**INTRODUCTION**

In the current scenario of unpleasant environmental conditions, humans are subjected to different kinds of skin infections. High exposure to Ultraviolet (UV) light can cause damage to DNA in skin and forms abnormal cells that lead to skin cancer. The lesion is treated to malignant which is most dangerous if the lesion region rapidly grows and spreads over other parts of the skin. It can be cured by excising the lesion area through surgical operation. On contrary, benign lesions develop over the area but do not spread rapidly and hence are not much dangerous. Medical attention is utmost important while in early stages of tumor to lower the mortality rate. Malignant skin cancer includes skin cancer types such as actinic keratoses and intraepithelial carcinoma (akiec), basal cell carcinoma (bcc), melanoma (mel) whereas benign skin cancer types include benign keratosislike (bkl), dermatofibroma (df), melanocytic nevi (nv) and vascular lesions (vasc).

If the tumor is left unchecked, this can become deadly by affecting other body tissues and organs. Detection of skin cancer in beginning phases can significantly prevent mortality. Two conventional methods of identifying skin cancer include Biopsy and Dermoscopy. Biopsy is an invasive method in which the skin cancer sample is excised from the body and provided to lab-testing. The results will be determined after the respective lab tests, which will require more time for the interpretation of skin cancer. On the other hand, Dermoscopy is a non-invasive method of identifying skin cancer using magnified lens and determine the result of skin cancer. It requires keen observation of skin lesion through magnifying lens and doctors use ABCDE method for the interpretation of the skin lesion. This process is also time consuming as it requires detailed understanding and observation of the skin lesion by the doctors. When number of patients increase, the time-consuming conventional methods fail to determine the skin cancer of the patient within less time. Hence there is a need to replace manual detection of skin cancer with auto-diagnostic methods.

The role of AI is highly appreciated as it can reduce the overhead on doctors to keenly observe and interpret the results. Deep learning models such as Convolutional Neural Networks can be used to identify skin cancer using image classification. Introduction of such types of machine learning and deep learning models into medical field results in advancements of the field as well reduce the diagnostic error rate.