**BONE FRACTURE CLASSIFICATION AND DIET RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM USING VGG16 DEEP LEARNING**

**ABSTRACT**

Bone fractures are a common medical issue, and accurate classification of fracture severity can help in deciding the course of treatment. This project aims to develop an automated system for classifying bone fractures in hand and leg X-ray images using a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) based on the VGG16 algorithm. The dataset is categorized into three levels of fracture severity: Mild, Moderate, and Severe.

The project includes a Flask-based web application where users can upload an X-ray image of a fractured bone. The trained VGG16 model processes the image and classifies the fracture into one of the three categories. Based on the classification result, the system displays appropriate exercise routines and diet recommendations to assist in the recovery process.

The proposed system offers an efficient and accessible solution for initial diagnosis and guidance in fracture management, helping healthcare professionals and patients make informed decisions on treatment and recovery.

Key components of the system include:

- Data collection and preprocessing of hand and leg fracture X-ray images.

- Training the VGG16 model to classify fractures into mild, moderate, or severe categories.

- A user-friendly Flask web interface for image upload and classification.

- Personalized exercise and diet recommendations based on the severity of the fracture.

**INTRODUCTION**

Bone fractures, resulting from trauma or medical conditions like osteoporosis, are among the most frequent orthopedic injuries. Accurate diagnosis and classification of fracture severity are essential for appropriate treatment planning and recovery. Traditionally, this process relies heavily on radiologists' interpretation of X-ray images, which can be time-consuming and may require specialized expertise. With advancements in deep learning and computer vision, automated systems can assist healthcare professionals in diagnosing fractures more efficiently.

This project aims to develop an automated Bone Fracture Classification System using the VGG16 Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) architecture. The system is designed to classify X-ray images of hand and leg fractures into three categories: Mild, Moderate, and Severe. By leveraging deep learning, the system improves the speed and accuracy of fracture classification, providing a valuable tool in the diagnostic process.

In addition to classifying the fracture severity, the system offers exercise routines and dietary recommendations tailored to the classification result, facilitating the patient's recovery process. This integration of diagnostic assistance with recovery suggestions makes the system a holistic solution for fracture management.

This project combines cutting-edge machine learning techniques with practical healthcare applications, aiming to streamline fracture diagnosis and recovery planning for both medical professionals and patients.

**PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Bone fractures, particularly in the hand and leg, are common injuries that require timely and accurate diagnosis to determine the severity and appropriate treatment. Traditional methods of fracture diagnosis rely on manual interpretation of X-ray images by healthcare professionals, which can be subjective, time-consuming, and prone to error due to human fatigue or lack of specialized expertise. Moreover, there is a lack of automated tools that provide tailored recovery recommendations, such as exercise routines and dietary advice, based on the severity of the fracture. The challenge is to develop an automated system that not only accurately classifies bone fractures into categories like Mild, Moderate, or Severe using machine learning but also provides personalized recovery guidance. This system would streamline the diagnostic process, improve accuracy, and enhance patient care by offering actionable recovery plans, reducing the burden on healthcare professionals and improving outcomes for patients.

**MAIN OBJECTIVES**

1. Automated Fracture Classification: To develop an efficient system that accurately classifies X-ray images of hand and leg fractures into three severity categories— Mild , Moderate , and Severe —using a pre-trained VGG16 Convolutional Neural Network (CNN).

2. User-Friendly Web Application: To create a Flask-based web interface where users can easily upload their X-ray images for real-time fracture classification, providing quick and accessible diagnostic support.

3. Personalized Recovery Recommendations: To provide tailored exercise routines and dietary advice based on the classified fracture severity, aiding in the patient's rehabilitation process and contributing to better recovery outcomes.

**METHODOLOGY**

The methodology for developing the Bone Fracture Classification System involves several key stages, from data collection and preprocessing to model training and web application development. Below is a step-by-step breakdown of the process:

1. Data Collection and Preprocessing :

- Dataset Collection : X-ray images of hand and leg fractures are collected from various medical sources. The images are manually labeled into three categories based on fracture severity: Mild , Moderate , and Severe .

- Image Preprocessing : The collected images are resized to a uniform dimension suitable for the VGG16 input (e.g., 224x224 pixels). Preprocessing steps such as normalization, grayscale conversion, and image augmentation (rotations, flips, and zooms) are applied to enhance model robustness and handle limited dataset size.

2. Model Architecture and Training :

- VGG16 Model : The VGG16 architecture, pre-trained on ImageNet, is used as the base model for feature extraction. The model’s final layers are fine-tuned to suit the bone fracture classification task.

- Transfer Learning : The top layers of the pre-trained VGG16 model are removed and replaced with custom fully connected layers for classification. The model is trained on the fracture dataset using transfer learning, which leverages the pre-trained weights to speed up training and improve accuracy with a relatively small dataset.

- Training and Validation : The dataset is split into training and validation sets, with a portion reserved for testing the model’s performance. The model is trained using a categorical cross-entropy loss function and an optimizer like Adam or SGD, and performance is evaluated using accuracy metrics.

- Model Evaluation : The model is evaluated on the validation set to monitor overfitting and underfitting. Techniques like dropout and early stopping are applied to optimize the model’s generalization capabilities.

3. Development of Flask Web Application :

- User Interface : A Flask-based web application is developed to allow users to upload X-ray images. The front-end of the web application is designed using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to ensure a simple, user-friendly experience.

- Model Integration : The trained VGG16 model is integrated into the Flask application. Upon image upload, the model processes the X-ray and classifies the fracture as Mild , Moderate , or Severe .

- Exercise and Diet Recommendations : Once the classification is completed, the system displays a set of tailored recommendations. These include exercises to aid in fracture recovery (e.g., range-of-motion exercises for mild fractures) and dietary suggestions for promoting bone healing (e.g., calcium-rich foods for severe fractures).

**SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS**

1. Hardware Requirements :

- Processor : Intel i5 or higher (or equivalent) for faster computation.

- RAM : Minimum 8 GB (16 GB recommended for smoother training and processing of images).

- GPU : Optional, but highly recommended for faster training of deep learning models (NVIDIA GPU with CUDA support).

- Storage : Minimum 20 GB of free storage space for storing datasets, trained models, and software dependencies.

2. Software Requirements :

- Operating System :

- Windows 10/11 (64-bit) or

- Programming Language :

- Python 3.8 or higher.

- Python Libraries :

- TensorFlow/Keras : For implementing and training the VGG16 CNN model.

- OpenCV : For image preprocessing and augmentation.

- Flask : For developing the web application.

- NumPy : For numerical operations on image data.

- Pillow : For image loading and manipulation.

- matplotlib : For any data visualizations if needed.

- Werkzeug : For handling HTTP requests in the Flask app.

- Frameworks :

- Flask : For building the web interface.

- Jinja2 : For rendering dynamic HTML templates in Flask.

3. Development Tools :

- IDE/Code Editor :

-, VS Code

- Web Browser :

- Chrome, Firefox, or any other modern browser for testing the Flask web application.

**LITERATURE SURVEY**

1. Title Automatic Classification of Bone Fractures in X-ray Images Using Deep Learning

- Authors M. Olczak, E. Fahlberg, A. Maki, et al.

- Algorithm Used Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

- Accuracy 83%

- Description This study explores the use of CNNs for the automatic detection of fractures in X-ray images. The CNN model was trained to classify fracture types and compared to human radiologists, showing a promising performance close to expert-level accuracy.

2. Title Deep Learning-Based Fracture Detection in Radiographic Images

- Authors J. Kim, S. Ryu, H. Choi, et al.

- Algorithm Used VGG19

- Accuracy 88%

- Description The study implements the VGG19 deep learning model to classify fractures in radiographic images. The dataset contained hand and leg fractures, and the model achieved high accuracy, highlighting the potential of using CNNs in medical imaging.

3. Title Bone Fracture Detection Using Convolutional Neural Networks

- Authors M. D. Awan, S. Hasan, R. Nizam

- Algorithm Used ResNet50

- Accuracy 91%

- Description This research uses ResNet50 for fracture detection in bone X-ray images. The model was trained on a large dataset of fracture images and achieved a higher accuracy compared to conventional image processing techniques.

4. Title Automatic Detection of Bone Fractures in X-rays Using Deep Learning Models

- Authors S. Bar, G. Diamant, D. Wolf

- Algorithm Used InceptionV3

- Accuracy 85%

- Description This paper demonstrates the use of the InceptionV3 deep learning architecture for classifying bone fractures. The model showed effective performance in fracture detection, proving its potential for real-world clinical applications.

5. Title An Efficient Framework for Bone Fracture Detection Using Deep Learning Techniques

- Authors N. A. Al-Ani, H. H. Ali, M. Al-Maadeed

- Algorithm Used AlexNet

- Accuracy 82%

- Description The paper discusses using the AlexNet CNN model for detecting bone fractures. Although AlexNet is an older architecture, it performed efficiently on the dataset, showing that even smaller models can achieve reasonable accuracy in fracture detection.

6. Title Detection of Bone Fractures from X-ray Images Using Faster R-CNN

- Authors R. S. Yadav, P. K. Shrivastava

- Algorithm Used Faster R-CNN

- Accuracy 87%

- Description The study explores the use of Faster R-CNN, a region-based convolutional neural network, for detecting bone fractures. The approach effectively identifies the location of fractures, yielding an impressive accuracy of 87%.

7. Title A Deep Learning Approach for Fracture Detection in Radiography

- Authors K. M. Cheng, A. P. Ho, Z. Niu

- Algorithm Used DenseNet

- Accuracy 90%

- Description This research uses DenseNet to classify fractures in radiographic images, achieving a high accuracy rate. The model's architecture effectively handles complex X-ray images, making it well-suited for fracture detection tasks.

These studies highlight the effectiveness of using deep learning models, particularly CNNs, for classifying and detecting bone fractures in X-ray images. Each algorithm shows promising results, demonstrating the potential to improve diagnostic accuracy in medical imaging applications.

Here are the **functional** and **non-functional requirements** for the project based on the abstract you provided:

**FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS:**

1. **Image Upload Feature:**
   * The system should allow users to upload X-ray images of fractured bones (hand or leg).
   * The web interface should support common image formats such as JPG, PNG, and JPEG.
2. **Image Preprocessing:**
   * The system should preprocess the uploaded images (e.g., resizing, normalization) to prepare them for model classification.
3. **Model Training and Classification:**
   * The system should use the trained VGG16 model to classify the uploaded X-ray image into one of the three fracture severity categories: Mild, Moderate, and Severe.
   * The model should be capable of providing predictions based on input images.
4. **Result Display:**
   * After classification, the system should display the fracture severity level (Mild, Moderate, or Severe) on the user interface.
   * The system should provide appropriate exercise and diet recommendations based on the fracture severity.
5. **Exercise and Diet Recommendations:**
   * The system should display personalized recovery recommendations, such as exercises and diet suggestions, tailored to the severity of the fracture.
   * These recommendations should be based on predefined data or guidelines that relate to fracture severity.
6. **User Interface (UI):**
   * The system should offer an easy-to-use Flask-based web interface for uploading images and displaying results.
   * The UI should show the classification result and the recommended exercises and diet in a user-friendly manner.
7. **Data Storage:**
   * The system should store information about the uploaded X-ray images and corresponding classification results for reference.
8. **Performance Monitoring:**
   * The system should log user activity and errors, providing reports to monitor performance and improve functionality.

**NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS:**

1. **Usability:**
   * The system should have an intuitive and user-friendly interface, ensuring that even users with limited technical knowledge can easily navigate it.
   * The recommendations should be presented in a clear and concise manner, making them easy for users to follow.
2. **Scalability:**
   * The system should be scalable to handle an increasing number of users and X-ray images without significant performance degradation.
   * The system should support uploading and processing multiple images concurrently in future versions.
3. **Performance:**
   * The system should provide classification results within a reasonable amount of time (e.g., within a few seconds after uploading the image).
   * The model's accuracy should be high, with minimal false positives or false negatives.
4. **Security:**
   * The system should ensure that user data (e.g., X-ray images and personal information) is handled securely, with encryption for sensitive data where necessary.
   * The web application should have authentication and authorization mechanisms if required for administrative access.
5. **Reliability:**
   * The system should function correctly under different conditions and recover gracefully from errors (e.g., invalid images, server errors).
   * The system should be stable, with minimal downtime or crashes.
6. **Compatibility:**
   * The web application should be compatible with popular web browsers (e.g., Chrome, Firefox, Edge).
   * The system should be responsive, providing an optimal user experience on both desktop and mobile devices.
7. **Maintainability:**
   * The system’s codebase should be modular, well-documented, and easy to maintain or extend in the future.
   * It should be easy to update the model and system components as new versions or improvements become available.
8. **Efficiency:**
   * The system should optimize computational resources, ensuring efficient image preprocessing, model inference, and web server handling to minimize response times.
9. **Compliance and Ethics:**
   * The system should comply with relevant medical data privacy regulations (e.g., HIPAA in the US, GDPR in Europe).
   * It should provide transparency on how user data is processed and offer users the option to delete their uploaded images or personal data.
10. **Availability:**

* The system should have high availability, with uptime as close to 99% as possible, ensuring users can access the service whenever needed.

**DESIGN**

FLOW CHART TRAINING

SAVE MODEL

FIT MODEL AND TRAIN

FEED TO DEEPLEARNING ALGORITHM

PRE-PROCESS

INPUT XRAY DATASET

FLOW CHART TESTING

CLASSIFY FRACTURE SEVERITY

FEED TO MODEL

LOAD TRAINED MODEL

PRE-PROCESS

INPUT XRAY IMAGE

DATA FLOW

LEVEL 0

CLASSIFY SEVERITY

TRAIN

XRAY DATASET

LEVEL 1

SAVE TRAINED MODEL

FEED TO TRAINING MODEL

XRAY DATASET

PREPROCESS

LEVEL 2

CLASSIFY SEVERITY

LOAD MODEL

PREPROCESS

INPUT XRAY IMAGE

FEED TO TRAINING MODEL

PREPROCESS

XRAY DATASET

SAVE TRAINED MODEL

USE CASE

USER

PYTHON MODEL

SEQUENCE

7.DISPLAY CATEGORY TO USER

5.PREPROCESS AND FEED TO MODEL

4.INPUT XRAY IMAGE

3.SAVE MODEL

2.PREPROCESS AND TRAIN MODEL

1.INPUT XRAY DATASET

ALGORITHM

PYTHON MODEL

USER

6.CLASSIFY FRACTURE SEVERITY

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

XRAY IMAGE DATASET

TRAINING

TESTING

DEEPLEARNING MODEL

BONE FRACTURE DETECTION USING DEEPLEARNING

CLASSIFIED FRACTURE SEVERITY

Activity

CLASSIFY BONE FRACTUE SEVERITY

SAVE MODEL

FIT MODEL AND TRAIN

FEED TO DEEPLEARNING ALGORITHM

PRE-PROCESS

INPUT XRAY DATASET

**TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGIES USED**

**ABOUT PYTHON**

Python offers concise and readable code. While complex algorithms and versatile workflows stand behind machine learning and AI, Python’s simplicity allows developers to write reliable systems. Developers get to put all their effort into solving an ML problem instead of focusing on the technical nuances of the language.

Additionally, Python is appealing to many developers as it’s easy to learn. Python code is understandable by humans, which makes it easier to build models for machine learning.

Many programmers say that Python is more intuitive than other programming languages. Others point out the many frameworks, libraries, and extensions that simplify the implementation of different functionalities. It’s generally accepted that Python is suitable for collaborative implementation when multiple developers are involved. Since Python is a general-purpose language, it can do a set of complex machine learning tasks and enable you to build prototypes quickly that allow you to test your product for machine learning purposes.

**Platform independence**

Platform independence refers to a programming language or framework allowing developers to implement things on one machine and use them on another machine without any (or with only minimal) changes. One key to Python’s popularity is that it’s a platform independent language. Python is supported by many platforms including Linux, Windows, and macOS. Python code can be used to create standalone executable programs for most common operating systems, which means that Python software can be easily distributed and used on those operating systems without a Python interpreter.

What’s more, developers usually use services such as Google or Amazon for their computing needs. However, you can often find companies and data scientists who use their own machines with powerful Graphics Processing Units (GPUs) to train their ML models. And the fact that Python is platform independent makes this training a lot cheaper and easier.

**Great community and popularity**

In the Developer Survey 2018 by Stack Overflow, Python was among the top 10 most popular programming languages, which ultimately means that you can find and hire a development company with the necessary skill set to build your AI-based project.

If you look closely at the image below, you’ll see that Python is the language that people Google more than any other.

**PYTHON INSTALLATION**

Python is a widely used high-level programming language. To write and execute code in python, we first need to install Python on our system.

Installing Python on Windows takes a series of few easy steps.

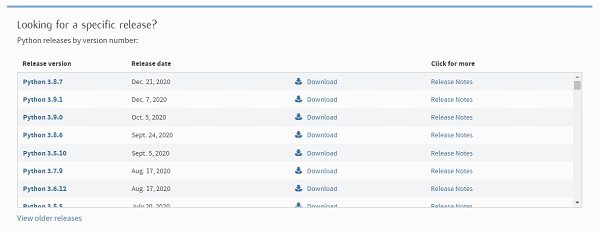
Step 1 − Select Version of Python to Install

Python has various versions available with differences between the syntax and working of different versions of the language. We need to choose the version which we want to use or need. There are different versions of Python 2 and Python 3 available.

Step 2 − Download Python Executable Installer

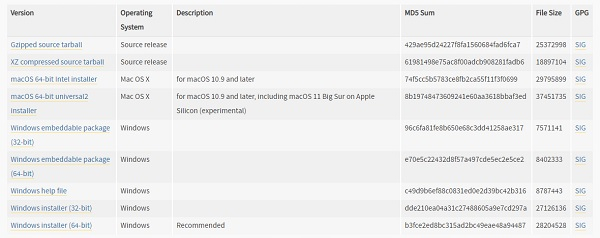
On the web browser, in the official site of python ([www.python.org](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/www.python.org)), move to the Download for Windows section.

All the available versions of Python will be listed. Select the version required by you and click on Download. Let suppose, we chose the Python 3.9.1 version.



On clicking download, various available executable installers shall be visible with different operating system specifications. Choose the installer which suits your system operating system and download the instlaller. Let suppose, we select the Windows installer(64 bits).

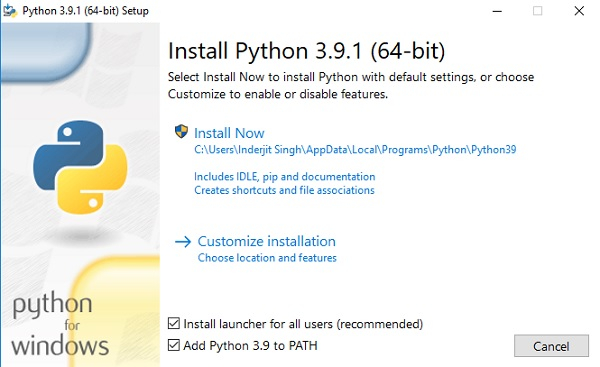
The download size is less than 30MB.



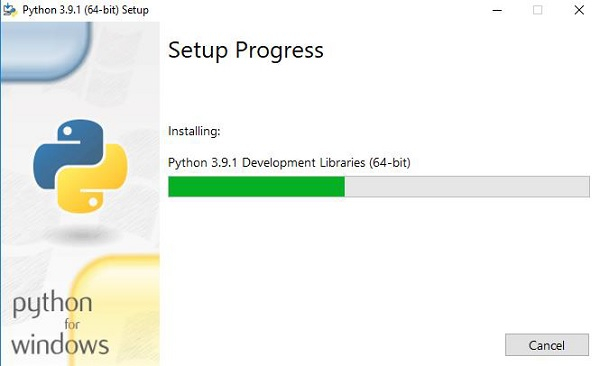
Step 3 − Run Executable Installer

We downloaded the Python 3.9.1 Windows 64 bit installer.

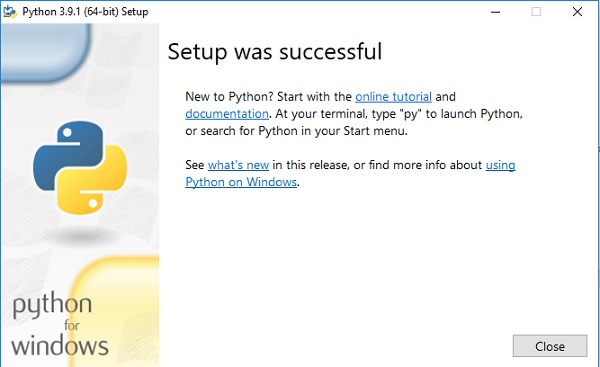
Run the installer. Make sure to select both the checkboxes at the bottom and then click Install New.



On clicking the Install Now, The installation process starts.



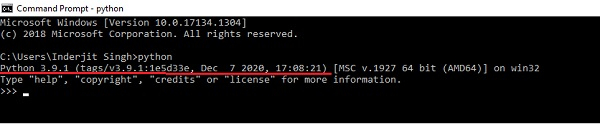
The installation process will take few minutes to complete and once the installation is successful, the following screen is displayed.



Step 4 − Verify Python is installed on Windows

To ensure if Python is succesfully installed on your system. Follow the given steps −

* Open the command prompt.
* Type ‘python’ and press enter.
* The version of the python which you have installed will be displayed if the python is successfully installed on your windows.

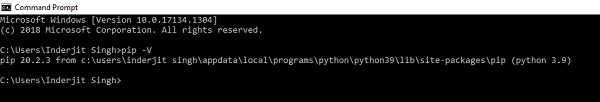


Step 5 − Verify Pip was installed

Pip is a powerful package management system for Python software packages. Thus, make sure that you have it installed.

To verify if pip was installed, follow the given steps −

* Open the command prompt.
* Enter pip –V to check if pip was installed.
* The following output appears if pip is installed successfully.



We have successfully installed python and pip on our Windows system.

To install any libraries

Go to command prompt

Type

Pip install libraryname

**Python - IDLE**

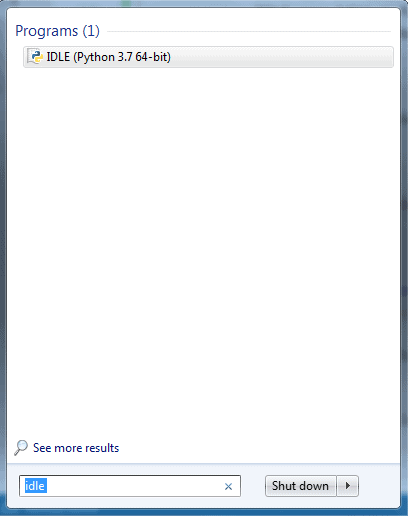
IDLE (Integrated Development and Learning Environment) is an integrated development environment (IDE) for Python. The Python installer for Windows contains the IDLE module by default.

IDLE is not available by default in Python distributions for Linux. It needs to be installed using the respective package managers. Execute the following command to install IDLE on Ubuntu:

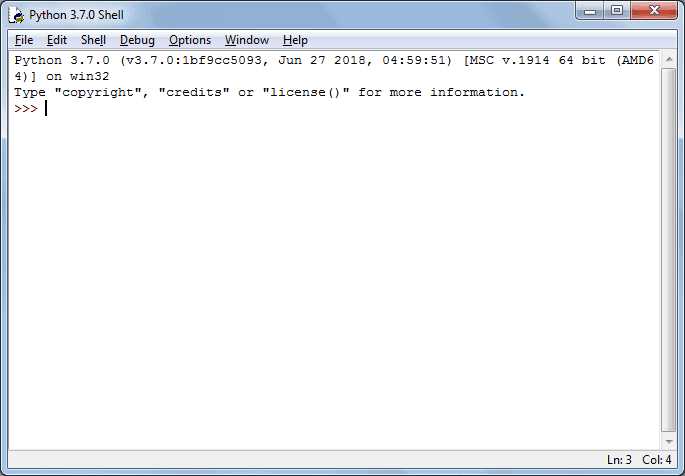
$ sudo apt-get install idle

IDLE can be used to execute a single statement just like Python Shell and also to create, modify, and execute Python scripts. IDLE provides a fully-featured text editor to create Python script that includes features like syntax highlighting, autocompletion, and smart indent. It also has a debugger with stepping and breakpoints features.

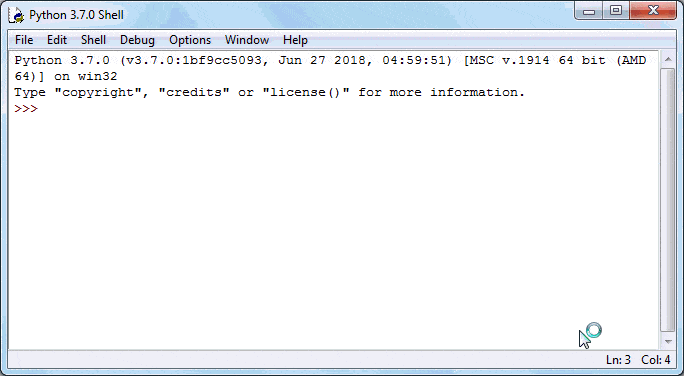
To start an IDLE interactive shell, search for the IDLE icon in the start menu and double click on it.

[](https://www.tutorialsteacher.com/Content/images/python/open-idle.png)

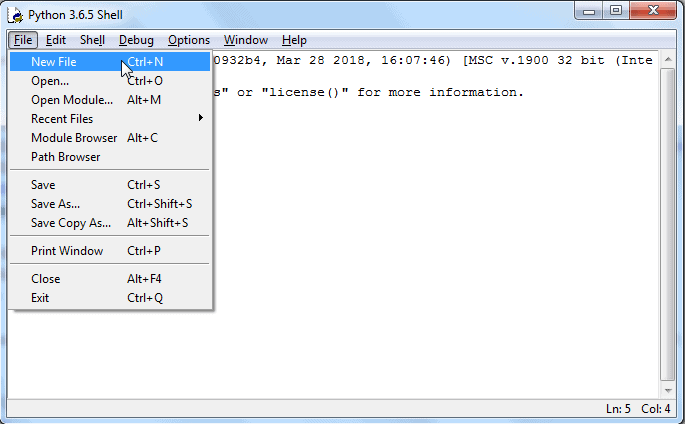
This will open IDLE, where you can write and execute the Python scripts, as shown below.

[](https://www.tutorialsteacher.com/Content/images/python/idle.png)

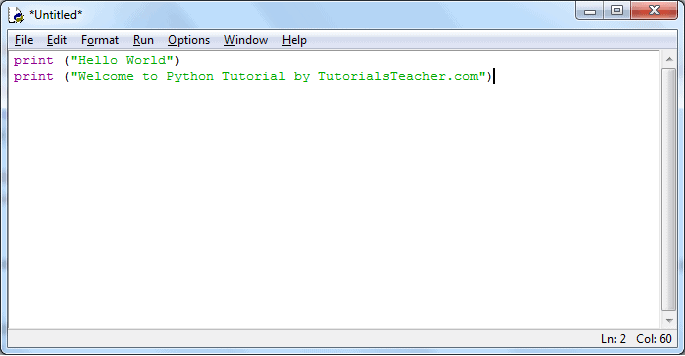
You can execute Python statements same as in [Python Shell](https://www.tutorialsteacher.com/python/python-interective-shell) as shown below.

[](https://www.tutorialsteacher.com/Content/images/python/idle.gif)

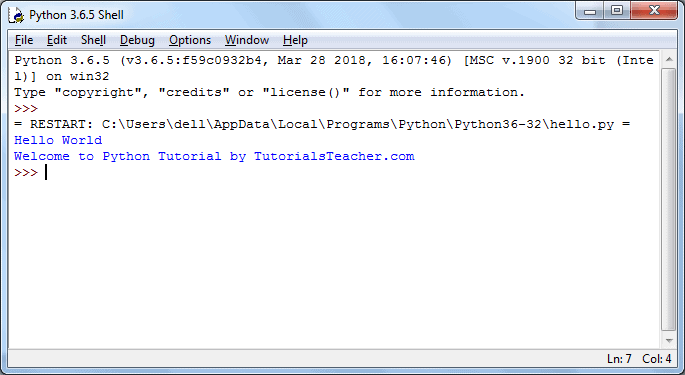
To execute a Python script, create a new file by selecting File -> New File from the menu.

[](https://www.tutorialsteacher.com/Content/images/python/python-script-idle.png)

Enter multiple statements and save the file with extension .py using File -> Save. For example, save the following code as hello.py.

[](https://www.tutorialsteacher.com/Content/images/python/python-script-idle2.png)Python Script in IDLE

Now, press F5 to run the script in the editor window. The IDLE shell will show the output.

[](https://www.tutorialsteacher.com/Content/images/python/python-script-idle3.png)Python Script Execution Result in IDLE

Thus, it is easy to write, test and run Python scripts in IDLE.

**ABOUT DEEP LEARNING**

Deep learning is a machine learning technique that teaches computers to do what comes naturally to humans: learn by example. Deep learning is a key technology behind driverless cars, enabling them to recognize a stop sign, or to distinguish a pedestrian from a lamppost. It is the key to voice control in consumer devices like phones, tablets, TVs, and hands-free speakers. Deep learning is getting lots of attention lately and for good reason. It’s achieving results that were not possible before.

In deep learning, a computer model learns to perform classification tasks directly from images, text, or sound. Deep learning models can achieve state-of-the-art accuracy, sometimes exceeding human-level performance. Models are trained by using a large set of labeled data and neural network architectures that contain many layers.

How does deep learning attain such impressive results?

In a word, accuracy. Deep learning achieves recognition accuracy at higher levels than ever before. This helps consumer electronics meet user expectations, and it is crucial for safety-critical applications like driverless cars. Recent advances in deep learning have improved to the point where deep learning outperforms humans in some tasks like classifying objects in images.

While deep learning was first theorized in the 1980s, there are two main reasons it has only recently become useful:

1. Deep learning requires large amounts of **labeled data**. For example, driverless car development requires millions of images and thousands of hours of video.
2. Deep learning requires substantial **computing power**. High-performance GPUs have a parallel architecture that is efficient for deep learning. When combined with clusters or cloud computing, this enables development teams to reduce training time for a deep learning network from weeks to hours or less.

Examples of Deep Learning at Work

Deep learning applications are used in industries from automated driving to medical devices.

Automated Driving: Automotive researchers are using deep learning to automatically detect objects such as stop signs and traffic lights. In addition, deep learning is used to detect pedestrians, which helps decrease accidents.

Aerospace and Defense: Deep learning is used to identify objects from satellites that locate areas of interest, and identify safe or unsafe zones for troops.

Medical Research: Cancer researchers are using deep learning to automatically detect cancer cells. Teams at UCLA built an advanced microscope that yields a high-dimensional data set used to train a deep learning application to accurately identify cancer cells.

Industrial Automation: Deep learning is helping to improve worker safety around heavy machinery by automatically detecting when people or objects are within an unsafe distance of machines.

Electronics: Deep learning is being used in automated hearing and speech translation. For example, home assistance devices that respond to your voice and know your preferences are powered by deep learning applications.

Most deep learning methods use **neural network** architectures, which is why deep learning models are often referred to as **deep neural networks**.

The term “deep” usually refers to the number of hidden layers in the neural network. Traditional neural networks only contain 2-3 hidden layers, while deep networks can have as many as 150.

Deep learning models are trained by using large sets of labeled data and neural network architectures that learn features directly from the data without the need for manual feature extraction.

One of the most popular types of deep neural networks is known as [convolutional neural networks](https://www.mathworks.com/discovery/convolutional-neural-network-matlab.html)**(CNN** or**ConvNet)**. A CNN convolves learned features with input data, and uses 2D convolutional layers, making this architecture well suited to processing 2D data, such as images.

CNNs eliminate the need for manual [feature extraction](https://www.mathworks.com/discovery/feature-extraction.html), so you do not need to identify features used to classify images. The CNN works by extracting features directly from images. The relevant features are not pretrained; they are learned while the network trains on a collection of images. This automated feature extraction makes deep learning models highly accurate for computer vision tasks such as object classification.

CNNs learn to detect different features of an image using tens or hundreds of hidden layers. Every hidden layer increases the complexity of the learned image features. For example, the first hidden layer could learn how to detect edges, and the last learns how to detect more complex shapes specifically catered to the shape of the object we are trying to recognize.

### What's the Difference Between Machine Learning and Deep Learning?

Deep learning is a specialized form of machine learning. A machine learning workflow starts with relevant features being manually extracted from images. The features are then used to create a model that categorizes the objects in the image. With a deep learning workflow, relevant features are automatically extracted from images. In addition, deep learning performs “end-to-end learning” – where a network is given raw data and a task to perform, such as classification, and it learns how to do this automatically.

Another key difference is deep learning algorithms scale with data, whereas shallow learning converges. Shallow learning refers to machine learning methods that plateau at a certain level of performance when you add more examples and training data to the network.

A key advantage of deep learning networks is that they often continue to improve as the size of your data increases.

**FLASK**

**What is Flask Python**

Flask is a web framework, it’s a Python module that lets you develop web applications easily. It’s has a small and easy-to-extend core: it’s a microframework that doesn’t include an ORM (Object Relational Manager) or such features.

It does have many cool features like url routing, template engine. It is a WSGI web app framework.

**What is a Web Framework?**

A Web Application Framework or a simply a Web Framework represents a collection of libraries and modules that enable web application developers to write applications without worrying about low-level details such as protocol, thread management, and so on.

**What is Flask?**

Flask is a web application framework written in Python. It was developed by Armin Ronacher, who led a team of international Python enthusiasts called Poocco. Flask is based on the Werkzeg WSGI toolkit and the Jinja2 template engine.Both are Pocco projects.

**WSGI**

The Web Server Gateway Interface (Web Server Gateway Interface, WSGI) has been used as a standard for Python web application development. WSGI is the specification of a common interface between web servers and web applications.

**Werkzeug**

Werkzeug is a WSGI toolkit that implements requests, response objects, and utility functions. This enables a web frame to be built on it. The Flask framework uses Werkzeg as one of its bases.

**jinja2**

jinja2 is a popular template engine for Python.A web template system combines a template with a specific data source to render a dynamic web page.

This allows you to pass Python variables into HTML templates like this:

|  |
| --- |
| <html>  <head>  <title>{{ title }}</title>  </head>  <body>  <h1>Hello {{ username }}</h1>  </body> </html> |

**Microframework**

Flask is often referred to as a microframework. It is designed to keep the core of the application simple and scalable.

Instead of an abstraction layer for database support, Flask supports extensions to add such capabilities to the application.

**Why is Flask a good web framework choice?**

Unlike the Django framework, Flask is very Pythonic. It’s easy to get started with Flask, because it doesn’t have a huge learning curve.

On top of that it’s very explicit, which increases readability. To create the “Hello World” app, you only need a few lines of code.

This is a boilerplate code example.

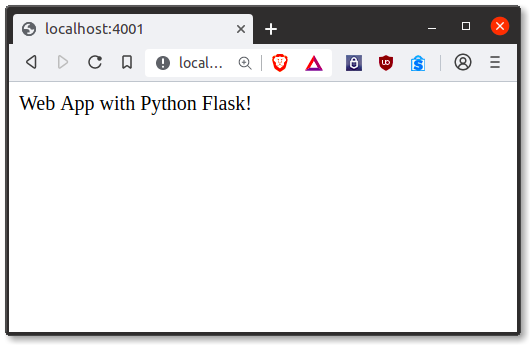
|  |
| --- |
| from flask import Flask app = Flask(\_\_name\_\_)  @app.route('/') def hello\_world():  return 'Hello World!'  if \_\_name\_\_ == '\_\_main\_\_':  app.run() |

If you want to develop on your local computer, you can do so easily. Save this program as server.py and run it with python server.py.

|  |
| --- |
| $ python server.py  \* Serving Flask app "hello"  \* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit) |

It then starts a web server which is available only on your computer. In a web browser open localhost on port 5000 (the url) and you’ll see “Hello World” show up.  
To host and develop online, you can use [PythonAnywhere](https://www.pythonanywhere.com/?affiliate_id=00535ced" \t "_blank)

Some example output:



It’s a microframework, but that doesn’t mean your whole app should be inside one single Python file. You can and should use many files for larger programs, to handle complexity.

Micro means that the Flask framework is simple but extensible. You may all the decisions: which database to use, do you want an ORM etc, Flask doesn’t decide for you.

Flask is one of the most popular web frameworks, meaning it’s up-to-date and modern. You can easily extend it’s functionality. You can scale it up for complex applications

**HTML**

**Hypertext Markup Language** (**HTML**) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. With Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and JavaScript, it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the World Wide Web.

Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by *tags*, written using angle brackets. Tags such as <**img** /> and <**input** /> directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as <**p**> surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page.

HTML can embed programs written in a scripting language such as JavaScript, which affects the behavior and content of web pages. Inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), maintainer of both the HTML and the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997.

**CSS**

**Cascading Style Sheets** (**CSS**) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language like HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript.

CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content.

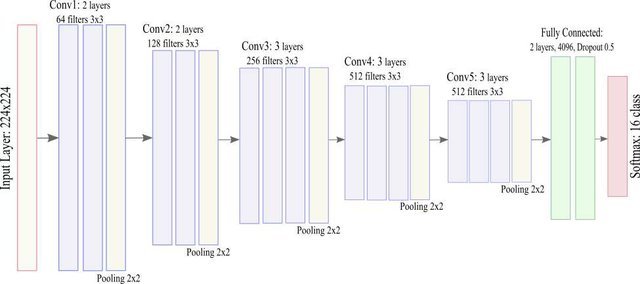
Separation of formatting and content also makes it feasible to present the same markup page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (via speech-based browser or screen reader), and on Braille-basedtactile devices. CSS also has rules for alternate formatting if the content is accessed on a mobile device.

The name *cascading* comes from the specified priority scheme to determine which style rule applies if more than one rule matches a particular element. This cascading priority scheme is predictable.

The CSS specifications are maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Internet media type (MIME type) text/css is registered for use with CSS by RFC 2318 (March 1998). The W3C operates a free CSS validation service for CSS documents.

In addition to HTML, other markup languages support the use of CSS, including XHTML, plain XML, SVG, and XUL.

VGG16 **Visual Geometry Group**



VGG-16 is **a convolutional neural network that is 16 layers deep**. You can load a pretrained version of the network trained on more than a million images from the ImageNet database.

VGG16 is **a convolutional neural network trained on a subset of the ImageNet dataset**, a collection of over 14 million images belonging to 22,000 categories.

VGG16 is a convolutional neural network architecture that was proposed by the Visual Geometry Group (VGG) at the University of Oxford. It is widely used for image classification tasks and has achieved remarkable performance on various benchmark datasets.

Key features of the VGG16 architecture:

1. Architecture: VGG16 consists of 16 convolutional layers followed by three fully connected layers. The convolutional layers are stacked one after the other, and each convolutional layer is followed by a ReLU activation function and max-pooling layer. The fully connected layers at the end are used for classification.

2. Deep Network: VGG16 is a deep neural network architecture, with 16 weight layers (13 convolutional layers and 3 fully connected layers), hence the name "VGG16".

3. Small Convolutional Filters: VGG16 primarily uses 3x3 convolutional filters with a stride of 1 and same padding. These small filters allow the network to learn more complex features while keeping the number of parameters manageable.

4. Max Pooling Layers: After each set of convolutional layers, VGG16 includes max-pooling layers with a 2x2 window and a stride of 2. Max pooling helps in reducing the spatial dimensions of the feature maps while retaining the most important information.

5. Fully Connected Layers: The last three layers of VGG16 are fully connected layers, which are responsible for performing high-level reasoning and classification based on the features extracted by the convolutional layers.

6. Activation Function: Throughout the network, the Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU) activation function is used to introduce non-linearity, allowing the model to learn complex mappings between input and output.

7. Pretrained Models: Pretrained versions of the VGG16 model, trained on large-scale image classification tasks like ImageNet, are available. These pretrained models can be fine-tuned on specific datasets or used as feature extractors for transfer learning.

8. Transfer Learning: Due to its effectiveness and availability of pretrained models, VGG16 is often used for transfer learning. Researchers and practitioners can leverage the learned representations from the VGG16 model and fine-tune them for their specific tasks, even with limited amounts of task-specific data.

Overall, VGG16 is a powerful and widely used convolutional neural network architecture known for its simplicity, effectiveness, and strong performance in image classification tasks.

**SNAPSHOTS**

**CONCLUSION**

The Bone Fracture Classification System developed using the VGG16 deep learning algorithm and Flask web framework presents a valuable solution for automating the classification of bone fractures in X-ray images. By accurately categorizing fractures into Mild, Moderate, and Severe categories, this system improves diagnostic efficiency, reduces human error, and offers instant, reliable results. Additionally, the personalized exercise routines and dietary recommendations provided based on the severity of the fracture enhance the rehabilitation process for patients. This project not only demonstrates the potential of machine learning in medical applications but also contributes to the development of accessible, cost-effective healthcare tools. With the potential for further expansion and improvement, this system could significantly impact the way bone fractures are diagnosed and treated, benefiting both healthcare providers and patients.

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