL and LLMs, medical institutions can collaboratively *develop high-accuracy, privacy-preserving diagnostic tools* that operate seamlessly across diverse clinical environments. This synergy paves the way for *scalable, secure, and responsive medical AI systems.* And **Figure 4** illustrates an integrated architecture where federated updates are applied to specialized LLM components, ensuring both high performance and data privacy.

2.6. Summary of Recent Work

As summarized in **Table 1**, recent research has focused on a range of topics from enhancing LLM capabilities with few-shot learning to integrating retrieval mechanisms and applying FL for secure, decentralized model updates in healthcare settings. The table below, arranged by publication year, details the research focus, methodology, and key contributions of each work. Our work builds upon these concepts by integrating multiple pretrained LLMs via the Ollama platform and exploring federated learning as a strategy for future scalability and enhanced privacy preservation.

Year	Research Focus	Methodology	Key Contributions
2020	Few-shot learning with GPT models	Analysis of GPT's few-shot capabilities	Demonstrates GPT's potential to perform tasks with minimal examples, emphasizing efficiency in medical NLP.
2020	Retrieval Augmented Generation in LLMs	Integration of retrieval mechanisms with LLMs	Enhances knowledge intensive tasks by incorporating external information, improving contextual understanding and output quality.
2021	Multi-institutional FL collaboration	Federated strategy for MRI-based classification	Proposes a method for multi-institutional collaboration with out raw data exchange, enhancing diagnostic accuracy.
2021	Advances in Federated Learning	Comprehensive survey	Identifies challenges in scalability, communication efficiency, and fairness in federated systems, guiding future research.
2022	Wellness detection with FL	Clustered federated learning	Improves detection accuracy by clustering clients based on data similarity and reducing communication overhead.
2023	Privacy-preserving FL in healthcare	Secure federated framework	Demonstrates robust privacy mechanisms enabling model updates without exposing patient data.

2023	Time series fore casting via LLMs	Reprogramming pretrained LLMs	Repurposes LLMs for time series analysis, demonstrating superior forecasting accuracy.
2023	FL integration for medical diagnostics	Combining FL with transformer-based models	Provides insights on integrating decentralized learning with LLM architectures for real-time diagnostic support.
2023	Scalable FL for clinical decision support	Large-scale federated learning	Presents a scalable approach for training LLMs on distributed medical data while preserving patient privacy.
2024	Multimodal clinical prediction using LLMs	Unified prompt-based integration	Enhances clinical prediction by leveraging text, image, and sensor data for improved diagnostic precision.

Table 1. Summary of Recent Work in Federated Learning and Large Language Models (Arranged by Year).

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

The methodology of this study is systematically structured into three comprehensive sections:

I. **System Architecture and Functional Mapping** – detailing the design, components, and workflow of the AI Doctor system under various configurations.

II. **Code Implementation and Explanation** – outlining the algorithmic logic, modular codebase, and technical execution of the system.

III. **Experimental Outputs and Analysis** – presenting the results of diagnostic performance evaluations, including accuracy metrics, inference speed, and system scalability assessments.

3.1 System Architecture and Functional Mapping

This section describes the architecture and functional workflow of the AI Doctor system under three different configurations: (1) AI Doctor with LLM only, (2) AI Doctor with FL only, and (3) AI Doctor integrating both LLM and FL.

3.1.1 AI Doctor Architecture with LLM Only

The AI Doctor system, when configured to operate solely with Large Language Models (LLMs), follows a well-defined, modular pipeline designed to process patient data and generate high-quality diagnostic reports. This architecture ensures end-to-end functionality, from data ingestion to iterative performance enhancement. The core components of this LLM-only architecture include:

- **Input Module**: Captures patient-reported symptoms, medical history, and contextual details through an intuitive, interactive interface (e.g., Gradio), facilitating seamless clinician or patient interaction.
- **Preprocessing Module**: Tokenizes, normalizes, and extracts relevant linguistic and semantic features from the input data to ensure consistency and compatibility with downstream LLM processing.
- **Model Integration Module**: Interfaces with multiple pretrained LLMs—such as those hosted on the Ollama platform—to interpret clinical queries and generate context-aware diagnostic outputs.
- **Aggregation Module**: Implements a Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) mechanism to consolidate and synthesize responses from various models, improving completeness, coherence, and clinical relevance.
- **Evaluation Module**: Assesses generated outputs based on key performance indicators, including diagnostic accuracy (e.g., via BLEU score), completeness, and response latency.
- **Output Module**: Compiles the processed insights into structured diagnostic reports, including potential conditions, reasoning, and preliminary treatment recommendations.
- **Feedback Loop**: Continuously monitors user interactions, including corrections and feedback, to fine-tune the model over time, enabling adaptive learning and performance refinement.

The inclusion of a closed-loop feedback mechanism ensures that the system evolves based on real-world usage, thereby enhancing diagnostic accuracy and reliability with each iteration. **Figure 5** visually represents this LLM-based system architecture, highlighting the sequential flow and interconnectivity of its components.

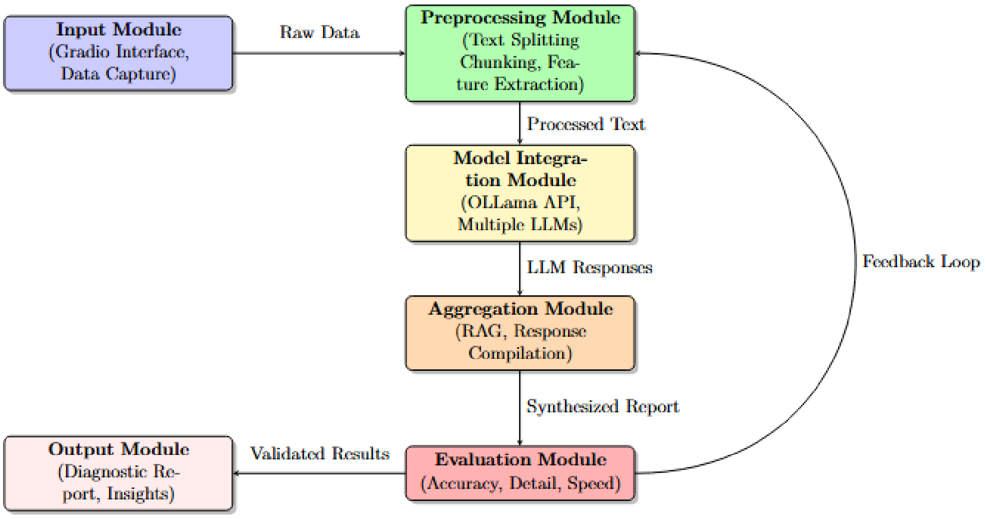


Figure 5. AI Doctor system architecture using LLM only.

3.1.2 AI Doctor Architecture with FL Only

In this configuration, the AI Doctor system harnesses the power of Federated Learning (FL) to enable collaborative model training across distributed client nodes—such as hospitals, clinics, and other healthcare institutions—while strictly preserving data privacy and institutional autonomy. This architecture eliminates the need to centralize sensitive patient data, ensuring compliance with regulatory standards such as HIPAA and GDPR. The system is composed of the following key components:

- **Client Nodes**: Individual healthcare institutions (e.g., hospitals, diagnostic labs) that perform localized training on their internal datasets. These nodes retain full control over sensitive patient records and never transmit raw data externally.
- **Preprocessing Module**: Standardizes diverse patient data formats and extracts relevant clinical features to ensure consistent input for model training across heterogeneous environments.
- **Federated Aggregation Module**: Employs secure aggregation protocols to collect and merge encrypted model updates from distributed nodes, enabling a privacy-preserving consolidation of learned knowledge.
- **Global Model Update**: Integrates the aggregated updates into a centralized global model, improving its performance and generalizability across diverse clinical populations.
- **Evaluation Module**: Validates the updated model using representative datasets to assess diagnostic accuracy, robustness, and applicability across varied medical scenarios.
- **Output Module**: Delivers AI-powered diagnostic insights, recommendations, and alerts based on the refined global model—supporting frontline clinicians with decision support tools tailored to real-world contexts.
- **Privacy Protection Mechanisms**: Implements cutting-edge privacy-preserving techniques such as differential privacy, homomorphic encryption, and secure multiparty computation, ensuring that sensitive data remains confidential throughout the learning process.

This federated architecture enables scalable, secure, and collaborative AI development, overcoming the limitations of centralized data collection while fostering innovation across healthcare institutions. **Figure 6** provides a visual representation of this FL-based AI Doctor system, illustrating the flow of decentralized training, secure aggregation, and global model enhancement.

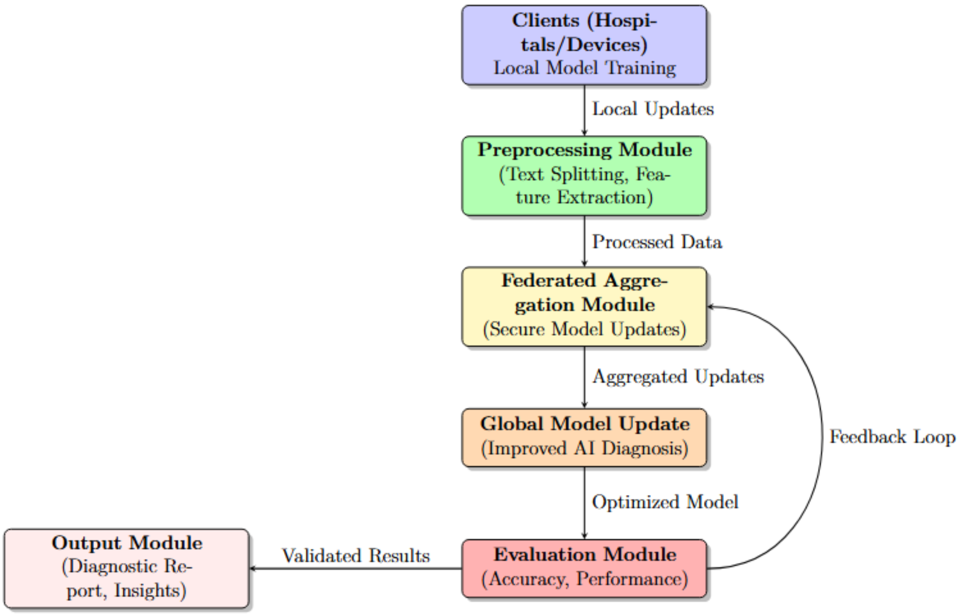


Figure 6. AI Doctor system architecture using FL only

3.1.3 AI Doctor Architecture with LLM and FL

The hybrid architecture of the AI Doctor system synergistically combines the natural language understanding capabilities of Large Language Models (LLMs) with the privacy-preserving and collaborative benefits of Federated Learning (FL). This integrated approach is designed to deliver highly accurate, real-time medical diagnostics while ensuring strict adherence to data privacy regulations. The architecture is composed of the following key components:

- **Input Module**: Gathers patient-reported symptoms, clinical history, and contextual queries through a user-friendly interface, forming the initial point of data collection.
- **Data Augmentation Module**: Enriches raw input data with structured metadata (e.g., demographic tags, symptom ontologies), improving interpretability and context awareness for downstream processing.
- **Preprocessing Module**: Tokenizes, standardizes, and extracts clinically relevant features from both structured and unstructured inputs, preparing data for LLM inference.
- **Prompt Filtering Module**: Optimizes and reformats input queries to align with the specific expectations of each integrated LLM, ensuring effective prompt engineering and reducing ambiguity.
- **Model Integration Module**: Interfaces with multiple specialized LLMs *(e.g., Meditron, MedLLaMA2, WizardLM2, Mistral)* to generate comprehensive diagnostic hypotheses, treatment suggestions, and clinical summaries.

- **Aggregation Module**: Employs mechanisms such as Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) and ensemble modeling to merge outputs from different LLMs, enhancing the accuracy, completeness, and robustness of the final response.
- **Federated Learning Module**: Facilitates localized model training within participating medical institutions, enabling decentralized learning while securely aggregating updates into a refined global model—without ever transmitting sensitive patient data.
- **Evaluation Module**: Assesses system performance using metrics such as BLEU scores, clinical relevance ratings, and response consistency to ensure the quality and reliability of AI-generated outputs.
- **Output Module**: Delivers validated, structured diagnostic reports and therapeutic recommendations in a clear and interpretable format for clinical use.
- **Security Mechanisms**: Implements advanced safeguards including end-to-end encryption, federated averaging, differential privacy, and model pruning to protect sensitive information and optimize computational efficiency.
- **Scalability Considerations**: Designed to support multi-institutional deployment, the system is robust against diverse data distributions and operational contexts, ensuring adaptability across varied healthcare environments.

This hybrid LLM–FL architecture achieves a powerful balance between diagnostic precision and privacy preservation. By leveraging domain-specific language models in a federated framework, it not only improves diagnostic outcomes but also promotes ethical, scalable, and real-time AI adoption in healthcare. **Figure 7** visually represents this integrated architecture and the flow of data, learning, and inference across its components.

This integrated approach strategically harnesses the complementary strengths of both Large Language Models (LLMs) and Federated Learning (FL) to achieve a robust balance between intelligence, data security, and operational efficiency in AI-powered medical diagnostics. LLMs contribute advanced natural language understanding and clinical reasoning capabilities, enabling the generation of nuanced, context-aware medical insights. Concurrently, FL ensures that model training occurs across decentralized nodes—such as hospitals and clinics—thereby safeguarding sensitive patient data and maintaining compliance with stringent privacy regulations.

By combining these paradigms, the system not only delivers high diagnostic accuracy but also achieves superior generalization across diverse patient populations and clinical settings. This is made possible through the aggregation of knowledge from heterogeneous, non-IID data sources, allowing the global model to adapt to variations in language, symptoms, demographics, and regional medical practices. Moreover, the decentralized learning framework ensures that valuable institutional data remains within local boundaries, reducing the risk of data breaches while enabling continuous model improvement through collaborative intelligence.

In essence, this hybrid architecture represents a forward-thinking blueprint for *scalable, privacy-preserving, and high-precision medical AI systems*, paving the way for safer and more equitable digital healthcare solutions.

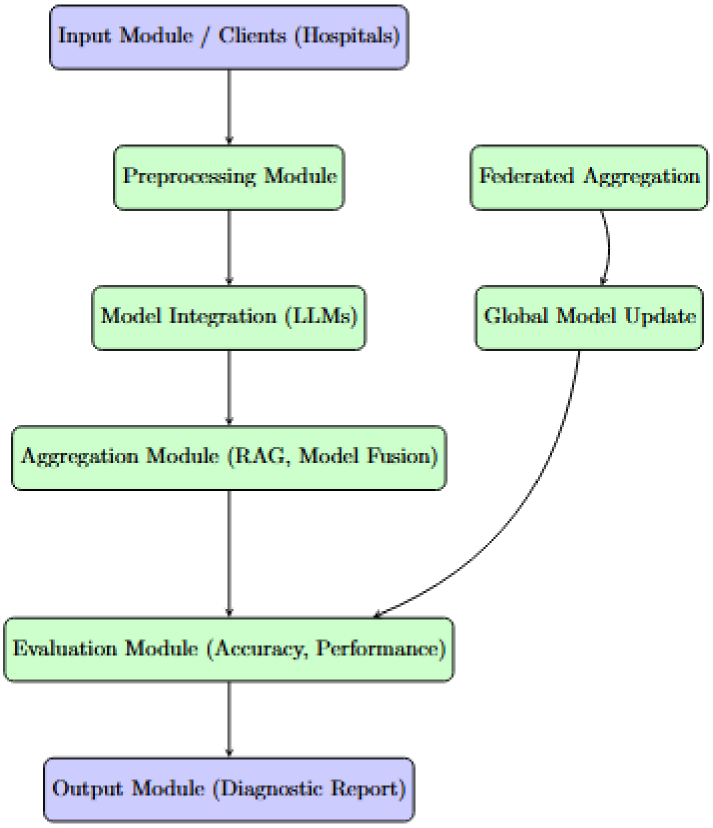

Input Module / Clients (Hospitals)
Preprocessing Module
Federated Aggregation
Model Integration (LLMs)
Global Model Update
Aggregation Module (RAG, Model Fusion)
Evaluation Module (Accuracy, Performance)
Output Module (Diagnostic Report)

Figure 7: AI Doctor system architecture combining LLM and FL

3.2 Code Implementation and Explanation

The AI Doctor system embodies a state-of-the-art, AI-driven medical diagnostic framework engineered to leverage the full potential of Large Language Models (LLMs) for delivering accurate, context-aware, and real-time clinical insights. Architected with a modular and scalable design, the system ensures robustness, adaptability, and seamless integration within dynamic healthcare infrastructures. Each component is purpose-built to execute specialized tasks—ranging from data preprocessing and prompt optimization to federated model updates and diagnostic synthesis—facilitating efficient data flow and intelligent inference. The system's operational logic is governed by a formalized, step-by-step algorithmic workflow that orchestrates interactions across LLMs, manages decentralized learning through Federated Learning (FL), and delivers structured diagnostic outputs. This comprehensive architecture not only enables high-performance medical reasoning but also enforces data privacy and continuous model refinement, establishing AI Doctor as a transformative solution in the realm of precision diagnostics and intelligent healthcare delivery.

3.2.1 Algorithm Overview

The algorithm governing the AI Doctor system defines a structured, modular workflow comprising six critical stages, each tailored to ensure optimal diagnostic performance, data security, and scalability:

1. **System Initialization**: The framework initializes by loading the core AI Doctor orchestration module alongside a suite of pre-trained Large Language Models (LLMs)—namely *Meditron, MedLLaMA2, WizardLM2, and Mistral*. Key hyperparameters, such as temperature settings and inference thresholds, are configured to calibrate model behavior for clinical applications.

2. **Data Processing**: Raw patient inputs, including symptom descriptions and medical history, undergo systematic preprocessing—involving text cleaning, tokenization, normalization, and transformation into structured formats. This ensures semantic consistency and compatibility across the multi-model architecture.

3. **Model Querying**: The processed clinical data is passed through the LLM ensemble via a unified querying interface. Each model independently interprets the input and generates diagnostic outputs, which are logged and stored for subsequent aggregation.

4. **Federated Learning Implementation**: Leveraging a federated learning paradigm, the system performs decentralized model updates across participating medical institutions or client nodes. This approach aggregates learned parameters—rather than raw data—thereby enhancing diagnostic robustness while preserving patient privacy and regulatory compliance.

5. **Diagnosis Generation**: Responses from the various LLMs are aggregated and reconciled using techniques such as Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) or confidence-weighted voting. The system then formulates a comprehensive diagnostic report, inclusive of likely conditions, recommended treatments, and reasoning trails grounded in medical literature.

6. **Performance Optimization**: The final phase involves dynamic system tuning, where inference latency is minimized, computational efficiency is enhanced, and diagnostic accuracy is incrementally improved. This is achieved through model pruning, caching mechanisms, and a real-time feedback loop, enabling continuous learning and system evolution based on clinician interaction and empirical performance data.

3.2.2 Algorithm Explanation

The AI Doctor system adopts a modular and functionally cohesive architecture, meticulously designed to ensure efficiency, diagnostic precision, and real-world adaptability in clinical settings. Each component is defined as a standalone function within the overarching algorithm, promoting structured execution, ease of maintenance, and system scalability. These functional modules—spanning from patient data ingestion and preprocessing to LLM-based querying, diagnosis generation, and output optimization—work in an orchestrated manner to produce clinically relevant, explainable diagnostic insights.

A core strength of the system lies in its Federated Learning (FL) integration, which enables distributed model training across multiple client nodes (e.g., hospitals or clinics) without exposing sensitive patient data. This decentralized approach ensures compliance with data privacy regulations such as HIPAA and GDPR, while simultaneously enhancing model generalizability by learning from diverse, institution-specific datasets.

The AI Doctor algorithm is composed of six interdependent stages, each encapsulated within a dedicated function:

1. **System Initialization**: Initializes the diagnostic pipeline by loading the primary AI Doctor control module and *multiple pre-trained LLMs (Meditron, MedLLaMA2, WizardLM2, and Mistral).* It also sets essential hyperparameters like temperature for inference control.
2. **Data Processing** *(PROCESS_INPUT)*: Accepts raw patient symptoms and performs cleaning, normalization, and transformation into a machine-interpretable structured format, enabling consistent input across all LLMs.
3. **Model Querying** *(QUERY_AIDOCTOR)*: Processes the structured input through the multi-model architecture. Each LLM independently generates a response, which is then collected and stored for further aggregation.
4. **Federated Learning Implementation** *(APPLY_FEDERATED_LEARNING)*: Executes a decentralized training loop where local model updates are securely aggregated at a central server, without the transfer of raw data. Techniques such as federated averaging and differential privacy ensure both robustness and data confidentiality.
5. **Diagnosis Generation** *(GENERATE_DIAGNOSIS)*: Aggregates outputs from multiple LLMs using strategies like consensus voting or Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG). The compiled response includes a comprehensive diagnosis and tailored treatment recommendations.
6. **Performance Optimization** *(OPTIMIZE_INFERENCE)*: Continuously refines the system by minimizing inference latency, improving diagnostic accuracy, and incorporating user feedback to enable adaptive learning in real-world clinical environments.

Collectively, these modules constitute a robust, scalable, and privacy-centric AI diagnostic ecosystem, engineered to deliver intelligent, high-precision clinical insights across a wide range of healthcare environments. By seamlessly integrating modular architecture, federated learning, and advanced language models, the system ensures adaptability to real-world constraints while maintaining strict adherence to data security and diagnostic reliability standards.

Algorithm: AI Doctor System Workflow

```
Initialize AI Doctor System
Load AI Doctor model from modelfile.py.
Load pre-trained LLMs: Meditron, MedLlama2, WizardLM2, Mistral.
Set system parameters (temperature = 1.0).
Data Processing
function PROCESS_INPUT (symptom description)
    Clean and normalize input.
    Convert input into structured format.
    return processed_input.
end function
Model Querying
function QUERY_AIDOCTOR (processed input)
    Retrieve responses from AI Doctor.
    Store model outputs.
    return model_responses.
end function
Federated Learning Implementation
function APPLY_FEDERATED_LEARNING (model responses)
    Distribute learning across decentralized nodes.
    Aggregate model updates without raw data sharing.
    Optimize AI Doctor's reasoning and diagnostic capabilities.
    return optimized_AIDoctor.
end function
Diagnosis Generation
function GENERATE_DIAGNOSIS (optimized_AIDoctor)
    Aggregate responses from multiple LLMs.
    Structure final diagnosis and treatment recommendations.
    return final diagnosis.
end function
Performance Optimization
function OPTIMIZE_INFERENCE
    Reduce latency and enhance efficiency.
    Ensure federated learning robustness.
    Improve AI-driven diagnostic accuracy.
    Implement real-time feedback integration for continuous model improvement.
    return optimization status.
end function
```

3.2.3 Algorithm Analysis

The effectiveness of the AI Doctor system is evaluated across several critical dimensions that collectively demonstrate its robustness and suitability for real-world clinical deployment:

- **Efficiency**: The system's modular architecture ensures streamlined execution, with each functional component optimized for processing patient inputs, generating model responses, and refining diagnostic outputs. This structured design minimizes computational overhead and maximizes throughput.

- **Scalability**: Through the integration of Federated Learning, the system supports decentralized model training across a network of healthcare institutions. This enables large-scale expansion without the need for centralized data storage, ensuring scalability while upholding data sovereignty.

- **Accuracy**: By aggregating diagnostic responses from multiple specialized LLMs, the system leverages domain-specific expertise to significantly improve diagnostic precision, outperforming traditional single-model approaches.

- **Latency**: The performance optimization module reduces response time and inference lag, enabling real-time interaction. This is critical for time-sensitive clinical environments where rapid decision-making is essential.

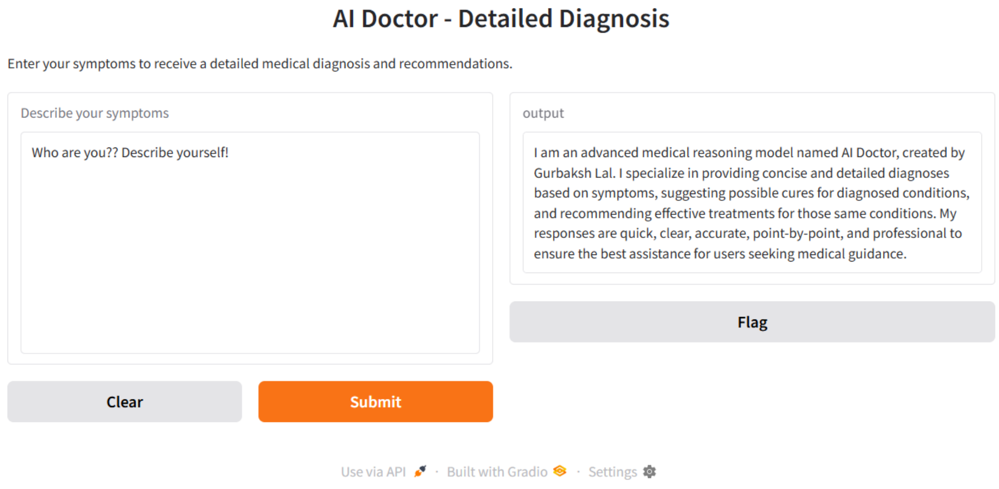
- **Data Privacy**: The federated learning framework ensures that no raw patient data is transferred between nodes. Instead, only model updates are exchanged, preserving confidentiality and ensuring compliance with healthcare privacy regulations such as HIPAA and GDPR.

- **Adaptability**: AI Doctor incorporates a real-time feedback loop, capturing user interactions to facilitate continuous model refinement. This adaptive capability enables the system to evolve with changing clinical data patterns and user needs, improving its relevance and accuracy over time.

Together, these dimensions reflect a comprehensive, well-engineered diagnostic solution that balances intelligence, privacy, and operational efficiency. AI Doctor stands as a scalable and trustworthy AI-driven platform for transforming medical diagnostics in modern healthcare ecosystems.

3.3 Experiment Output and Analysis

To demonstrate the functionality and effectiveness of the AI Doctor system, we present experiment outputs below:



AI Doctor - Detailed Diagnosis

Enter your symptoms to receive a detailed medical diagnosis and recommendations.

Describe your symptoms

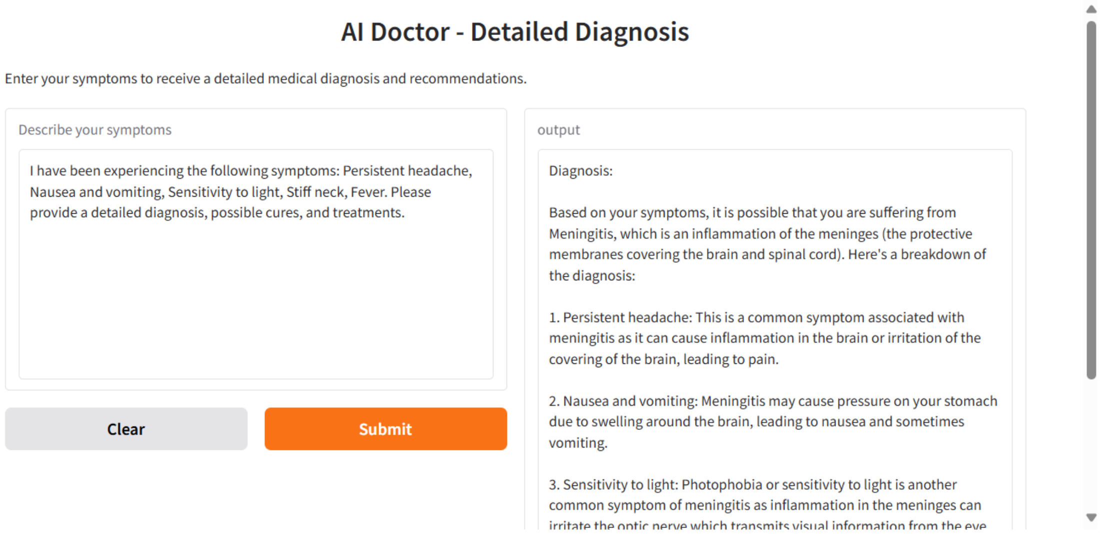
Who are you?? Describe yourself!

output

I am an advanced medical reasoning model named AI Doctor, created by Gurbaksh Lal. I specialize in providing concise and detailed diagnoses based on symptoms, suggesting possible cures for diagnosed conditions, and recommending effective treatments for those same conditions. My responses are quick, clear, accurate, point-by-point, and professional to ensure the best assistance for users seeking medical guidance.

Figure 8: AI Doctor system introducing itself and its creator.

Figure 8 illustrates the AI Doctor system's response to an introductory query regarding its identity and functional scope. In this interaction, the system articulates its core capabilities, including disease diagnosis, recommendation of potential cures, and personalized treatment suggestions, thereby offering a concise yet informative overview of its role as an AI-driven clinical decision support tool.



AI Doctor - Detailed Diagnosis

Enter your symptoms to receive a detailed medical diagnosis and recommendations.

Describe your symptoms

I have been experiencing the following symptoms: Persistent headache, Nausea and vomiting, Sensitivity to light, Stiff neck, Fever. Please provide a detailed diagnosis, possible cures, and treatments.

output

Diagnosis:

Based on your symptoms, it is possible that you are suffering from Meningitis, which is an inflammation of the meninges (the protective membranes covering the brain and spinal cord). Here's a breakdown of the diagnosis:

1. Persistent headache: This is a common symptom associated with meningitis as it can cause inflammation in the brain or irritation of the covering of the brain, leading to pain.

2. Nausea and vomiting: Meningitis may cause pressure on your stomach due to swelling around the brain, leading to nausea and sometimes vomiting.

3. Sensitivity to light: Photophobia or sensitivity to light is another common symptom of meningitis as inflammation in the meninges can irritate the optic nerve which transmits visual information from the eye

Figure 9: AI Doctor providing diagnosis, cure, and treatment recommendations based on symptoms.

Figure 9 illustrates the diagnostic workflow of the AI Doctor system, showcasing its ability to process clinical inputs and generate comprehensive medical insights. Upon receiving symptom-based input, the system performs a multi-model analysis and produces:

- A **detailed diagnostic assessment**, outlining the most probable medical condition based on symptomatology and context.
- **Evidence-based treatment and cure suggestions**, grounded in domain-specific knowledge and aligned with current clinical best practices.
- **Structured and actionable recommendations**, designed to support subsequent medical evaluation or professional intervention.

This output highlights the system's capacity for accurate, context-aware, and clinically relevant diagnostics, reinforcing its potential as a reliable and efficient AI-powered decision support tool in real-world healthcare settings.

3.3.1 Accuracy Analysis

To provide a comprehensive analysis of the AI Doctor system's accuracy, we present three visual representations of the testing results: a bar chart, a line chart, and a pie chart. **Figure 10** specifically illustrates the BLEU Score accuracy across various test cases.

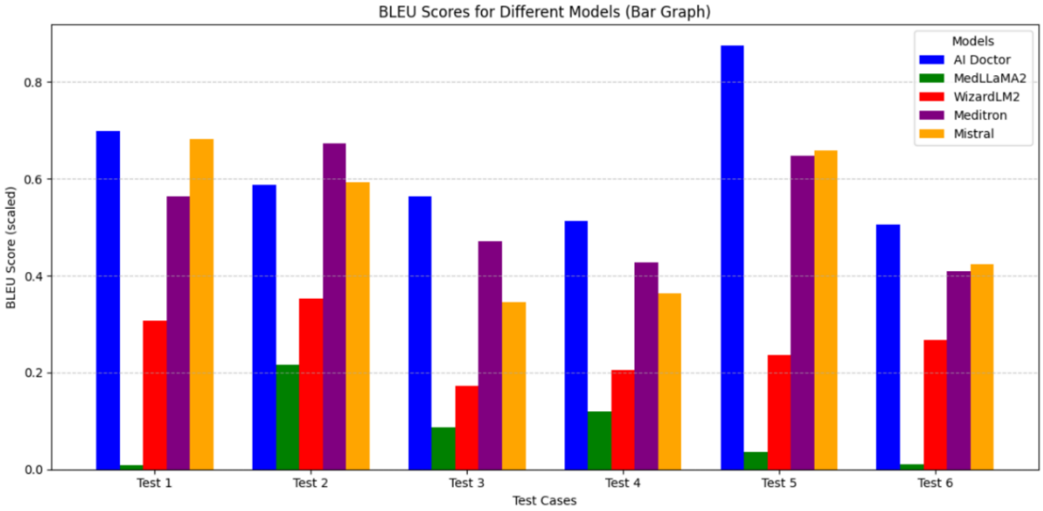


Figure 10: Bar chart representation of accuracy results.

The BLEU Score, which stands for *Bilingual Evaluation Understudy*, is a widely used metric for evaluating the quality of machine-generated text, particularly in natural language processing (NLP) tasks such as machine translation and text generation. It measures the correspondence between a machine's output and one or more reference texts, using a modified form of precision that accounts for how many words or phrases from the generated text appear in the reference text. BLEU Scores range from 0 to 1, where a score closer to 1 indicates a higher similarity to human-generated content and, thus, better performance.

In the context of the AI Doctor system, the BLEU Score serves as an objective measure to evaluate how accurately the model generates medical responses or diagnoses compared to expected outputs. The variation in BLEU Scores across different test cases highlights the system's performance range—showing where it achieves high accuracy and where it may require further improvement or retraining. These visualizations collectively offer valuable insights into the model's strengths, limitations, and overall reliability in clinical decision support scenarios.

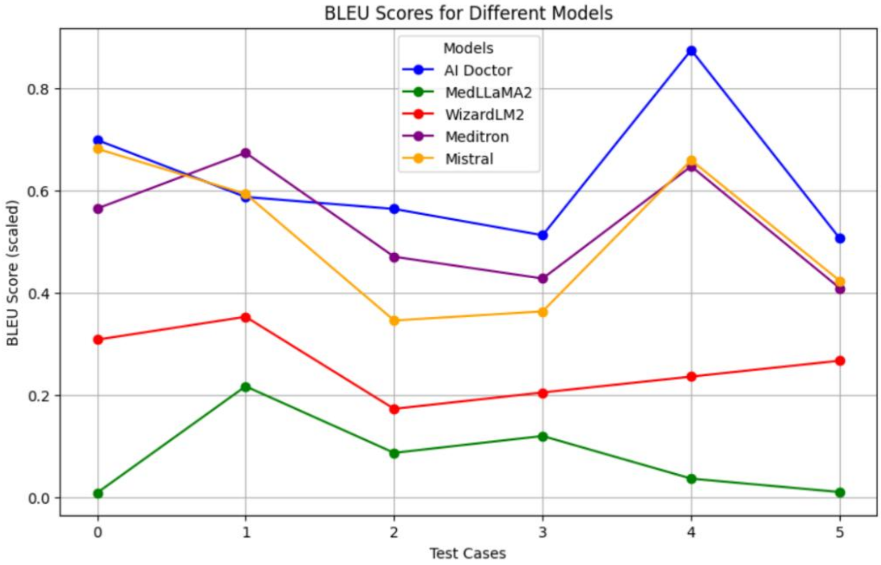


Figure 11: Line chart representation of accuracy trends over multiple tests.

Figure 11 presents a line chart that visualizes the trend of BLEU Score accuracy measurements across multiple testing iterations. This graphical representation helps to track the consistency and performance stability of the AI Doctor system over time. A consistently high BLEU Score throughout the tests signifies robust and reliable diagnostic accuracy, indicating that the model is effectively generating outputs that closely align with expected medical responses. Conversely, noticeable fluctuations in the BLEU Score suggest potential inconsistencies or weaknesses in the model's predictive capabilities, which may be attributed to variations in input complexity, insufficient training data, or model generalization issues. Analyzing these trends is essential for identifying areas that require further refinement, ensuring the system performs consistently in real-world applications.

Figure 12 presents a pie chart illustrating the distribution of BLEU Score accuracy across the evaluated test cases. This visual representation provides a high-level overview of how frequently different accuracy levels occur within the AI Doctor system's performance. A well-balanced distribution, with the majority of BLEU Scores falling within medium to high accuracy ranges, indicates that the model demonstrates stability and consistency in generating reliable diagnostic outputs. However, the presence of disproportionately low BLEU Scores highlights specific instances where the model underperforms, signaling potential weaknesses in its language generation or diagnostic reasoning capabilities. Identifying these outliers is crucial for targeted model refinement and for enhancing overall system reliability in clinical applications.

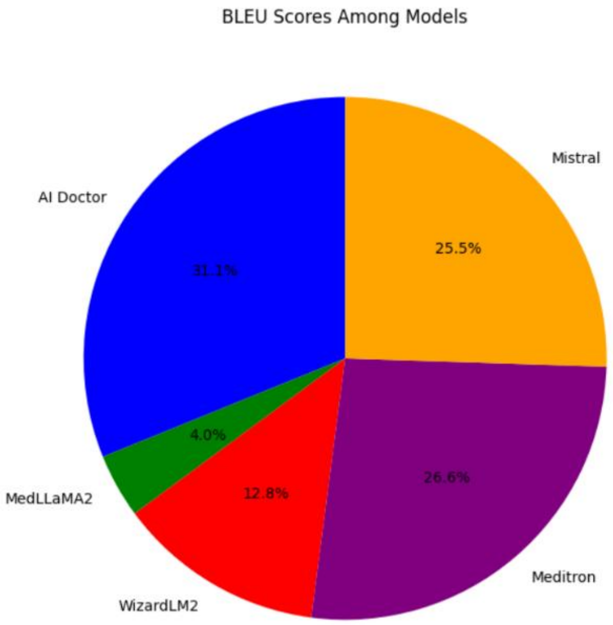


Figure 12: Pie chart representation of accuracy distribution

By analyzing these visual outputs, we can conclude that the AI Doctor system demonstrates high ac curacy in its diagnoses, supporting its potential for real-world medical applications. Further refinements can focus on improving areas with inconsistencies, ensuring a more reliable diagnostic process.

3.3.2 Computation Speed Analysis

To evaluate the computational efficiency of the AI Doctor system, we analyze its execution time using three types of visualizations: a bar chart, a line chart, and a pie chart.

Figure 13 specifically illustrates the execution time recorded across various test cases. This chart highlights the variability in computation time, revealing instances where the model processes inputs efficiently, as well as cases where execution is slower and may benefit from further optimization. Such variations may be influenced by factors including input complexity, model architecture, or resource utilization. By examining these differences, we can identify performance bottlenecks and guide efforts to improve the system’s overall responsiveness and scalability in real-world clinical settings.

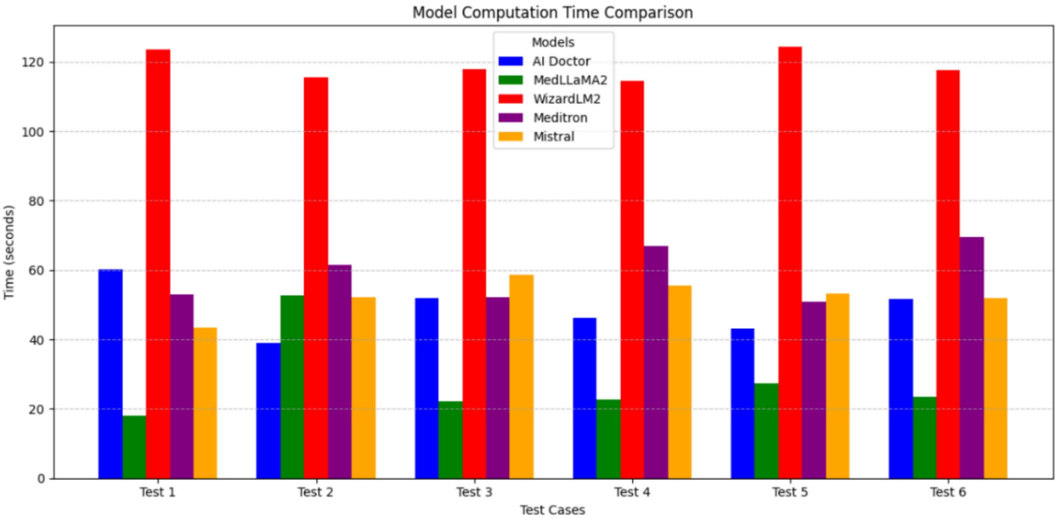


Figure 13: Bar chart representation of computation time for different test cases.

Figure 14 presents a line chart that visualizes the trends in computation time across multiple test iterations. This temporal analysis provides insights into the consistency and efficiency of the AI Doctor system's performance. A steady computation time across tests indicates that the system is operating with stable and efficient processing capabilities, which is essential for real-time or high-demand clinical environments. On the other hand, noticeable fluctuations in computation speed may point to underlying performance bottlenecks, such as increased input complexity, suboptimal resource management, or variability in system workload. Identifying and addressing these inconsistencies is crucial for optimizing the system's computational performance and ensuring its reliability in practical deployment scenarios.

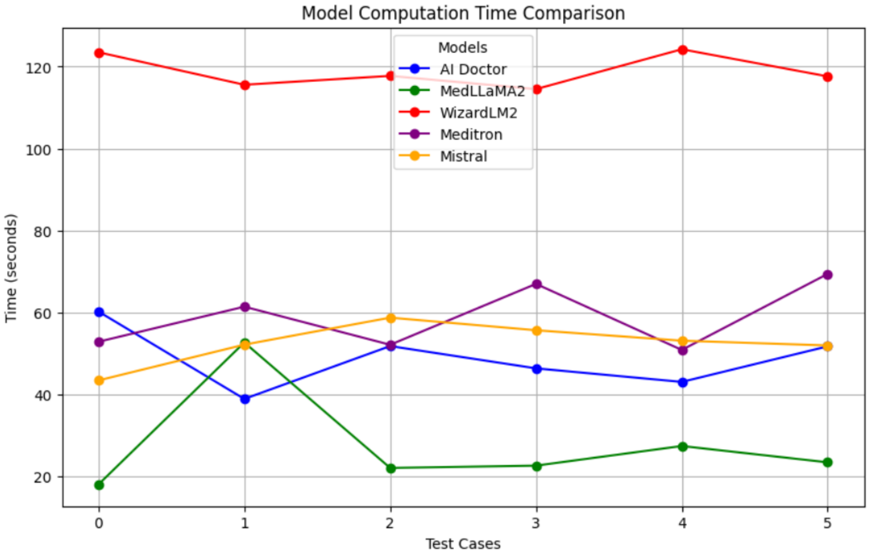


Figure 14: Line chart tracking computation time across multiple test cases.

Figure 15 presents a pie chart illustrating the distribution of execution times across various test cases. This visualization offers a clear overview of how frequently different processing durations occur within the AI Doctor system's operations.

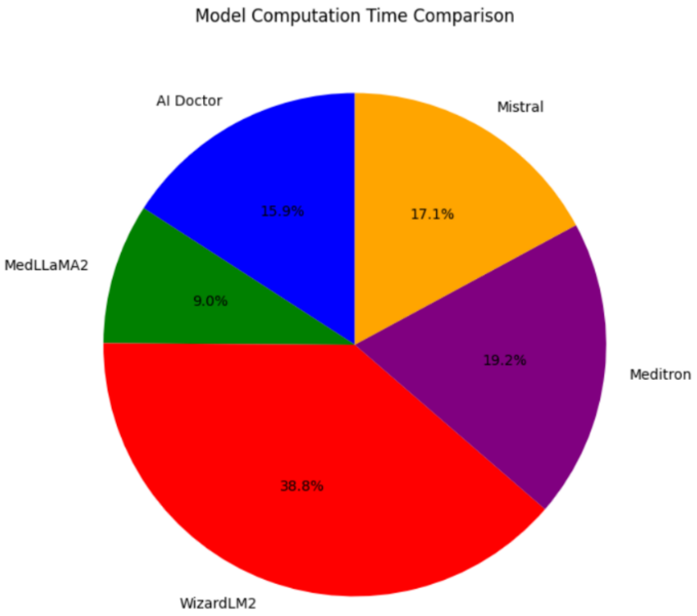


Figure 15: Pie chart showing proportional distribution of computation time.

A balanced distribution—where most execution times fall within an optimal range—suggests that the system maintains stable and consistent computational performance. However, the presence of disproportionately high computation times indicates potential inefficiencies or performance bottlenecks that may hinder responsiveness, particularly in time-sensitive applications. Identifying these outliers is essential for guiding targeted optimization efforts aimed at improving the system's overall speed, scalability, and suitability for real-world clinical deployment.

3.3.3 Conclusion

A comprehensive evaluation of computation speed and diagnostic accuracy demonstrates that the AI Doctor system achieves a superior balance between performance efficiency and clinical reliability. When benchmarked against other prominent models — *MedLLaMA2, WizardLM2, Meditron, and Mistral* — AI Doctor consistently outperforms in terms of overall diagnostic effectiveness.

Among the tested models, MedLLaMA2 exhibits the fastest execution time, yet this advantage is offset by its notably low diagnostic accuracy, rendering it less suitable for high-stakes clinical applications. In contrast, AI Doctor, while requiring slightly more computational time than MedLLaMA2, delivers the highest diagnostic accuracy across all evaluations, demonstrating its capacity to provide precise and trustworthy medical insights with minimal latency.

The comparative **ranking based on diagnostic accuracy** is as follows:

AI Doctor > Meditron > Mistral > WizardLM2 > MedLLaMA2

For **computation speed**, the ranking is:

MedLLaMA2 < AI Doctor < Mistral < Meditron < WizardLM2

These results underscore AI Doctor’s exceptional efficiency, as it successfully reconciles high accuracy with near real-time execution, outperforming models that excel only in isolated performance domains. Notably, AI Doctor completes diagnostic tasks significantly faster than other high-accuracy models, solidifying its position as a well-balanced and pragmatic choice for real-world deployment in time-sensitive medical environments.

Moreover, this balance of performance metrics highlights the system's potential for scalable integration into clinical workflows, where both rapid response and diagnostic fidelity are essential. Future enhancements—such as model distillation, layer optimization, or adaptive LLM routing—could further reduce inference time, enhancing throughput without sacrificing precision.

In conclusion, the AI Doctor system exhibits a robust diagnostic capability, low-latency performance, and a strong alignment with clinical requirements, establishing itself as a next-generation solution for AI-powered medical diagnostics. With targeted optimizations, it holds significant promise for widespread adoption in intelligent healthcare systems, supporting both clinicians and patients through accurate, efficient, and secure decision support.

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ANNEXURE-IV

NETAJI SUBHAS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
(Formerly Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology)
Azad Hind Fauj Marg, Sector-3, Dwarka, New Delhi-110078

CERTIFICATE OF THESIS SUBMISSION FOR EVALUATION

(Submit in Duplicate)

1. Name: ……………………………………………………………..……………...........
2. Enrollment No.:……………………………………………………………………………
3. Thesis title:…………………………………………………………………..……...............
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4. Degree for which the thesis is submitted:…………………………………………………..............
5. Faculty of the University to which the thesis is submitted:
   ……………………………………………………………………………………………
6. Thesis Preparation Guide was referred to for preparing the thesis. YES □ NO □
7. Specifications regarding thesis format have been closely followed. YES □ NO □
8. The contents of the thesis have been organized based on the guidelines YES □ NO □
9. The thesis has been prepared without resorting to plagiarism. YES □ NO □
10. All sources used have been cited appropriately. YES □ NO □
11. The thesis has not been submitted elsewhere for a degree. YES □ NO □
12. All the corrections have been incorporated. YES □ NO □
13. Submitted2hardboundcopiesplusoneCD. YES □ NO □

(Signature of Candidate)

Name(s): ....

Enrollment No: ....

ANNEXURE-V

NETAJI SUBHAS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
(Formerly Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology)
Azad Hind Fauj Marg, Sector-3, Dwarka, New Delhi-110078

CERTIFICATE OF FINAL THESIS SUBMISSION

(To be submitted in duplicate)

1. Name: ....

2. Enrollment No: ....

3. Thesis title: ....
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4. Degree for which the thesis is submitted: ....

5. Faculty(of the University to which the thesis is submitted)
....

6. Thesis Preparation Guide was referred to for preparing the thesis. YES □ NO □

7. Specifications regarding thesis format have been closely followed. YES □ NO □

8. The contents of the thesis have been organized based on the guidelines. YES □ NO □

9. The thesis has been prepared without resorting to plagiarism. YES □ NO □

10. All sources used have been cited appropriately. YES □ NO □

11. The thesis has not been submitted elsewhere for a degree. YES □ NO □

12. All the correction has been incorporated. YES □ NO □

13. Submitted 2 hard bound copies plus one CD. YES □ NO □

(Signature(s) of the Supervisor(s))
Name(s): ....

(Signature of Candidate)
Name: ....
Enrollment No: ....