



**System Design & Development Report  
for Undergraduate Major Project: CanScan**

**2025 -2026**

**By**

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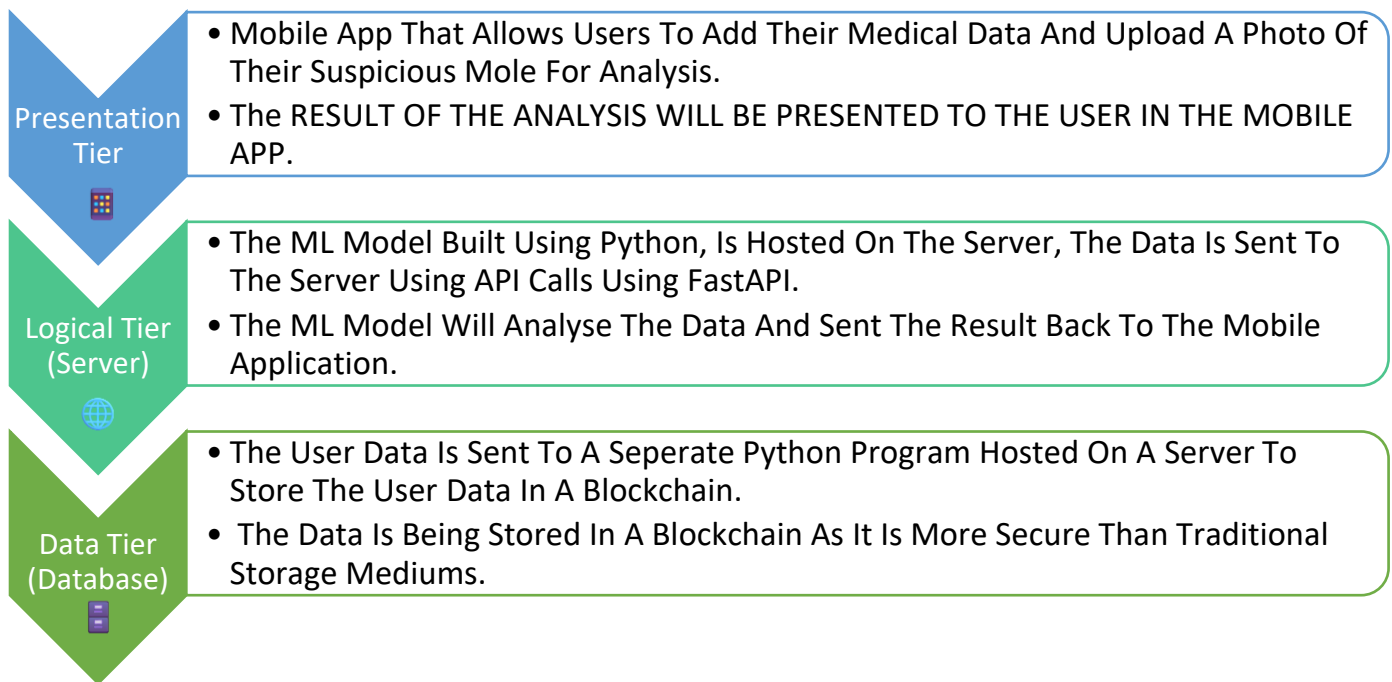
**Bachelor of Computer Applications**

**Under the supervision of**

**Dr. Newbegin Luke**

# 1. Architectural design

## 1.1. 3 Tier-ed Architecture



## 1.2. Subsystems

### i. Image Capture and Analysis

#### Description:

CanScan allows users to capture high-resolution images of skin lesions or moles using their smartphone cameras. The application guides users with prompts to ensure proper lighting, focus, and framing to optimize image quality.

#### Detailed Process:

- Users take a picture of the lesion or select a previously saved image.
- The app applies pre-processing filters to enhance clarity and remove noise.
- The machine learning model analyzes the image, extracting key features based on the ABCD criteria; **Asymmetry**: Compares one half of the lesion to the other, **Border**: Identifies uneven, blurred, or jagged lesion edges, **Colour Variation**: Detects multiple shades within the lesion, **Diameter**: Measures the lesion size to identify if it exceeds a risk threshold.

### ii. Risk Assessment and Recommendation Engine

#### Description:

The application classifies lesions into risk categories: **Low, Moderate, or High**. A personalized health path recommendation follows, advising users on next steps.

#### Detailed Process:

- Low risk: Suggests monitoring with periodic image capture.
- Moderate risk: Encourages users to consult a dermatologist for a professional opinion.
- High risk: Advises immediate medical attention.

### iii. User-Friendly Interface

**Description:**

The interface is designed for ease of use with clear instructions and a clean layout.

**Key Features:**

- **Guided Image Capture:** Step-by-step prompts for capturing quality images.
- **Dashboard Overview:** Displays risk scores, lesion history, and recommended actions.
- **Educational Resources:** Interactive content on skin cancer prevention and self-examination techniques.

### iv. Blockchain-Based Data Storage

**Description:**

Blockchain technology provides secure, decentralized data storage for users' medical data and images.

**Detailed Process:**

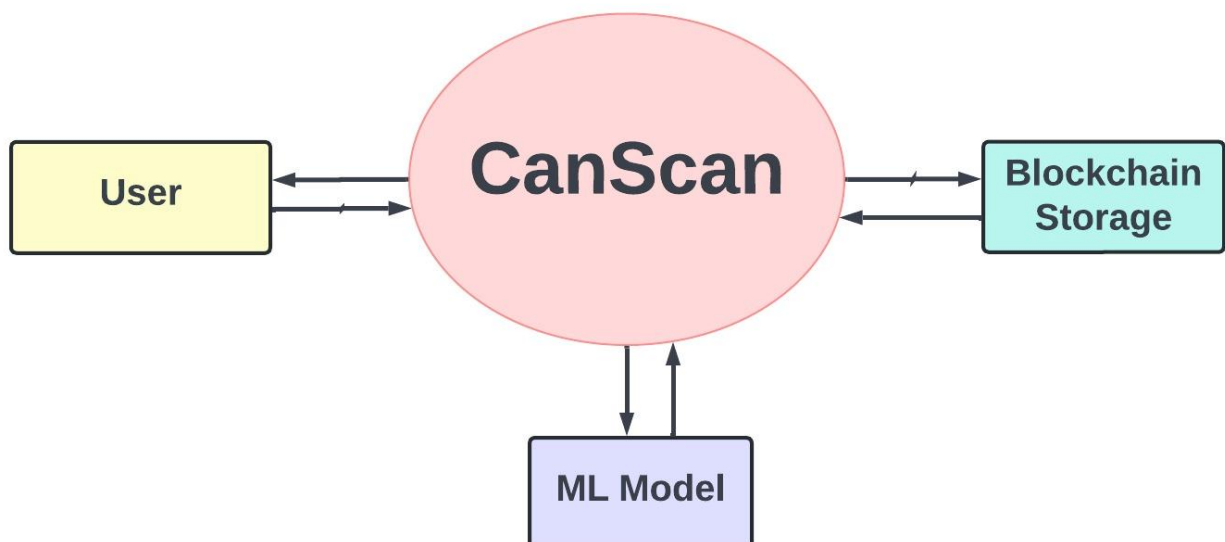
- **Decentralized Storage:** User data (images, risk assessments, and history) is stored on a blockchain ledger, ensuring data integrity and preventing unauthorized modifications.
- **Privacy and Security:** Data is encrypted, and access is restricted through private keys controlled by the user.
- **Transparency and Ownership:** Users maintain ownership of their data and control permissions for sharing with healthcare providers.
- **Immutability:** Blockchain ensures that data cannot be altered retroactively, reinforcing trust in diagnostic history and recommendations.

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## 2. Dataflow Diagram

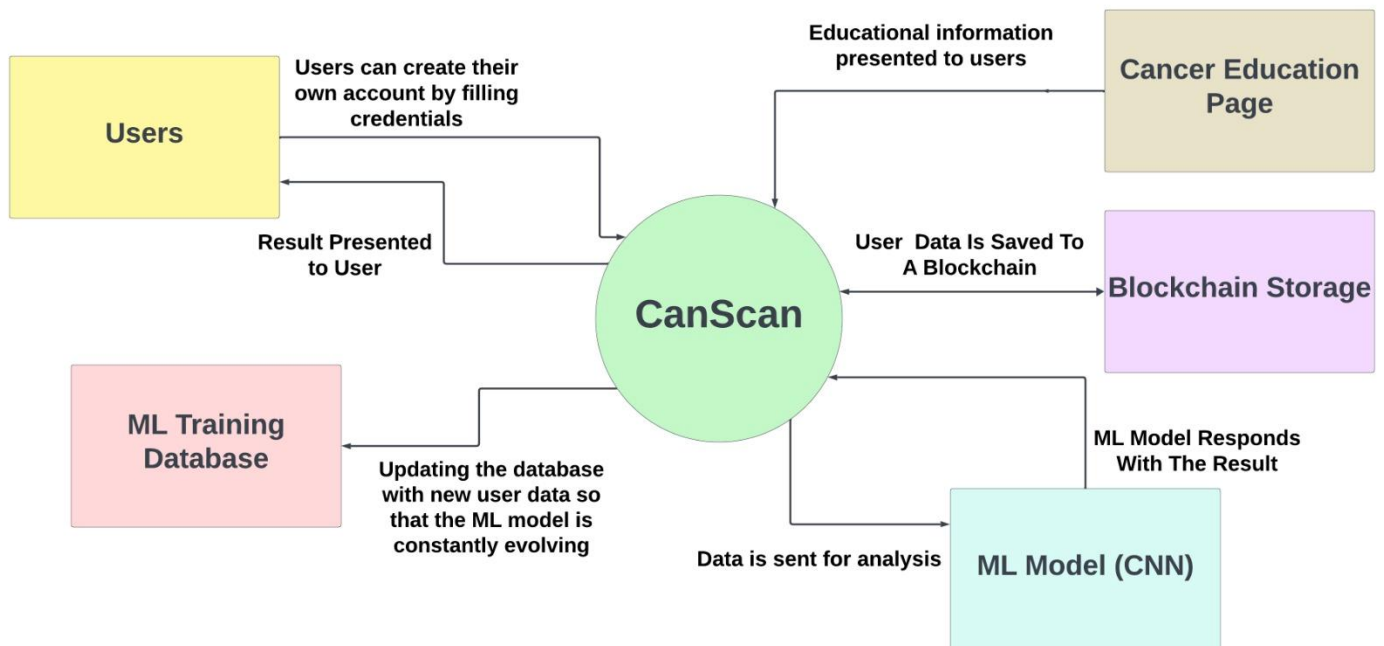
### 2.1. DFD Level-0

# DFD LEVEL 0



## 2.2. DFD Level-1

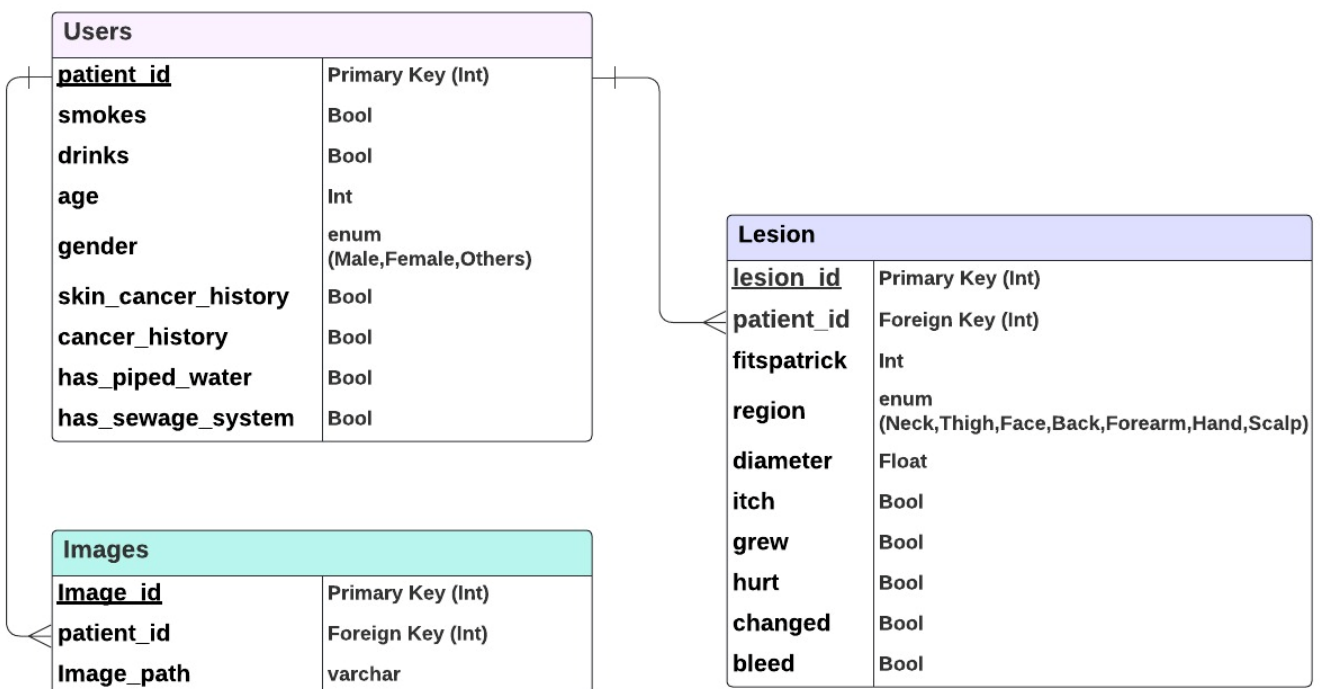
# DFD LEVEL 1



## 3. Database Design

### 3.1. Class Diagram

# CLASS DIAGRAM



### 3.2. Database Screenshot

patient_id	smoke	drink	age	pesticide	gender	skin_cancer_history	cancer_history	has_piped_water	has_sewage_system	fitzpatrick	region	diameter_1	diagnostic	itch	grew	hurt	changed	bleed	img_id
PAT_1516	TRUE	TRUE	8	FALSE	FEMALE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE		6 ARM	4 NEV	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	PAT_1516_1765_530.png
PAT_46	FALSE	FALSE	55	FALSE	FEMALE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE		3 NECK	6 BCC	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	PAT_46_881_939.png
PAT_1545	FALSE	TRUE	77	FALSE	FEMALE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE		4 FACE	5 ACK	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	PAT_1545_1867_547.png
PAT_1989	TRUE	FALSE	75	FALSE	MALE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE		2 HAND	6 ACK	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	PAT_1989_4061_934.png
PAT_684	FALSE	TRUE	79	FALSE	MALE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE		1 FOREARM	5 BCC	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	PAT_684_1302_588.png

### 3.3. Column Details

- 1) **patient\_id**: Identifier of the patient under study.
- 2) **smoke**: Whether the patient has a history of smoking or not.
- 3) **drink**: Whether the patient has a history of alcohol consumption or not.
- 4) **age**: Age of the patient at the time of examination.
- 5) **pesticide**: Whether the patient has been exposed to pesticides or other chemicals.
- 6) **gender**: Gender of the patient.
- 7) **skin\_cancer\_history**: History of skin cancer in the patient's family.
- 8) **cancer\_history**: History of cancer in the patient's family.
- 9) **has\_piped\_water**: Indicates whether the location or area of the patient's residence has access to piped water or not.
- 10) **has\_sewage\_system**: Indicates whether the location or area of the patient's residence has a proper sewage system or not.
- 11) **Fitzpatrick**: Skin tolerance to sunlight.
- 12) **region**: The area of the body where the lesion or wound has been examined.
- 13) **diameter\_1**: Primary diameter of the lesion or wound.
- 14) **diagnostic**: The type of lesion or wound is diagnosed.
- 15) **itch**: Whether the lesion or wound has itched or not.
- 16) **grew**: Whether the size of the lesion or wound has grown or not.
- 17) **hurt**: Whether the lesion or wound has hurt or not.
- 18) **changed**: Whether the appearance of the lesion or wound has changed or not.
- 19) **bleed**: Whether the lesion or wound has bled or not.
- 20) **img\_id**: Identifier of the image related to the lesion or wound.

### 3.4. Database File (EDA Complete):



metadata\_EDA\_Refer  
ence\_Only.csv