1. Introduction Machine learning is a generative method of producing predictive modelling using certain instances. It's an AI branch that promotes the idea that machines can learn from data, recognise patterns, and make decisions with minimal human intervention. Machine learning is a programming algorithm that uses sample data or previously collected data to optimise results with high accuracy. There are two stages of the machine learning algorithm: preparation and research. The signs and symptom logs of the user/patient are used to predict the illness. Machine Learning technology offers a strong application forum in the medical sector to address health disease prediction concerns based on the user/patient experience.We use machine learning to keep track of all signs and diseases. Machine learning technology helps predictive models to rapidly analyse data and produce meaningful results more quickly. With the aid of technology, the user/patient may make an informed decision to see a doctor about their particular symptoms, resulting in improved patient health services.The Naïve Bayes Classifier technique is used to analyse a large amount of data obtained. For each sub-field of Disease Predictions, we also demonstrated how symptom data storage combined with data classification can assist the administrative, clinical, academic and educational aspects of Disease Prediction from Symptoms. There are a host of data collection issues that can be discussed in terms of health prediction.[1-5]
2. Project Analysis 2.1. Objective There is some sort of resources available to predict smart health. However, chronic diseases have been studied in particular and a level of risk has been identified. However, these methods are not widely used for disease prediction in general disease. Smart health prediction helps in the diagnosis of multiple diseases by analysing patient symptoms using a perfect fitting Machine Learning Algorithm technique.
3. 2.2. Existing Method The framework predicts chronic diseases for a specific area and population. Disease Prediction is for specific diseases only. In this method, Big Data and Convolutionary Neural Networks Algorithm are used to predict disease risk. The method uses Machine Learning algorithms for S-type data, such as K-nearest neighbours and Decision Tree. The machine has an accuracy value of 94.8 percent for some diseases.In the previous paper, we simplified machine learning algorithms to predict effective chronic disease outbreaks in disease-prone populations. We are testing updated prediction models using real-world hospital data from certain specific regions/area’s. Using structured and unstructured patient/user data, we suggest a new multimodal disease risk prediction algorithm for Convolutionary Neural Networks.[6-10]. 2.3. Proposed Method If someone is actually diagnosed with some sort of disease, they need to see a doctor/physician which is both time consuming and expensive too. It can also be difficult for the user to reach of doctors and hospitals so, the disease cannot be detected. Because, if the above procedure can be done with electronic software application that saves time and resources, it could be better for the patient to do the process runs smoothly. Smart health prediction is a web-based programme that predicts a user's illness based on their symptoms that the user/patient can feel. Data sets for the Smart Health Prediction Framework have been compiled from various health-related websites. The consumer will be able to assess the likelihood of a disease on the basis of the symptoms presented in the web-application.The aim of this project is to create a web platform that can predict disease events based on a range of symptoms. Users can choose from a range of symptoms and find diseases with probabilistic estimates and conditions.
4. Methodology
5. Result
6. Conclution
7. Reference