**CONCLUSIONS**

In this work, the seven types of skin lesions provided by HAM10000 dataset are classified using CNN and Random Forest classifiers. Accuracies of 91.97% and 89.82% are achieved using CNNs and Random Forest classifiers respectively. The classifiers are subjected to real-time simulation using OpenCV. The CNN model performed well in detecting the seven types of skin cancer with better accuracy than the Random Forest classifier. The detection latency using the CNN model is significantly high thereby lowering the throughput. Real-time object detection algorithms combined with active contour snakes will greatly improve the performance, optimal for real-time embedded systems. This model can be deployed onto a microcontroller interfaced with a high resolution camera and can be directly utilized by the doctors in skin cancer diagnosis with ease.