LITERATURE SURVEY

S.No	PAPER TITLE	TECHNOLOGIES USED	DESCRIPTION
1	Intelligent systems on the cloud for the early detection of chronic kidney disease	Back-propagation networks, Generalized Feed Forward Neural Networks, and Modular Neural Networks.	Utilizing Google Application Engine, the system created in accordance with the best model is uploaded to the Google cloud platform. The end solution can more effectively give CKD.
2	Performance Analysis of Machine Learning Classifier for Predicting Chronic Kidney Disease	Regression and classification, decision tree classifier, random forest	This proposed system detects CKD- Chronic Kidney Disease using machine learning; they have attained an accuracy of 100% for decision tree classifier, 95.12% for random forest and 98.82% in logistic regression.
3	Prediction of chronic kidney disease (CKD) using Data Science	Support Vector Machine, Random Forest, XGBoost, Logistic Regression, Neural networks, Naive Bayes Classifier.	This research work is primarily concentrated on finding the best suitable classification algorithm which can be used for the diagnosis of CKD based on the classification report and performance factors.
4	A Neural Network based Model for Predicting Chronic Kidney Diseases	Artificial Neural Network algorithms	The 14 different properties are analyzed and linked to chronic kidney disorder victims and foretold accuracy for a machine learning algorithm named Artificial Neural Network. After analyzing the outcomes, it is recognized that the algorithm gives correctness of 96.

5	A Machine Learning Methodology for Diagnosing Chronic Kidney Disease	Logistic regression, Random forest, Support vector machine, k-nearest neighbor, Naive Bayes classifier, and Feed Forward Neural Network	A machine learning approach for diagnosing CKD was suggested in this study. An integrated model that combines logistic regression and random forest with the aid of perceptron was utilized and it was able to attain an average accuracy of 99.83% after ten times of simulation.
6	Early Diagnosis of Chronic Kidney Disease Using Machine Learning Algorithms with Least Parameters by RFE and Feature Importance Techniques	Linear, Logistic, Decision tree, CART, and Random forest classifier	The primary goal of this research project is to enhance the diagnostic precision by assessing the optimum feature selection and developing a prediction model using machine learning methods. By using different classifier methods, the model achieved a diagnosis accuracy of 0.925.
7	Chronic kidney disease Diagnosis using Multilayer perceptron classifier	Multilayer Perceptron Classifier	The Experimental results show that the proposed model can perform classification with the testing accuracy of 92.5% surpassing the scores achieved by SVM and naive bayes classifier.
8	Detection of Chronic Kidney Disease Using Machine Learning Algorithms with Least Number of Predictors	Logistic regression, SVM, Random forest, and Gradient boosting	The link between variables has been researched in order to decrease the number of features and eliminate redundancy. Tenfold cross-validation has been used to train, test, and validate the classifiers.
9	Chronic Kidney Disease Prediction and Recommendation of Suitable Diet plan by using Machine Learning	Machine Learning Algorithms,MDRD equation	The proposed system which detects chronic kidney disease using machine learning defines 3 zones(Safe zone,Caution zone,Danger zone) on the basis of blood potassium level.

			doctors a different native technique to detect chronic renal illnesses in a patient's early stages.
10	Optimization of Prediction Method of Chronic Kidney Disease Using Machine Learning Algorithm.	Support Vector Machine, AdaBoost, Linear Discriminant Analysis, and Gradient Boosting.	These algorithms are used using a dataset from the UCI machine learning repository that is available online. Gradient Boosting (GB) Classifiers produce results with a predictably high accuracy of roughly 99.80%. Based on these benchmarks, the most effective and optimized algorithms for the requested job can be chosen.