

LITERATURE SURVEY

S.No	PAPER TITLE	TECHNOLOGIES USED	DESCRIPTION
1	Cloud-based intelligent solutions for the early diagnosis of chronic kidney disease	generalized feed-forward neural networks, modular neural networks, and back-propagation networks.	The system developed using the best model is uploaded to the Google cloud platform using Google Application Engine. The final solution can treat CKD more successfully.
2	Analysis of Machine Learning Classifier's Predictive Performance for Chronic Kidney Disease	Decision tree classifier, random forest, regression, and classification	The suggested approach uses machine learning to identify CKD, or chronic kidney disease, and has achieved accuracy rates of 100% for decision tree classifier, 95.12% for random forest, and 98.82% for logistic regression.
3	Prediction of chronic kidney disease (CKD) using Data Science	Naive Bayes Classifier, Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machine, Random Forest, and XGBoost.	Finding the most appropriate classification algorithm to utilize for the diagnosis of CKD based on the classification report and performance variables is the main focus of this research project.
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 Chronic Kidney Disease Diagnosis Methodology Using Machine Learning	Regression using logs, random forests, Naive Bayes classifier, Support Vector Machine, k-Nearest Neighbor, and Feed Forward Neural Network	This study proposed a machine learning approach for CKD diagnosis. After 10 simulations, an integrated model that combines random forest and logistic regression with the help of perceptron's was able to achieve an average accuracy of 99.83%.
6	Using Machine Learning Algorithms with Least Parameters via RFE and Feature Importance Techniques for Early Diagnosis of Chronic Kidney Disease	classifier using linear, logistic, decision tree, CART, and random forest	By determining the best feature selection strategy and creating a prediction model using machine learning techniques, the main objective of this research project is to increase the diagnosis accuracy. The model attained a diagnostic accuracy of 0.925 by utilizing various classifier approaches.
7	Multilayer perceptron classifier for the diagnosis of chronic renal disease	Multilayer Perceptron Classifier	The experimental findings demonstrate that, in comparison to SVM and naïve bayes classifier, the suggested model can perform classification with a testing accuracy of 92.5%.
8	Detection of Chronic Kidney Disease Using Machine Learning Algorithms with Least Number of Predictors	Logistic regression, SVM, Random forest, and Gradient boosting	In order to reduce the amount of characteristics and get rid of duplication, the relationship between variables has been investigated. The classifiers have been trained, tested, and validated using tenfold cross-validation
9	Machine Learning for the Prediction of Chronic Kidney Disease and the Recommendation of an Appropriate Diet Plan	Machine Learning Algorithms,MDRD equation	The suggested approach identifies three zones (Safe zone, Caution zone, and Danger zone) based on blood potassium levels in order to diagnose chronic kidney disease. Doctors use a distinct native technique, machine learning algorithms, and the MDRD equation to identify chronic renal diseases in patients in the early stages.

10	Machine learning algorithm optimization for chronic kidney disease prediction.	Gradient Boosting, Linear Discriminant Analysis, Support Vector Machine, and AdaBoost.	<p>A dataset from the open UCI machine learning repository is used with these techniques. Results from Gradient Boosting (GB) Classifiers have a predictably high accuracy of about 99.80%.</p> <p>The most efficient and optimized algorithms for the specified job can be selected based on these benchmarks.</p>
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