CONCLUSIONS:

This article deals with the early prediction of CKD in humans. The envelope method used here for feature selection is ACO. ACO is a meta-heuristic optimization algorithm. Out of the 24 attributes present, the 12 best attributes are taken for prediction. The prediction is done using a machine learning technique, SVM. In this classification problem, SVM classifies the output into two classes with CKD and without CKD. The main objective of this study was to predict patients with CKD using fewer attributes while maintaining higher accuracy.

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