Early Detection Of Chronic Kidney Disease Using Machine Learning

ABSTRACT:

Every year, an increasing number of patients are diagnosed with late stages of renal disease. Chronic Kidney Disease, also known as Chronic Renal Disease, is characterized by abnormal kidney function or a breakdown of renal function that progresses over months or years. Chronic kidney disease is often found during screening of persons who are known to be at risk for kidney issues, such as those with high blood pressure or diabetes, and those with a blood family who has chronic kidney disease (CKD). As a result, early prognosis is critical in battling the disease and providing effective therapy. Only early identification and continuous monitoring can avoid serious kidney damage or renal failure. Machine Learning (ML) plays a significant part in the healthcare system, and it may efficiently aid and help with decision support in medical institutions. The primary goals of this research are to design and suggest a machine learning method for predicting CKD. Support Vector Machine (SVR), Random Forest (LR), Artificial Neural Network (ANN), and Decision Tree are four master teaching methodologies investigated (DT). The components are built using chronic kidney disease datasets, and the outcomes of these models are compared to select the optimal model for prediction

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

A kind of artificial intelligence is machine learning (ML) (AI). Its heart is algorithmic procedures, which allow the machine to solve issues without the need for specialist computer programming. The widespread use of ML in the medical industry promotes medical innovation, lowers medical expenses, and improves medical quality. However, further research on using ML to solve clinical problems in nephrology is needed. Understanding the aim and technique of ML application, as well as the present As the technologies are continuously improving, aviation systems have begun adopting smart technologies to develop unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) equipped with cameras, which can reach distant areas to identify aftereffects of natural disasters on human life, infrastructure, and transmission lines by capturin.g images and videos. Data acquired from these UAVs helps to identify the facial expressions of victims, the intensity of their situation and their needs in a post disaster scenario. It helps to take actions and carry out necessary operations to tackle devastating scenarios. Raw images obtained from camera-equipped UAVs are processed and neural network-based feature extraction techniques are applied to analyze the intensity. State of its use in nephrology, is required to properly address and overcome these issues. Machine learning has previously been used to identify human body state, evaluate disease-related aspects, and diagnose a variety of disorders. The term machine learning (ML) is very popular these days, and a lot of clinical prediction model studies have employed this type of technology. While the capacity to capture vast volumes of information on individual patients is transforming the healthcare business, the enormous volume of data being gathered is impractical for humans to comprehend. Machine learning allows healthcare practitioners to advance toward individualized care, often known as precision medicine, by automatically finding patterns and reasoning about data. The integration of machine learning, health informatics, and predictive analytics provides prospects to alter clinical decision support systems and assist improve patient outcomes. Chronic Kidney Disease refers to the kidneys' inability to fulfil their normal blood filtration role and other functions (CKD). The term "chronic" refers to the progressive deterioration of kidney cells over time. This is a severe renal failure in which the kidney no longer filters blood and there is a significant fluid accumulation in the body. This causes an abnormally high level of potassium and calcium salts in the body. High quantities of these salts in the body cause a variety of additional problems. The primary

function of the kidneys is to filter excess water and wastes from the blood. This mechanism must work properly to balance the salts and minerals in our bodies. The

proper salt balance is required to manage blood pressure, activate hormones, and create red blood cells, among other things. A high calcium concentration causes bone problems and cystic ovaries in women. CKD can also cause a sudden sickness or an allergy to specific medications. Acute is the medical term for this condition

1.2 PURPOSE

Non communicable illnesses are the leading cause of early death, and CKD is the leading non communicable disease. Chronic Kidney Disease is a major concern for the global health care system. People with CKD must focus on implementing proven, costeffective therapies to as many people as possible while taking into consideration restricted needs, human and financial resources. Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is now wreaking havoc on society and is spreading at an alarming rate. Various efforts have been undertaken to advance early therapy to prevent the condition from progressing to chronic disease. Recent research suggests that some of the negative outcomes can be avoided with early identification and treatment.

2 .LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

In the paper 'Landslide Detection Using Random Classifier' [1], the author Meylin Herrera aims to develop an automatic landslide detection method from satellite image in combination with machine learning. The method consist of cloud-free images and determination of suitable feature for image segmentation and image classification. For image segmentation the method uses two approaches, first approach involves over segmentation of dataset and second involves algorithm using NDVI. The use of platforms such as Google Earth Engine (GEE) allows public access to dataset .The method uses entirely open source technology allowing its applicability and reusability.

In the paper 'Developing a Hybrid Model For Disaster Prediction Using Machine Learning' [4], the author develop a hybrid natural disaster predicting model to predict the upcoming disaster scenario. The model uses artificial neural network (ANNs) as a machine learning technique for prediction purposes. The training dataset of ANNs includes historic natural disaster record and meteorological data. To build the model appropriate data mining and machine learning techniques are tested to enhance the accuracy and reliability of the prediction. In the paper 'Average Rolling based Real time Calamity Detection using Deep Learning' [9], the author develops a natural disaster detection system using satellite images and generate an alert automatically. The system can be implemented first, to process satellite image to prediction purposes and second to process satellite images for quick detection of affected regions during natural calamities. The system use satellite camera to predict the disaster. The proposed system can help the rescue community to predict the disaster in advance and to detect natural calamity such as landslides, flood etc. This system helps the research community to predict disaster in advance and to optimize the damages during disaster.

LITERATURE SURVEY

The kidneys are positioned in the abdominal cavity, on each side of the spine. They generally weigh around 5 times their body weight yet receives only 20% of the blood flow from the heart. The urine generated by each kidney drains into the urinary bladder, which is positioned in the pelvic area, via a distinct urethra. The kidney is the most essential organ in the human body because it manages fluid levels, electrolyte balance, and other elements that maintain the body's internal environment stable

and comfortable. Kidney diseases are conditions that impact the kidney's functioning. Renal disorders can lead to kidney failure in its advanced stages. Kidney diseases are conditions that impact the kidney's functioning. Kidneys can be injured, which means they can't accomplish what they should. This is known as chronic kidney disease (CKD). Anyone can get chronic kidney disease. In medical research, nephrologists primarily employ two primary tests to identify CKD. A blood test to determine glomerular filtration rate (GFR) and a urine test to determine albumin [1]. Genetics, hypertension, diabetes, obesity, age, and other factors can all have an impact on CKD. Important facts and advancements concerning CKD are described in worldwide kidney disease development guidelines and standard foundations such as the US National Kidney Foundation Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative (KDOQI) and KDIGO (Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcome). The renal patient is detected by two tests, according to the KDIGO CKD and English National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) CKD recommendations, these are blood tests to examine how well the kidneys filter the blood to remove creatinine, a normal muscle breakdown byproduct. In comparison, a urine test will show that protein is still present in the urine. Protein (albumin) is a blood component that is normally not transferred into the urine by the kidney filter. When albumin is detected in the urine, it shows that the kidney filters are compromised and may indicate chronic renal disease. Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is defined as kidney damage or a glomerular filtration rate (GFR) of less than 60 ml/min/1.73 m2 for more than 3 months with serious health consequences.

Nephrologists in medical research generally use two major tests to diagnose CKD.

GFR is determined by a blood test, whereas albumin is determined by a urine test. CKD can be influenced by genetics, hypertension, diabetes, obesity, age, and other variables. Important CKD facts and developments are given in international kidney disease development recommendations and standard foundations such as the US National Kidney Foundation Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative (KDOQI) and KDIGO (Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcome). According to the KDIGO CKD and English National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) CKD guidelines, the renal patient is recognized by two blood tests that measure how well the kidneys filter the blood to eliminate creatinine. a natural consequence of muscle breakdown A urine test, on the other hand, will reveal that protein is still present in the urine. Protein (albumin) is a blood component that is generally not excreted by the kidney filter. When albumin is found in the urine, it indicates that the kidney filters are faulty and may suggest chronic renal illness. Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is defined as kidney damage or a glomerular filtration rate (GFR) of less than 60 ml/min/1.73 m2 for more than 3 months, which has major health repercussions. N.A. Almansour et al. intend to aid in the

prevention of CKD by using machine learning techniques to detect CKD at an early stage, focusing on applying multiple machine learning classification algorithms to a dataset of 400 patients and 24 CKD-related variables. As classification algorithms, they employ Artificial Neural Network and support vector machine, and any missing values in the dataset are replaced by the relevant characteristics. The best collected parameters and characteristics were used to construct the final model of the two suggested strategies. Experiment results showed that ANN performed better than SVM, with accuracy of 99.75 percent and 97.75 percent, respectively.

2.1 REFERENCES:

 G. Chen et al., "Prediction of Chronic Kidney Disease Using Adaptive Hybridized Deep

Convolutional Neural Network on the Internet of Medical Things Platform," IEEE Access, vol. 8, pp. 100497–100508, 2020, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2020.2995310.

2) P. T. Coates et al., "KDIGO 2020 Clinical Practice Guideline for Diabetes

Management in Chronic Kidney Disease," Kidney Int., vol. 98, no. 4, pp. S1–S115, 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.kint.2020.06.019.

- 3) L. Chen, "Overview of clinical prediction models," Ann. Transl. Med., vol. 8, no.
 - 4, pp. 71–71, 2020, doi: 10.21037/atm.2019.11.121.
- 4) H. Kriplani, B. Patel, and S. Roy, Prediction of chronic kidney diseases using deep artificial neural network technique, vol. 31. Springer International Publishing, 2019.
- 5) T. O. Ayodele, "Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease," Atheroscler. Cardiovasc. Dis., 2012, doi: 10.5772/711.

- 6) Abdi, "Three types of Machine Learning Algorithms List of Common Machine Learning Algorithms," no. November 2016, doi: 10.13140/RG.2.2.26209.10088.
- 7) S. Y. Yashfi et al., "Risk Prediction of Chronic Kidney Disease Using Machine Learning

Algorithms," 2020 11th Int. Conf. Comput. Commun. Netw. Technol. ICCCNT 2020, 2020, doi: 10.1109/ICCCNT49239.2020.9225548.

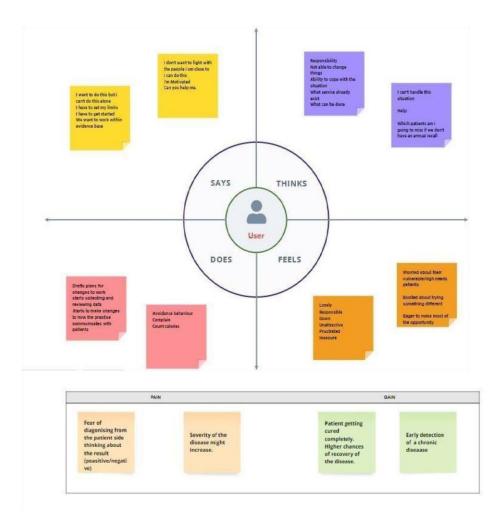
8) N. A. Almansour et al., "Neural network and support vector machine for the prediction of chronic kidney disease: A comparative study," Comput. Biol. Med., vol. 109, no. October 2018, pp. 101–111, 2019, doi:10.1016/j.compbiomed.2019.04.017.

3. IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

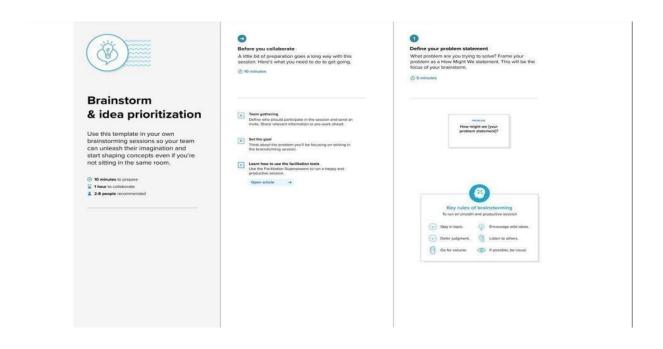
3. PROPOSED SYSTEM

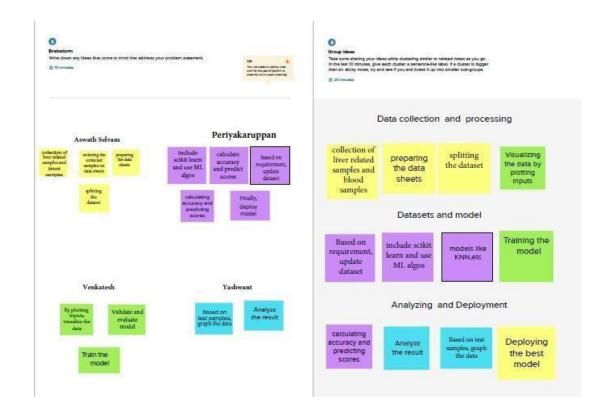
The main intention is to detect natural disaster from satellite image. The process involves testing and validation of dataset. This includes image pre-processing, image segmentation and image classification. The pre-processing involves extraction of terrain image using Google Earth Engine. The image segmentation is implemented using k-means and classification algorithms. The image classification involves training dataset and testing

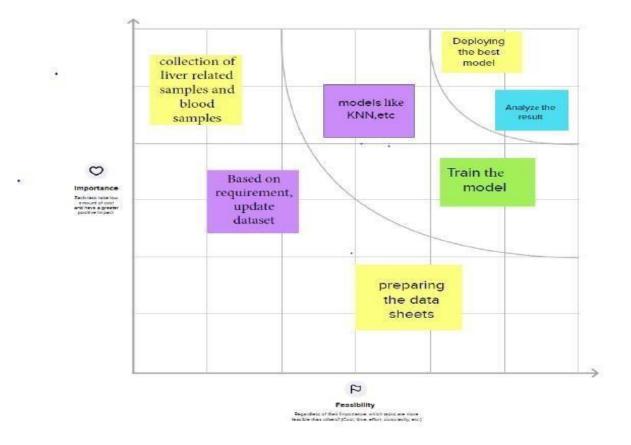
3.1 EMPATHY MAP CONVAS



3.2 IDEATION & BRAINSTOMING







3.3 PROPOSED SOLUTION

The purpose of this tool is to provide a structured process for identifying a problem, understanding the root causes, ascertaining solution steps, and progress monitoring. With a solution template, you can organize development content that you want to reuse for customer-specific solutions.

Solution templates enable you to easily start the development of customerspecific solutions, for example, for a specific industry.

The term business model refers to a company's plan for making a profit. It identifies the products or services the business plans to sell, its identified target market, and any anticipated expenses. Business models are important for both new and established businesses.

Project team shall fill the following information in the proposed solution template.

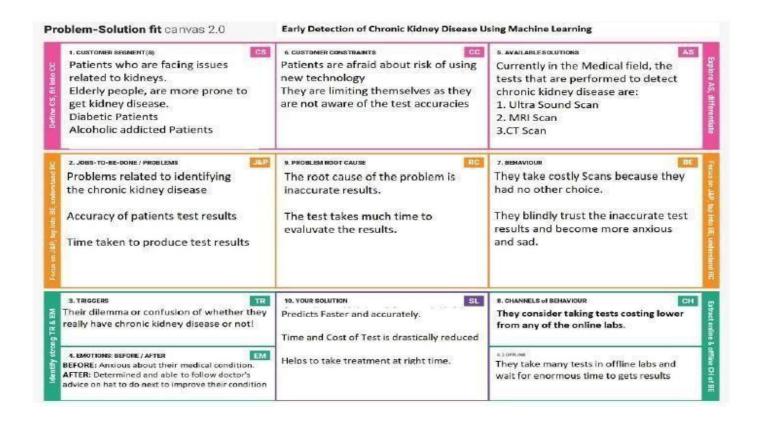
S.No.	Parameter	Description			
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	Early Detection of Chronic Kidney Disease using Machine Learning			
2.	Idea / Solution description	By the use of a hybrid model that perfectly unites different computations, processes, or procedures from equivalent or different spaces of data or areas of usage fully intended to enhance each other			
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	Hard and soft exudates, as well as other diverse situations like haemorrhage and microaneurysms individually, are not Distinguished by any system. Models like RESNET-50, Xception etc.,			
		which are pre-trained and are highly complex.			
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	 Early detection of the disease Efficient prediction mechanism with faster results. Easy to use and understand 			
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	 Early detection of the disease Efficient prediction mechanism with faster results. Easy to use and understand 			
6.	Scalability of the Solution	The model is scalable from the architecture and dataset training perspective. We can train huge amounts of image data by converting them into .npy / .npz file format which would			

facilitate easy storing, retrieving and processing.

PROBLEM SOLUTION FIT

The Problem-Solution Fit simply means that you have found a problem with your customer and that the solution you have realized for it actually solves the customer's problem.

Problem-Solution Fit - this occurs when you have evidence that customers care about certain jobs, pains, and gains. At this stage you've proved the existence of a problem and have designed a value proposition that addresses your customers' jobs, pains and gains.



4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

4.1 SOFTWARE IMPLEMENTATION

• Django:

Front End User is requesting the image of the location. Based on the entered location the satellite image is collected for prediction.

• Tensor flow:

Back End The fetched image is analysed based on the factors slope, NDVI, etc. and these images are processed for further scanning for predicting the output. It is passing back the API into Django.

• SQLite:

Database The image analysis and prediction is managed by the database. It involves analysis of database and updation of database. Using the satellite image analyse the database based on API and allows data handling among several datasets.

- Google Earth Engine (GEE) The Google Earth Engine is used to pre-process the dataset. It is a cloud based platform and and its parallel processing capacity makes it efficient to run spatial reduction over large image collections. It also helps in analysis of image sets of pre and post events.
- **Python** It is used for the processing and visualization of the data. It is used for initial segmentation and generation of attribute tables for data processing

4.2 Non-Functional requirements

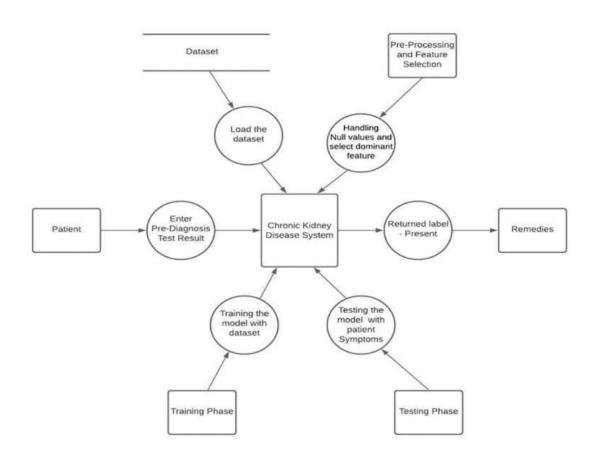
HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION

- 1 TB Hard disk
- 8 GB RAM
- Processor Intel i5 or above
- CPU speed 2 GHz

5. PROJECT DESIGN

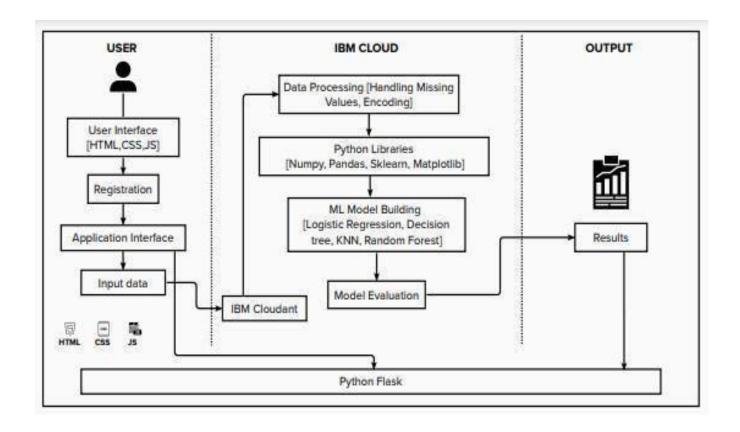
5.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a traditional visual representation of the information flows within a system. A neat and clear DFD can depict the right amount of the system requirement graphically. It shows how data enters and leaves the system, what changes the information, and where data is stored.

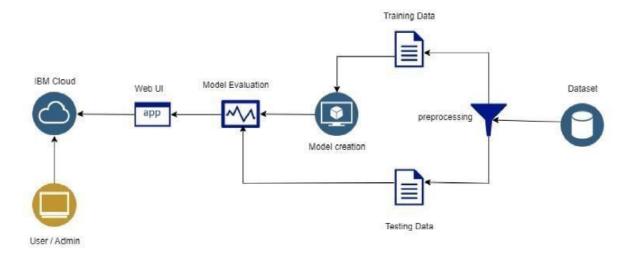


5.2 SOLUTION AND TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

S .No	Component	Description	Technology
1.	User Interface	An Interface for the user to interact with the prediction model.	HTML, CSS, JavaScript
2.	User Registration	User can register in the web application	HTML forms



TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



USER STORIES

User Stories

Use the below template to list all the user stories for the product.

User Type	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
Customer (Web user)	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the diagnosis tool using my email and password	I can access my account / dashboard	High	Sprint-1
12900		USN-2	As a user, I will receive confirmation email on registering for the diagnosis tool	I will receive confirmation email	High	Sprint-1
		USN-3	As a user, I can register for the application through my Gmail	I can register and access the dashboard with my Gmail Login	Low	Sprint-4
	Login	USN-4	As a user, I can log into the application by entering my credentials	I can login and access past records	High	Sprint-1
	Dashboard	USN-5	As a user, I can see my past records and activities	I can access the functionalities diagnosing tool	High	Sprint-3
	Entry form	USN-6	As a user, I must enter my pre-diagnostic test results	I can use the form to input test results	High	Sprint-2
	Report	USN-7	As a user, I can view the report generated by the tool	I can view negative/ positive results produced after diagnosis	High	Sprint-3
	Remedies	USN-8	As a user, I will receive remedies to treat my symptoms	I can cure my symptoms with the remedies suggested	Medium	Sprint-3
Customer Care Executive	Queries	USN-9	As a customer care executive, I must assist users that face problems through Q&A	I will provide 24/7 support for the tool	Low	Sprint-4
	Feedback	USN-10	As a customer care executive, I should get input for the tool's enhancement from users	I must work on improving tool's performance	Low	Sprint-4
Administrator	Feature importance	USN-11	As an administrator, I should identify the most significant factors that lead to CKD based on the present trend	I must identify important features	High	Sprint-2
	Train model	USN-12	As an administrator, I must use the most suitable ML model for detection of CKD	I should efficiently train the ML model	High	Sprint-2

6. PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

6.1 SPRINT PLANNING

Sprints are the backbone of any good Agile development team. And the better prepared you are before a sprint, the more likely you are to hit your goals. Spring planning helps to refocus attention, minimize surprises, and (hopefully) guarantee better code gets shipped. The main event during agile methodology is the sprint, the stage where ideas turn into innovation and valuable products come to life. On one hand, agile sprints can be highly effective and collaborative. At the same time, they can be chaotic and inefficient if they lack proper planning and guidance. And for this reason, making a sprint schedule is one of the most important things you can do to ensure that your efforts are successful.

6.2 SPRINT DELIVERY SCHEDULE

Product Backlog, Sprint Schedule, and Estimation

Use the below template to create product backlog and sprint schedule

Sprint	Functional	User	User Story / Task	Story	Priority	Team Members
	Requirement	Story		Points		
	(Epic)	Number				
Sprint-1	Registration	USN-1	New user enters into the	8	High	FATHIMA
			System He/ She can register			AMANI
			into the Application by			LAVANYA
			entering mail Id and			MALINI
			Password.			SHRUTHI
Sprint-1		USN-2	The user will receive	5	High	FATHIMA
			conformation Email			AMANI
						LAVANYA
						MALINI
						SHRUTHI

Sprint-1	Login	USN-3	After S	Successful registration	8	High	FATHIMA AMANI
			the user	can Log into			LAVANYA
			,	the application by			MALINI
			entering	the registered Mail Id			SHRUTHI
			and Pas	ssword			

Sprint-2	Dashboard	USN-4	User can get into the Dashboard only when the Verification Successful. After the user can access the displayed information in the Dashboard.	8	High	FATHIMA AMANI LAVANYA MALINI SHRUTHI
Sprint-2	Diagnosis Form	USN-5	As a user, I must enter my prediagnostic test results to give as required.	10	High	FATHIMA AMANI LAVANYA MALINI SHRUTHI
Sprint-3	Report	USN-6	As a user, I can view the report generated by the tool	7	High	FATHIMA AMANI LAVANYA MALINI SHRUTHI

Sprint	Functional	User	User Story / Task	Story	Priority	Team
	Requirement	Story		Points		Members
	(Epic)	Number				
Sprint-4	Quality	USN-8	As a user they have some	8	High	FATHIMA
	Assurance		credibility issues while using			AMANI
			application.			LAVANYA
						MALINI
						SHRUTHI
Sprint-3	Train Model	USN-9	As an administrator, I must	9	High	FATHIMA
			use the most suitable ML			AMANI
			model for detection of CKD			LAVANYA
						MALINI
						SHRUTHI

Project Tracker, Velocity & Burndown Chart: (4 Marks)

Sprint-1	20	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022	20	29 Oct 2022
Sprint-2	20	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022	20	05 Nov 2022
Sprint-3	20	6 Days	07 Nov 2022	12 Nov 2022	20	12 Nov 2022
Sprint-4	20	6 Days	14 Nov 2022	19 Nov 2022	20	19 Nov 2022

Velocity:
Imagine we have a 10-day sprint duration, and the velocity of the team is 20 (points per sprint). Let's calculate the team's average velocity (AV) per iteration unit (story points per day)

Sprint 1 AV = Sprint duration/velocity = 13/6 = 2.16

Sprint 2 AV = Sprint duration/velocity = 8/6 = 1.33

Sprint 3 AV = Sprint duration/velocity = 11/6 = 1.83

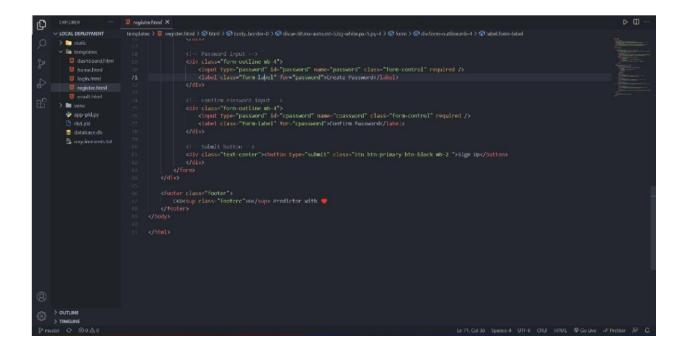
Sprint 4 AV = Sprint duration/velocity = 5/6 = 0.83

7. CODING & SOLUTIONING (Explain the features added in the project along with code)

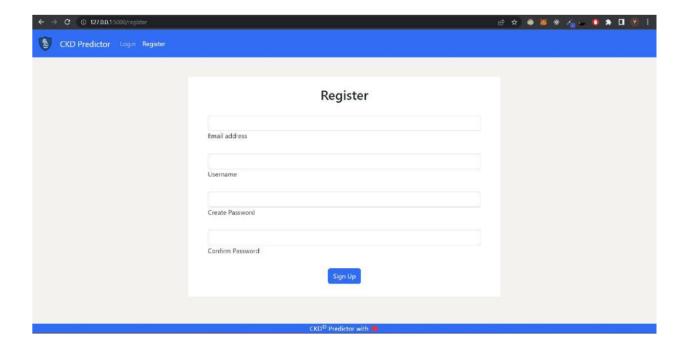
7.1User Registration and login

Register.html:

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| December | Process | Pro
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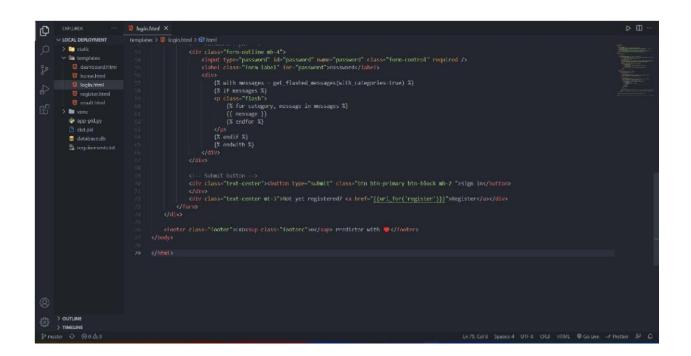
Log in page

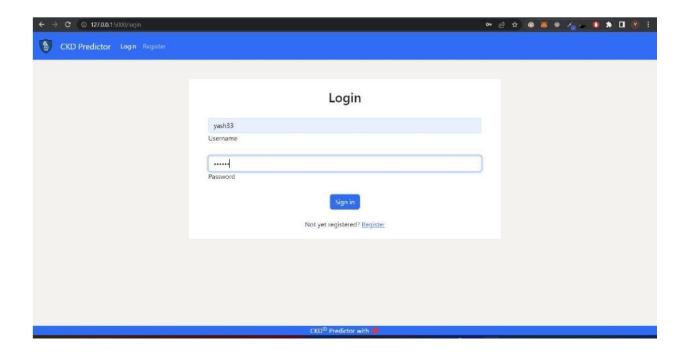


Login.html

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| Deposite | Deposite
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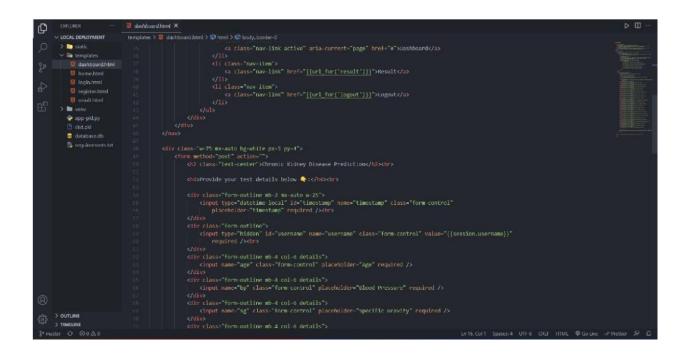
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| Description |
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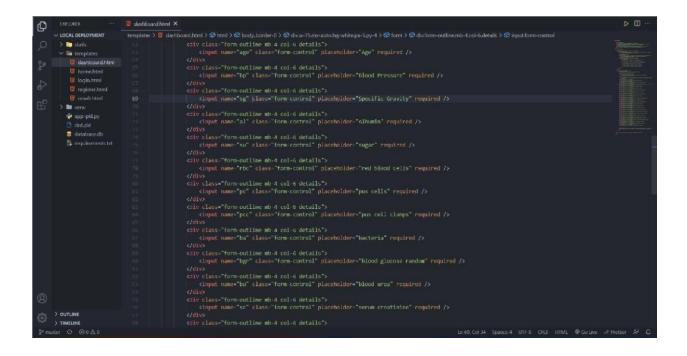


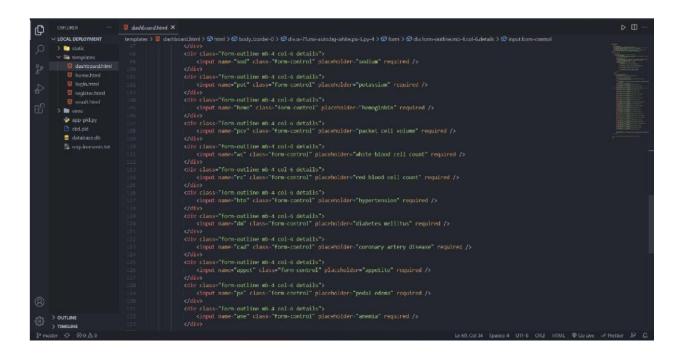


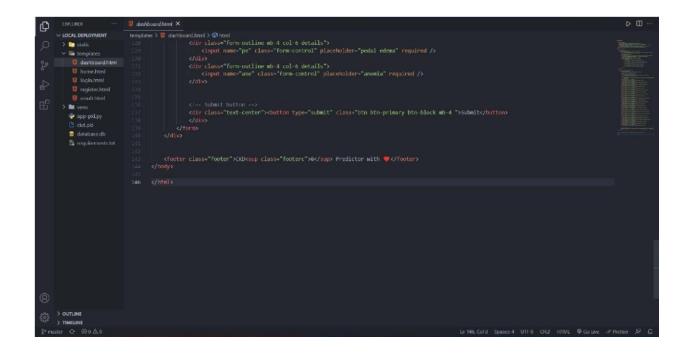
7.2 Dashboard and Result

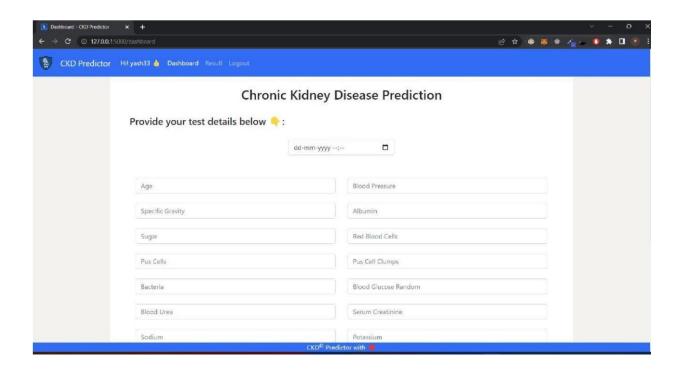
Dashboard.html





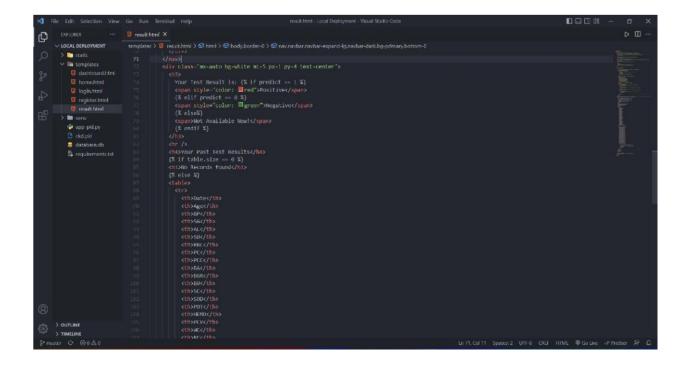


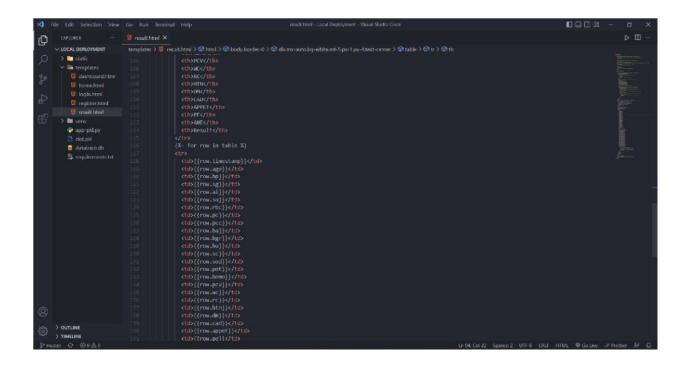


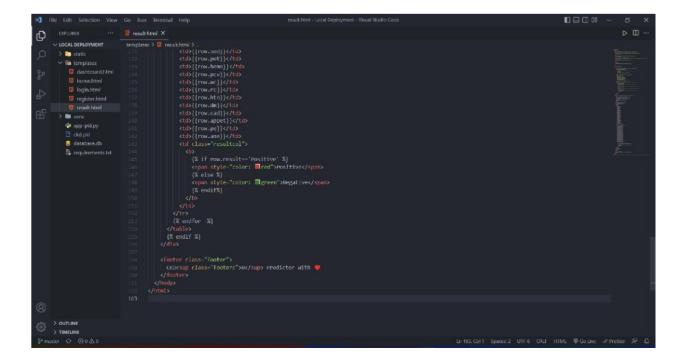


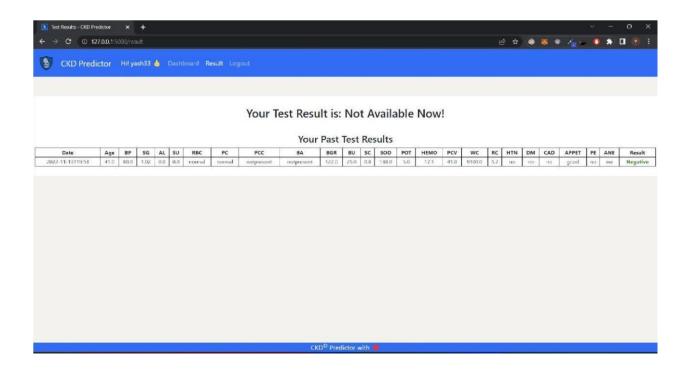
Result.html

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| The first Selection View | Co. Run | Remin | Help | Resultant | Selection |
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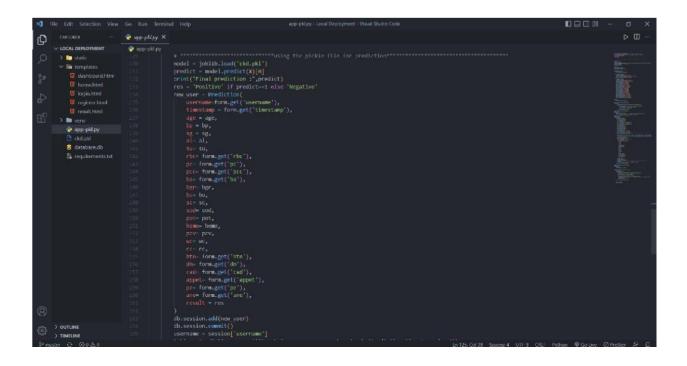


Flask Integration and Deployment

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| Title Code Selection View | Go | Run | Terminal Help | Approximate Mound Code | Code
```

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Description

| Description
| Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | D
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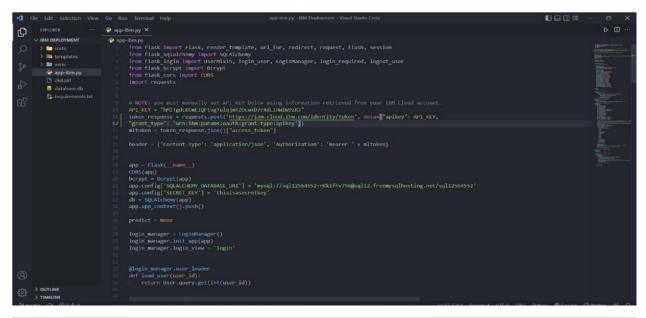
Using pickle to integrate with flask

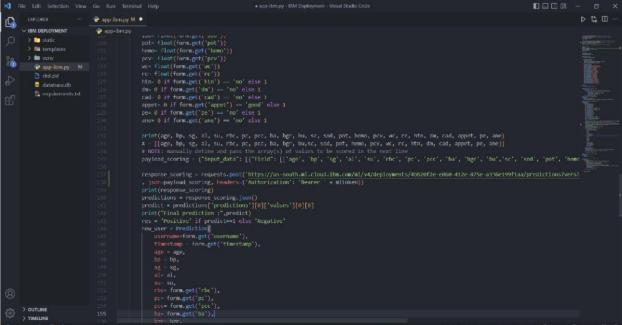
```
In [29]: import joblib mcreated a pickle file using joblib to export the model for frontend usage joblib.dump(model, 'rfc.pkl') # model - Random Forest Classifier

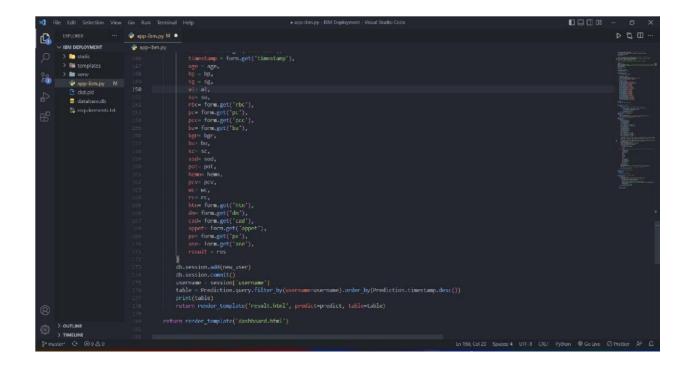
Out[29]: ['rfc.pkl']

In [ ]:
```

Flask changes for ibm deployment







8. TESTING

Introduction:

After finishing the development of any computer based system the next complicated time consuming process is system testing. During the time of testing only the development company can know that, how far the user requirements have been met out, and so on.

Software testing is an important element of the software quality assurance and represents the ultimate review of specification, design and coding. The increasing feasibility of software as a system and the cost associated with the software failures are motivated forces for well planned through testing.

Testing Objectives

These are several rules that can save as testing objectives they are:

- > Testing is a process of executing program with the intent of finding an error.
- ➤ A good test case is one that has a high probability of finding an undiscovered error.

Following are the some of the testing methods applied to this effective project:

8.1 SOURCE CODE TESTING:

This examines the logic of the system. If we are getting the output that is required by the user, then we can say that the logic is perfect.

8.1.2 SPECIFICATION TESTING:

We can set with, what program should do and how it should perform under various condition. This testing is a comparative study of evolution of system performance and system requirements.

8.1.3 MODULE LEVEL TESTING:

In this the error will be found at each individual module, it encourages the programmer to find and rectify the errors without affecting the other modules.

8.1.4 UNIT TESTING:

Unit testing focuses on verifying the effort on the smallest unit of software-module. The local data structure is examined to ensure that the date stored temporarily maintains its integrity during all steps in the algorithm's execution. Boundary conditions are tested to ensure that the module operates properly at boundaries established to limit or restrict processing.

8.1.5 INTEGRATION TESTING:

Data can be tested across an interface. One module can have an inadvertent, adverse effect on the other. **Integration testing** is a systematic technique for constructing a program structure while conducting tests to uncover errors associated with interring.

8.1.6 VALIDATION TESTING:

It begins after the integration testing is successfully assembled. Validation succeeds when the software functions in a manner that can be reasonably accepted by the client. In this the majority of the validation is done during the data entry operation where there is a maximum possibility of entering wrong data. Other validation will be performed in all process where correct details and data should be entered to get the required results.

8.1.7 RECOVERY TESTING:

Recovery Testing is a system that forces the software to fail in variety of ways and verifies that the recovery is properly performed. If recovery is automatic, re-initialization, and data recovery are each evaluated for correctness

8.1.8 SECURITY TESTING:

Security testing attempts to verify that protection mechanism built into system will in fact protect it from improper penetration. The tester may attempt to acquire password through external clerical means, may attack the system with custom software design to break down any defenses to others, and may purposely cause errors.

8.1.9 PERFORMANCE TESTING:

Performance Testing is used to test runtime performance of software within the context of an integrated system. Performance test are often coupled with stress testing and require both software instrumentation.

8.1.10 BLACKBOX TESTING:

Black- box testing focuses on functional requirement of software. It enables to derive ets of input conditions that will fully exercise all functional requirements for a program. Black box testing attempts to find error in the following category:

- Incorrect or missing function
- Interface errors
- **Errors** in data structures or external database access and performance errors.

8.1.11 OUTPUT TESTING:

After performing the validation testing, the next step is output testing of the proposed system since no system would be termed as useful until it does produce the required output in the specified format.

Output format is considered in two ways, the screen format and the printer format.

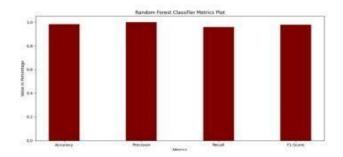
8.2 USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING:

User Acceptance Testing is the key factor for the success of any system. The system under consideration is tested for user acceptance by constantly keeping in touch with prospective system users at the time of developing and making changes whenever required.

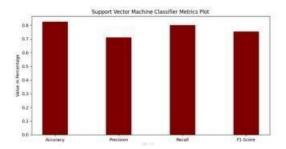
TEST CASES

S.	Test Case	Test	Pre-	Expected	Passed/ failed
No	Name	Procedure	Condition	Result	
1	Data Input	Enter no	Enter no	Alert "Select	Passed
		details and	details input	Dataset, Enter	
		click submit		Latitude,	
		button		Longitude"	
2	Data Input	Select dataset	Select dataset	Alert "Select	Passed
		and click	and click	Dataset, Enter	
		submit button	submit button	Latitude,	
				Longitude"	
3	Data Input	Select dataset,	Select dataset,	Alert "Select	Passed
		enter latitude	enter latitude	Dataset, Enter	
		and click	and click	Latitude,	
		submit button	submit button	Longitude"	

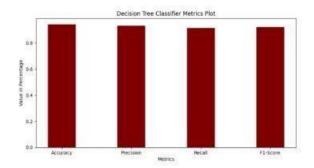
9.1 RESULTS



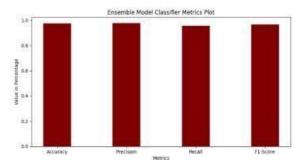
Graph- 1: Plotting of Random Forest Classifier Metrics



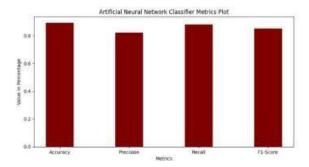
Graph- 2: Plotting of Support Vector Machine Classifier Metrics



Graph- 3: Plotting of Decision Tree Classifier Metrics



Graph- 4: Plotting of Ensemble Model Classifier Metrics



Graph- 5: Plotting of Artificial Neural Network Classifier Metrics

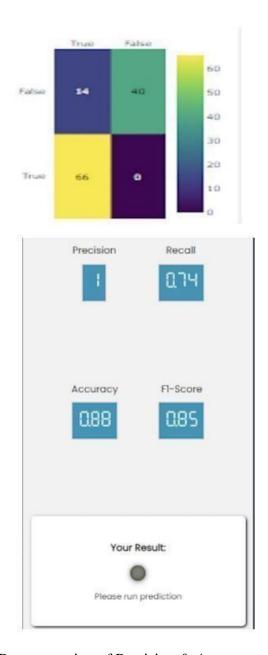


Fig - 5 : Representation of Precision & Accuracy



Fig - 6 : Final O/p in Web Application

10. ADVANTAGE & DISADVANTAGE

Advantages:

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is one of the most critical health problems due to its increasing prevalence. It is also known as chronic renal disease which is a condition characterized by a gradual loss of kidney function over time.

A better testing method which could possibly detect CKD in the early stages would be much more useful using machine learning algorithm

- Greater cost reduction in hospitals for testing
- Helps in early diagnosis of the disease
- Chances of recovery is higher

Disadvantages:

Even Though the CKD prediction model web application consists of a lot of advantages but it comes with certain disadvantages here are some of them .

Chances of prediction to be wrong for least number of time which can cause problems Vast feature in dataset on discovery of time for the disease making the model inefficient to keep up the metrics

Since	its a	web	application	it	requires	scaling	of	web	application	to	handle	concurre	ent
reques	sts af	ter ce	rtain thresho	ld									

11CONCLUSION

This study developed an algorithm for predicting CKD at an early stage. The dataset contains input parameters obtained from CKD patients, and the models are trained and validated using the valid parameters. To diagnose CKD, decision tree, random forest, and support vector machine learning models are built. The accuracy of prediction is used to assess the performance of the models. The study's findings revealed that the Random Forest Classifier model outperforms Decision Trees and Support Vector Machines in predicting CKD. As an extension of this research, the comparison may also be done depending on the duration of execution and feature set selection.

12.FUTURE SCOPE

This work will be considered as basement for the healthcare system for CKD patients. Also extension to this work is that implementation of deep learning since deep learning provides high-quality performance than machine learning algorithm.

13. Appendix:

https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/8029917
https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1742-6596/1255/1/012024/meta
https://start.atlassian.com/ https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/9333572

GITHUB LINK:

https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-49613-1660829809