LITERATURE SURVEY

S.NO	PAPER TITLE	TECHNOLOGIES USED	DESCRIPTION
1.	Prediction of chronic kidney disease using data science.	Support vector machine, Random Forest, XG Boost, Logistic Regression, Neural networks, Naïve Bayes classifiers.	Finding the most appropriate classification algorithm to utilise for the diagnosis of CKD based on the classification report and performance variables is the main focus of this research project.
2.	A machine learning methodology for diagnosing chronic kidney disease.	Logistic regression, Random Forest, Support vector machine, k-nearest neighbour, Naïve Bayes classifier 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%.
3.	A Neural Network based model for predicting chronic kidney disease.	Artificial Neural Network algorithms.	The 14 various qualities are examined, related to sufferers of chronic kidney disease, and accurately predicted using the machine learning technique known as the Artificial Neural Network. Analysis of the results reveals that the algorithm provides an accuracy score of 96.
4.	Chronic kidney disease diagnosis using Multilayer perceptron classifier.	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%.

5.	Performance analysis of machine learning classifier for predicting chronic kidney disease.	Regression and classification, decision tree classifier, random forest.	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.
6.	Optimization of prediction method of chronic kidney disease using machine learning algorithm.	Support vector machine, Ada Boost, 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.