Techniques are:
1.GFR-for the purpose of calculation
2.ACR-Measurement of Urine Albumin Critinine levels
3.ACO-Paper focusing bases
4.SVM-Selecting the best features &Improve Accuracy of Predictions

Early Prediction_for_Chronic Kidney Diseas e_Detection_A_Progressive Approach_to_Health Management

Classifier Test Data Accuracy %
K-Nearest Neighbors 69
Logistic Regression 75
Support Vector Machine 75
Random Forest 74
Decision Tree 72
SGD (Stochastic Gradient Descent)
Classifier
75
Gradient Boosting 74
Ensemble Voting Classifier 74

Kidney Disease Causes:
~~*Water consumption~~
~~*Improper sleep~~
~~*Diabetes~~
~~*High Blood Pressure~~

Algorithm
Step -1: Take the dataset that describes the data of some of the patient's health.
Step – 2: calculate the data that is compared to the gender and count of the data.
Step - 3: Take the train data to 75% and test data to 25%.
Step- 4: Training and also Examining Dataset Values utilizing different classification Algorithms.
Step – 5: Generating the Accuracy values of individual technique.
Step – 6: Comparing the performance of models.

Kidneys role act as blood purifiers that
remove waste contents while preserving new valuable blood contents like proteins. If the purifiers were damaged, the
protein content would be initially leaked, and the substances
may seep into urine from the blood.

Kidney Disease Detection:
*Regular Laboratories
*Some treatments

DATA MINING TECHNIQUES:
Data mining generally identify the patterns & relationship through Data analysis.

1.RFA-used for both classification & Regression AND predicting non linear data.
2.BPNN-(Back Propagation Neural Network)
*used for predicting analysis
*used by Supervised Learning concept
*By the way of Implementing (MatLab)